

Wednesday, July 20 1977
Asadha 29, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 20, 1977/Asadha 29,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI
(Ladakh)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Radio Navigational Aid by BEL

+

*545. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics
Limited has developed a radio navigational aid;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) how far it will be useful for
the country; and

(d) the total expenditure involved?

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

1635 LS—1.

(b) and (c). Bharat Electronics Limited have developed two types of Radio Navigational Aids for ground installation, one of which is sponsored by the Electronics Commission. These aids will help the pilot of an aircraft in flight to determine the bearing of the aircraft. The indigenous development and production of this equipment, hitherto imported, will help in promoting self-reliance and conserving foreign exchange.

(d) Rs. 23.50 lakhs.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: While praising the engineers of the Bharat Electronics Limited one of the major public sector undertakings in our country—and the experts of the Electronic Commission for their break-through in the indigenous development of sophisticated radio navigational aids system, may I know whether the Government are making arrangements to produce them so that they may be supplied for installation at our air-ports? The Civil Aviation Department has been saying that these navigational aids are very basic and very important for safe journey by air. Now, our electronic engineers have discovered this highly sophisticated navigational aid system. Will the Indian Air Force be equipped with these aids?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes, it has been a major break-through and the Directorate general of Civil Aviation have evaluated it and it has been found satisfactory. Now, it will be produced to meet the requirements of both the Civil Aviation as well as of the Air Force.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It is reported that the antenna which is also a very important component of this system, has to be imported in order that these new devices are fitted in our Air Force and Airlines planes. Are Government planning to manufacture this important antenna system? In view of the opinion expressed by the experts of the Electronics Commission about the new discoveries which are as modern and sophisticated as the one that is available elsewhere outside the country. Are you planning to manufacture this antenna system and also export them to other countries.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes, Sir, the Electronics Commission is encouraging such research and a few projects have been undertaken in order to do research of this kind to manufacture equipments required by the aircraft to establish contact with the ground. The Electronics Commission is helping BEL with grants as well as giving them some loans, for carrying on research in those projects.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I congratulate the dedicated engineers who have devised this navigational aid. Earlier such sophisticated aids which our Army needed were imported. Have the Government made any estimate of the cost of manufacturing this in this country? If it could be exported would it be possible to get some foreign exchange? Is export promotion possible? Have any attempts been made in this direction because it is needed in every airport?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In the first place, it will replace imported equipment and thereby we will be saving foreign exchange. As I stated in my main reply, it will give us self-reliance. The question of exports will be examined after we have met our whole requirement. Primarily it is a measure of import substitution and export will be taken care of later on. There is no doubt that our engineers and scientists have done a commendable work

in this matter; they are doing commendable work in other directions also.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether a completely finished unit was set up and exhibited in the Hyderabad unit of HAL, the electronics division but it was not bought by the Indian Airlines or the Defence department or Air India because they thought the prices too high? It was the tragic crash of the plane which deprived the country of some of our great leaders like Mohan Kumaramangalam which woke them up. If so, will the government at least buy that machine for Bombay airport and then try to equip up other airports with it?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I do not have exact information; I cannot say whether it was first developed at Hyderabad and whether it was too costly. But as I have already stated, this has been developed and the DGCA has seen it and by trial it has been found to be satisfactory. Now it will be introduced in civil aviation as well as in the Air Force.

“श्री श्रीबजरवर”, सन्धन में “नागा बंटल बिल क्लेयर ग्रुप” शीर्षक का समाचार

* 546. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने रविवार दिनांक 19-6-77 के लंदन के ‘श्रीबजरवर’ नामक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित श्री गरीब मंग के उस लेख को पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने कुछ दिन पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की विद्रोही नागा नेता श्री फिजो के साथ हुई बातचीत का हवाला देते हुए कहा है कि श्री फिजो द्वारा भारत के साथ पुनः संघर्ष जारी करने की धाशंकाएँ हैं ;

(ख) क्या लंदन में श्री फिजो के साथ हुई बैठक के बाद उनके साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके तथ्य संक्षेप में क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या लंदन की बैठक का कोई अनुकूल परिणाम निकला है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

द (ख) और (ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । नागालैंड में हाल की घटनाओं के बारे में विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

यह स्मरण होगा कि नागालैंड में भूमिगत लोगों के कुछ प्रतिष्ठित नेताओं से नवम्बर, 1975 में एक समझौता हुआ था जिसे सामान्य तौर पर शिलांग समझौता कहा जाता है । समझौते में उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि वे भारत के संविधान को स्वेच्छा तथा बिना शर्त स्वीकार करते हैं; और वे राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए साधन के रूप में हिंसा को त्यागने के लिए सहमत हो गये थे । इसके पश्चात् भूतपूर्व भूमिगत नेता मि० फिजो को सामने लाने के प्रयास करते रहे हैं । उनमें से कुछ इस वर्ष फरवरी में मि० फिजो से मिलने के लिए लन्दन गये थे । लन्दन में उन्होंने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उनसे यथाशीघ्र किसी तारीख पर फिजो से भेंट करने का निवेदन किया था तथा यह विश्वास व्यक्त किया था कि ऐसी उच्च स्तरीय बैठक के दौरान एक ऐसा समाधान जब दोनों पक्षों को स्वीकार्य तथा सम्माननीय हो निकल आएगा ।

नई सरकार के कार्य संभालने के तुरन्त बाद भूतपूर्व भूमिगत लोगों के नेताओं में से कुछ आये और मूझसे तथा प्रधान मंत्री से मिले और फिर निवेदन किया कि प्रधान मंत्री मि० फिजो से भेंट करने के लिए सहमत हो जाएं । प्रधान मंत्री ने उन्हें सूचित किया कि

यदि मि० फिजो ऐसी भेंट के लिए कहीं तो वे इसके लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे । प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको यह बात भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दी कि वे नागालैंड की समस्याओं पर जो देश के आन्तरिक मामलों से संबंधित है विचार विमर्ग कर सकते हैं यदि श्री फिजो भारतीय संविधान को स्वीकार करें और एक भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में ऐसी समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्ग करना चाहे । मि० फिजो से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर प्रधान मंत्री की लंदन से उनसे भेंट करने की इच्छा उन्हें व्यक्त कर दी गई और भेंट के लिए एक तारीख भी निश्चित कर दी गई । इस बीच मि० फिजो ने कुछ पत्रकारों को इन्टरव्यू दिए जिनके दौरान उन्होंने अपने पहले रविवे को दोहराया और कुछ बातें कहीं जिनसे यह स्पष्ट संकेत मिला कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर सोचना बन्द कर दिया था और वे शिलांग समझौता होने तक नागालैंड की घटनाओं तथा इन सभी वर्षों में नागालैंड ने जो प्रगति की है उस पर ध्यान देने को तैयार नहीं थे । इस पर भी प्रधान मंत्री ने मि० फिजो से मिलने का अपना निर्णय नहीं बदला । दो भूतपूर्व भूमिगत नेता तथा नागालैंड शांति परिषद की संपर्क समिति के दो सदस्यों को उनके अनुरोध पर मि० फिजो की प्रधान मंत्री ने निश्चित हुई बैठक से पहले लंदन जाने की मुविद्याएँ भी प्रदान की गई थीं ।

प्रधान मंत्री के साथ अपनी भेंट के दौरान मि० फिजो ने बिल्कुल ना माने जाने वाली अपनी पहली स्थिति में किसी परिवर्तन का संकेत नहीं दिया । जब उन्होंने देश में आन्तरिक मामलों से संबंधित मामले उठाये तो प्रधान मंत्री ने मि० फिजो से कहा कि वे ऐसे मामलों पर मि० फिजो के साथ तभी बातचीत कर सकते हैं जब मि० फिजो उनके साथ एक भारतीय नागरिक की तरह बात करें और संविधान को स्वीकार करें । जब मि० फिजो ने नागा लोगों की पीड़ाओं का उल्लेख किया तो प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि

नागा लोग पीड़ित नहीं हैं और केवल वे लोग जिन्होंने सरकार के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया है उनको माफ नहीं किया जाएगा। उनको स्पष्ट रूप से सूचित कर दिया गया था कि यह नागालैंड के हित में होगा कि कोई आमक उद्देश्य तथा झूठी आशाओं को न बनने दिया जाए। तब से मि० फिजो अथवा किसी भूतपूर्व भूमिगत नेताओं के साथ कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं हुआ। लदन के समाचार पत्र 'दी आबजरबर' के साथ उनके इटरव्यू में कथित श्री फिजो की आशकाएं नागाओं के कुछ वर्गों को संघर्ष और पीड़ा के निष्फल पथ पर ले जाने का प्रयास प्रतीत होंगी। नागालैंड के व्यक्ति तथा सभी विभिन्न राजनीतिक दल तथा भूतपूर्व भूमिगत नेता भी नागालैंड की तीव्र प्रगति तथा विकास के लिए संविधान के असीमित क्षेत्र तथा संवैधानिक तरीकों के प्रति पूरी तरह अलग हैं। उन्होंने स्वयं देखा है कि शांति व संवैधानिक तरीके क्या प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मुझ विश्वास है कि नागालैंड के व्यक्ति तथा राजनीतिक दल तथा भूतपूर्व भूमिगत व्यक्ति हिंसा के किसी प्रकार को फिर से सहन करने की इच्छा नहीं रखते होंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने गलती से अतीत में हिंसा के तरीकों को अपना लिया था उन्हें ना केवल माफ कर दिया जायेगा बल्कि उनके साथ उदारता से भी व्यवहार किया जायेगा यदि वे शांतिपूर्ण और बफादार नागरिक बन जायें।

हमें पूरी जानकारी है कि थोड़ी संख्या में लोग जो हथियार प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेश गये थे वे अभी तक देश के बाहर अपनी सीमाओं के निकट छिप रहे हैं। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के किसी गडबड करने के प्रयासों के विरुद्ध सभी संभव एतियाती उपाय कर लिये गये हैं।

बर्मा से हमारे युग-युगान्तर के सम्पर्क और मैत्री पूर्ण संबध हैं किन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य है कि 15 वर्षों से नागालैंड और मणिपुर और बाद में मिजोरम के विद्रोही गिरोह बर्मा

क्षेत्र का उपयोग हमारे खिलाफ विद्रोही गति-विधियों के लिए करते रहे हैं। हमारी यह दृढ़ नीति रही है कि हमारे क्षेत्र को किसी पड़ोसी देश के विरुद्ध कोई विद्रोही कार्य करने के लिए उपयोग न करने दिया जाये। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि बर्मा सरकार अपने क्षेत्र में नागा अथवा मिजो विद्रोहियों की ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कार्र उपाय करेगी। जब कभी बर्मा विद्रोही तत्वों ने हमारे क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ की है तो हमने अपनी ओर से बर्मा सरकार को पूरा सहयोग दिया है और हम ऐसा करते रहेंगे।

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जो श्री फिजो की मुलाकात लन्दन में हुई, उसमें उन्होंने अपनी पहली स्थिति में किसी परिवर्तन का संकेत नहीं दिया और साथ ही साथ बहुत से आन्तरिक मामले उठाये। यह पहली स्थिति क्या थी जो उन्होंने वर्णन की और कौन से आन्तरिक मामले उठाये ?

साथ ही साथ यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो उनसे कहा कि पहले भारतीय नागरिक बनें, संविधान में विश्वास लायें, इसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया उन पर हुई ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, it is better that I reply to it as the talk was with me. It is no use a third person replying to it. In the beginning he started with 1946-47. He said he had met Mahatma Gandhi and that Mahatma Gandhi had assured him that India will not invade Nagaland. I do not know what he meant by that. He also said that Gandhi accepted that Nagas are not Indians. This is what he said. So, you must enquire from that time onwards as to what was done. I said all this in futile.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Enquire from Mahatma Gandhi?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You must enquire about everything that has been done after that. I said all that has no meaning now. Nagaland is a part of India and it is going to be a part of India. It is a State and it will be like any other State. In this there can be no change. If Gandhiji had told Nagas that you are not Indians—well, I do not know, I do not believe it—even if he had said, I cannot agree with it and I am not going to follow that. I have also told him that it is not right that he should carry on this kind of an intransigence. This is what harms the Nagas generally. Nagas are with India, all of them, as they are showing by their conduct. But his Continuance of attacks carried on in hostility like this are harming them. "All these are required to be stopped. If you now accept India as your land and the Constitution and the present state of affairs and whatever agreements, that have been arrived at during the negotiations that had taken place and the conclusions that were drawn up, you are welcome to come back. All other people who are out side should also come back. Nothing will be done against them. Everything will be forgiven, forgotten. If you want, you can be the Chief Minister of Nagaland, if the people want you. Therefore, that is how you should look at it." He went on saying 'you should do this and you should do that'. And then he said 'you want to exterminate the Nagas. But if the rebels want to harrass I do not want to exterminate the Nagas. But if the rebels want to harrass the Nagas, I shall certainly exterminate the rebels. Let me tell you this very frankly. I am not going to make any compromise in this matter. Whatever propaganda you want to make you can make.' And then he said 'I am not talking of this, I am not talking of that'. But he would not agree that he is a citizen of India. When I said this firmly, he went away. He was accompanied by his son, daughter

and one other person. He said 'Would you see them?'. I said 'certainly, let them come'. I said them. Then he went away. He did not see the two people who had gone to Nagaland until that time. I do not know whether he met them afterwards. Then, a statement was issued by one of the Britishers, a man called Young reporting this story about him and his talking to me. Then he said he is going to intensify the movement. That is all that I have learnt about his reactions. He did not say anything else to me in reaction. He has circulated a taperecorded conversation, I find that he must have carried a taperecorder with him. I did not know that. I do not bother about it because I had nothing secret to talk to him, if he tape-recorded it, I could have no objection. But I find there is a little garbled version in that tape-recorded 'conversation', because I have received a copy which is circulating in Nagaland. He removed some words here and put in one or two words there, which gives a slightly different interpretation. I am not bothered about it either. My mind is very clear that we should treat the Nagas very properly, with respect, consideration and equality and the State is supported by the Centre very liberally. All that will continue. But if the rebels try to indulge in any tricks now, they will not be tolerated and they will meet their fate very properly. That is all I can say.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस बक्तव्य में कहा गया है और इस बात का खेद जाहिर किया गया है कि पन्द्रह वर्ष से बर्मा के भ्रंवर ये लोग शरण पा रहे हैं और वहाँ से बिद्रोही कार्यवाही करते हैं और बर्मा की सरकार ने उन को रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है, साथ ही साथ दूसरी बात यह कही है कि हथियार भी इन को प्राप्त हुए हैं, हथियार लेकर ये लोग भा गए हैं तो क्या आप का मतलब

चीन से है कि चीन से हथियार लेकर ये सोच आए हैं जैसा कि समाचार में भी कहा गया है ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या आप को बर्मा की सरकार से कोई आश्वासन मिला है कि वे अपनी भूमि से कोई ऐसी विद्रोही कार्यवाही नहीं करने देंगे और क्या आपने किसी और तरीके से चीन की सरकार से भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है कि वे भी ऐसे लोगों को हथियार न दें ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सम्माननीय सदस्य जो चाहते हैं कि हम बर्मा सरकार से और चाइनीज सरकार से इस बारे में कहें, मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या उनको कहना है ? वे जानते नहीं हैं ऐसा नहीं है । हमें किसी की मेहरबानी नहीं चाहिए । हमें जो करना है वह करेंगे और आखिर में उन लोगों को समझना पड़ेगा ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: May I know whether his attention has been drawn to the press report recently in our press that Mr. Phizo had given a call to the underground Nagas to continue their activities and he had also stated that he has got some support from some foreign government? If so, may I know whether the government had investigated it and whether any step has been taken in that regard?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What further investigation is required to be made? I have seen his statement. No further investigation is necessary. But as long as no movement is launched by them from that side and as long as it is only a wordy warfare, I do not want to enter into a wordy warfare. If they translate it into action, then we will certainly see that the actions are countered very properly and thoroughly.

डा० रामजी सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि जो छिपे हुए नागा वे उन से जो जाति वार्ता चल रही थी और डा० भरम और उन के और साथियों के साथ जो जाति वार्ता लोग चला रहे थे उसमें एक जाति समझौता जो हुआ उस का खण्ड (ए) और (बी) तो लागू हुआ लेकिन (सी), अभी तक लागू क्यों नहीं किया गया है, इस के विषय में वे स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे ?

साथ-साथ उन का जो वक्तव्य है वह बहुत स्पष्ट आया है और उस में बहुत उदारतापूर्वक उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन क्या वे नागाओं के प्रतिनिधि जो संसद में हैं उन से कुछ बातें करेंगे कि मैंने उन से बातें की हैं और उनको जो इस संसद में बातें हैं वह कोई आवश्यक नहीं कि सदन में कही जायें ।

ये मेरे दो प्रश्न हैं कि क्यों नहीं अभी तक नागालैंड समझौता वार्ता का तीसरा खंड लागू किया गया और अभी तक जो हमारे संसद में नागालैंड के सदस्य हैं उन से इस बारे में क्यों नहीं विचार विमर्श किया गया ? यदि नहीं किया गया तो क्या आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी अब एसी कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं नहीं जानता कि सम्माननीय सदस्य के मन में क्या है । जो तीसरी बात है उस में तो उनको कथम उठाना है, हमें नहीं उठाना है । उन को कहना है कि वे क्या चाहते हैं ? वे क्या डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं ? इन सब बातों के प्रतर्गत यह उन को कहना है । हम बात जरूर करेंगे, हमारी कोई "न" नहीं है । जो यहाँ सम्मानित सदस्य हैं वे मुझ से मिले हैं और मैं भी बराबर मिला हूँ और लोग कहते

है कि हम शांति के लिए उत्सुक हैं। हमने कहा कि ठीक है, आप बराबर उनको कहें और इस बारे में पोजीसन साफ करें।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Sir, in view of the hon. Prime Minister's statement that Nagaland is part of India and the issue is not negotiable, will the hon. Prime Minister take steps to strengthen the forces of patriotism, those segments of Nagas who have in unambiguous terms declared their loyalty to the country and are trying to bring the entire Nagas into the mainstream of our national life? What I mean is that people who are closely associated with Mr. Phizo and his way of thinking are new not only active, but they are having a free hand in Nagaland. I do not want to make it a political issue. In view of this, I want to know whether there could be some consensus transcending political or other petty considerations to treat this problem as a national problem. I have visited that region recently and there has been a recrudescence of insurgent activity not only in Nagaland, but in Mizoram and other places also. So it is better that we take the problem seriously because the border area is very sensitive.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Mizoram has no connection with Nagaland or with the Nagas as such. Therefore, I do not know why that is being mixed up. Of course, they may have taken a queue from them, I can understand that. But then we are also dealing with them in the best possible manner.

As regards the bulk of the Naga people or most of them, there is no doubt that they are with India and we are supporting them. I am trying to save them from harassment. All steps will be taken to do that. As regards those who were associates of Mr. Phizo before, but who now do not want to do so, I am prepared to take their word and see that they help us in this process. If they do not mean business, then they will also be dealt with properly. Then one need not be afraid of it.

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जब ऐसे विद्रोही नेता उनसे मुलाकात करने के लिए आते हैं तो उनके सुरक्षा अधिकारियों का यह कतब्य नहीं है कि वे अपने साथ कोई ऐसी चीजें न ला सकें जैसे वे अपने साथ टेप-रिकार्डर ले आये थे क्योंकि कल को कोई अपने साथ एटम बम भी ला सकता है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : एटम बम लायेंगे तो पहले वही मरेंगे। मुझे कोई चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे ऐसे डर से मरना नहीं है तो सम्मानित सदस्य इससे क्यों डरते हैं।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Shillong Accord that took place between the Government of India and underground Nagas for arriving at a settlement had been approved by the followers of Mr. Phizo and if so, whether the overall situation of law and order has improved or deteriorated since this Shillong accord?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This was not approved by Mr. Phizo at all. He had not said that at all. But several people who were with him are parties to it and they have agreed with it. And as long as they accept it, I certainly accept it.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: My second point is whether the overall situation of law and order has been improving or deteriorating.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He wants to know whether....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot be a party to a breach of peace.

जी उद्देश्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को देखते हुए कि नागालैंड राज्य में और उस सीमा पर शांति व्यवस्था कायम हो सके, वहाँ की जनता पार्टी चाहती है कि वहाँ

पर जल्द से जल्द राष्ट्रपति शासन समाप्त हो और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र वहाँ पर चुनाव कराये जायें ताकि डेमोक्रेटिक एटमॉस्फियर बन सके और जनताधिक परम्परा का प्रशासन कायम हो सके तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : हमारी तरफ से कई बार कहा जा चुका है कि जैसे ही बरसात खत्म हुई हम एलेक्शन का प्रबंध करेंगे ।

श्री केशवराव धोंगड़े : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इंग्लैण्ड के भ्रमचारों के भ्रन्वर प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के इन्टरव्यू के खिलाफ जो कुछ लिखा है, उस के खिलाफ क्या हमारे हार्ड-कमिन्टर की तरफ से या गवर्नमट आफ इंडिया को तरफ से कोई स्पष्टीकरण किया गया था ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वहाँ किसी स्पष्टीकरण की जरूरत नहीं है ।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: If Mr. Phizo has not approved of the Shillong Agreement, what is new in the present statement of that gentleman?

श्री चरण सिंह : फीजो साहब ने शिलांग एग्रीमेन्ट से असहमति प्रकट की है । वे कह रहे हैं कि नागालैंड एक इण्डिपन्डेंट कंट्री है । उन्होंने डिफिकल्टीज-बिटविन-दि-टू-पीपल्स-आफ-अवर टू कंट्रीज की बात कही है ।

He wanted to see the Prime Minister in order to resolve the difficulties between the two people. There is no question of his approving the Shillong Agreement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Some time back, it was reported that there was some change in the attitude of Mr. Phizo, and that he was prepared to come back to India. What

has been the reason recently for another change in his attitude? Could the Government of India enlighten us on this? Secondly, when there was a talk between the Prime Minister and Mr. Phizo in London, did the Prime Minister also refer to the foreign assistance that they were seeking or getting? And if he did what was the reply of Mr. Phizo with regard to it; and finally, has there been any change so far as the training of Nagas in China is concerned, after the improvement in our relations with China? These are the three aspects of the matter on which we would like to know more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The reported change in Mr. Phizo was wrongly reported. That is all that I can say. There was no change in him; and I don't think there will be any change in him. He will understand things only when he sees that there is no support for him generally; then alone he will come round. That is my estimate. I think that is going to happen soon.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये पेंशन

* 547. **श्री यशवन्त लामा :** क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन की दरें पांच वर्ष पूर्व या उससे पहले निर्धारित की गई थीं;

(ख) क्या बढ़ती हुई वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सरकार का विचार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन दरों पर पुनर्विचार करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पेंशन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) अफसर पद से नीचे के कामि-कों और अफसरों के लिए पेंशन की दरों में क्रमशः 1975 में और 1976/77

में संशोधन किये गए थे । ये संशोधित दरें उन सभी सेवा कार्मिकों पर लागू होती हैं जो 1-1-1973 को अथवा उस के पश्चात् सेवा निवृत्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

श्री धनबल्लभ शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय इस बात से परिचित हैं कि उपभोग्य पदार्थों की खुदरा और थोक दरों में असामान्य वृद्धि हुई है, चाहे इस के लिए पिछली सरकार की नीतियां जिम्मेदार हों । जब इस तरह की रोजमर्रा की जरूरतों की चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इन छोटे सैनिकों की कठिनाइयों को महसूस करते हुए उन की पंशन की दरों में वृद्धि की नीति पर विचार करेंगे ? यदि करेंगे, तो कृपा कर बताइये कि उस दृष्टि में कब तक वे ठोस कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने अभी बताया है, 1975 और 1976-77 में संशोधन किया गया है । सदन को स्मरण होगा कि बित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि पेंशन में कुछ वृद्धि करने के लिए लोगों की मांग है और उन्होंने यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि उस पर विचार किया जायेगा । अगर उस पर विचार करके अर्सेनिक कर्मचारियों और अफसरों की पेंशन में कुछ वृद्धि मिली तो उसी हिसाब से सैनिक कर्मचारियों और अफसरों को भी दी जायगी ?

श्री धनबल्लभ शर्मा : पिछली वृद्धियों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा ऐसा अनुमान रहा है कि बड़े अफसरों को पेंशन में तो अधिक वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन छोटे सैनिकों को उसी अनुपात से लाभ नहीं मिला है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में कोई निर्णय लेते समय छोटे सैनिकों की

कठिनाइयों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जो इस मंहपाई का अधिक शिकार हैं, इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह जो निष्कर्ष सदस्य महोदय ने निकाला है, वह तथ्य नहीं है । सैनिक कर्मचारियों की पेंशन भी, जो अफसर के नीचे के पदों पर है, उसी हिसाब से निर्धारित की जाती है जैसी अर्सेनिक कर्मचारियों की जाती है । फर्क यह पड़ता है कि सैनिक कर्मचारियों को नौकरी में पांच वर्ष का बेटेज दे कर पेंशन दी जाती है और अफसरों को, क्योंकि वे नौकरी से पहले रिटायर हो जाते हैं, अवधि के हिसाब से 5 या 9 वर्ष तक का बेटेज दिया जाता है और तब उन की पेंशन निर्धारित की जाती है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं, उन के प्रति सारे देश की सहानुभूति ही नहीं है बल्कि सभी उन के कृतज्ञ हैं क्योंकि इन लोगों ने अपने जीवन के सब से अच्छे वर्ष देश की रक्षा के लिए अर्पित किए हैं । जैसा कि अभी हमारे मिन ने कहा है उन की पेंशन में वृद्धि तो होनी ही चाहिए लेकिन इस के अतिरिक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए और बहुत सारे कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं । जो रजबंशन नौकरियों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए रखा गया है, मेरा यह विचार रहा है कि वह उन को पूरे तौर पर मिलता नहीं है । पूरे देश में जितना उन को मिलना चाहिए उतना उन को नहीं मिलता है । इस के अलावा उन के बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है और इण्डियन सोलजर्स, सेलर्स एण्ड एयरमैन बोर्ड ने इस बारे में बहुत सारे सुझाव रखे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी कठिनाइयाँ

और कष्ट भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सामने आते हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और बहुमुखी स्तर पर विचार करने की कोई योजना उन के पास है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह मेरे अधिकार में तो नहीं है कि मैं यह कहूँ कि यह प्रश्न इस से पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि यह तो पेंशन का मामला है कि पेंशन पर गए हुए लोगों को क्या मदद दी जाए, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सैनिक या अधिकारी फौज से रिटायर कर चुके हैं उन के लिए एक सलाहकार समिति है, जिस में भूतपूर्व सैनिक अधिकारी और सदन के सदस्य भी हैं। समय-समय पर उन से सलाह ली जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत कठिन प्रश्न है कि जितने भी लोग फौज में निकलेंगे सभी को काम पर लगा दिया जाएगा। यह कठिनाई भी होती है कि जहाँ मरक्षण रखा हुआ है योग्यता के हिसाब से उन सैनिक अधिकारियों को ठीक नहीं पाया जाता है। बहुत जगहों पर ग्रेजुएट की मांग होती है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ अधिकतर अधिकारी ग्रेजुएट नहीं हैं। इस के अलावा जो ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता होती है, वह भी उनको नहीं होती है। माननीय सदस्य महोदय को शायद मालूम है कि ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि जो अधिकारी रिटायर किए गए हैं उन को इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण दे दिया जाय और बहुत से लोगों ने हैदराबाद और दूसरे स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण हासिल भी किया है। कुछ सैनिकों के लिए भी यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि रिटायर होने के छः महीने पहले उन को किसी न किसी ट्रेड में प्रशिक्षित कर दिया जाए जिस से बाहर निकलने पर अगर उन को कोई नौकरी न मिले तो

वे कम से कम कुछ अपना काम धारण करके अपनी जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें। अब समय ऐसा आ गया है जब जमीन पर बसाना केवल कल्पना मात्र रह जाएगा। फालतू जमीन अब उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह सेकुरेशन प्वाइन्ट पर पहुँच चुका है। इसलिए ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं कि निजो रोजगार में अधिक से अधिक लोगों को लगाया जाय और इस के लिए अफसरों तथा सैनिकों दोनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण का इन्तजाम हो।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताये कि 1973 के पहले जो पेंशन लेने वाले हैं और 1973 के बाद जो पेंशन लेने वाले हैं और एक ही ग्राहदे के हैं, 1973 के बाद वालों को यादा पेंशन मिलती है और उस से पहले वालों को कम मिलती है ? क्या सरकार इस फर्क को दूर करने को कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं कोई भी तिरिय मानेंगे, नो फर्क होगा ही। 1973 से रिटायर होने वाले लोगों को बड़ी हुई पेंशन मिली। इसलिए जो 1973 से पहले रिटायर हुए हैं, उन को पेंशन में कुछ फर्क है ही।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : उन लोगों का रैंक तो एक हो रहा है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो ठीक है लेकिन सब जगहों में तनब्दाई भी एकसी नहीं होती है। वे भी कम और ज्यादा हो जाया करती हैं। इसलिए उस को पूरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We all speak with sympathy for the jawans, but in practice what we find is that the moment they retire, they go into oblivion and all of us forget them. These

ex-servicemen, or veterans as they are known in foreign countries, are numerically the strongest disciplined force available for any national activity. There are even cases where they retire at the age of 32-20+12. I am sure Babuji will understand me. When we declare them too old to work and ask them to retire, they are actually too young to retire. So, apart from pension, it is high time that we took a comprehensive look at what is to be done about this numerically strongest force in this country.

There are nearly 20 million ex-servicemen in this country and *pro rata*. Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Kerala have got the highest number of ex-servicemen. In Kerala there are more than 2.5 lakhs. So, instead of thinking too much about pension, which is of course important, their discipline, their training and help must be properly utilised. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government thinks in terms of a comprehensive plan for the gainful employment of these ex-servicemen, and whether they will publish a white Paper as to how best these ex-servicemen can be utilised in the matter of land allotment, gainful employment and various activities where their skill and discipline can be made best use of by the country?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The hon. Member has put a very eloquent question, but I have admitted that it is a very difficult and complicated problem. Nearly 50,000 soldiers are demobilised every year and looking at the employment situation in the country as a whole, the problem of unemployment that the country is facing, it is not a very easy task to absorb all of them in gainful employment. Though we have made certain reservations in Government service, especially in Class III and Class IV, and also in the public and private sectors, it has not been possible to absorb all of them, because if you do it here, you will be accen-

tuating unemployment, educated and uneducated both, in the non-army sector.

Perhaps the hon. Member could not follow what I said earlier as I was answering in Hindi. I think his anxiety would have been met to some extent if he had followed it. As I have explained, the qualification required for posts of officers in many cases in both the Government and the private sector is graduation, and most of our officers are not graduates. So, we have a scheme of giving them specialised training in management and other things, so that they can become more employable in the private or public sector.

So far as jawans are concerned, we have reached the stage where, except in one or two States, we cannot think of allotting land to them. Therefore, we have to find avenues for more and more self-employment. Therefore, we have introduced a scheme that six months before they are to be demobilised we give them training in some art or craft so that after demobilisation, if it is not possible to find employment, they can start some industry, or some enter-prise for self employment.

I may assure the hon. Member that nobody retires at the age of 32 since the period of colour service has now been raised to 15 years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : धर्मि मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सरकार प्रशिक्षण देना चाहती है जिससे वे अपने उद्योग चला सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें उन उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए समुचित खन-राशि कम ब्याज पर सरकार उपलब्ध करेगी और एक ही प्रार्थना-पत्र देने पर उन्हें बैंक से लोन मिल जाए क्या इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जाएगी? क्या सरकार बैंकों के द्वारा ही या भ्रमण से भी लोन दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : बैंकों से लोन दिलाने की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन एक ही दरखास्त देने पर लोन मिल जायगा यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है। बैंकों की दक्षता जैसे-जैसे बढ़ेगी बैंसे-बैंसे यह होता जाएगा। लेकिन लोन दिलाने का प्रबंध है।

श्री शिव नारायण : देश में बहुत से नौजवान बेकार घुमते हैं। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर ये जो रिटायर्ड टूँड भादमी मिलिटरी वाले हैं इसको हर कालेज स्कूल आदि में, पब्लिक और सरकारी में डिप्लोमा मास्टर एम्प्लॉय कराने में सरकार मदद करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो स्कूलों के डिप्लोमा मास्टर अभी हैं, उनको हटाना पड़ेगा।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In view of the fact that the period of service of the Army personnel bright from a Jawan to a colonel is much less than the period of service in the civil side and in view of the fact that it is necessary to preserve the ability of the forces to defend our country, will the Defence Minister consider some scheme of extending the period of retaining them as reserves and include that period also into their service so that they can get normal pension which a civil servants gets?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In view of the fact that the soldier or officers retire earlier than what they do in the civil side, weightage is given in calculating their pension as compared to civil side. The amount of pension that is given in defence forces is comparable to the civil side. It is not less.

We had a scheme of Reservists but that has not been found popular. Therefore, we have done away with it.

SHRI GANGA SINGH: Sometimes it happens that the military per-

sonnel retire at an early age. I cite my own example. I retired before the age of 21. Whether the Government will think of relaxing the age limit in All India Services like IAS, IPS for such persons?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That has already been done.

SHRI G. S. REDDI: At some places the soldires were allotted lands but at lower levels they are finding it difficult to take occupation of those lands. Will the Government help them in this regard?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I shall bring it to the notice of the State Government.

Demand of Bonus by Employees of H.M.T. Watch Factory Bangalore

*554. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees of the HMT Watch Factory, Bangalore have appealed to the Central Government to meet the workers demand for more than 20 per cent bonus and pay the arrears of the bonus for the year 1975-76;

(b) whether the Union of the workers have also urged the Centre to direct the factory management to start negotiations with workers on the annual bonus based on productivity; and

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

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

(c) As a result of the operation of the Payment of Bonus Act as amended in 1976, the payment of annual bonus linked with productivity is subject to a ceiling of 20 per cent of the wages of the employees. Accordingly the

employees of HMT Watch Factory, Bangalore have been paid the maximum statutory bonus and no arrears are outstanding.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: As no arrears are outstanding, I would congratulate the concerned management for that and I have no further supplementaries to ask.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The workers of the HMT watch factory have been all along complaining that had there not been the 20 per cent limit, they ought to have got much more as their production was high. Now that 20 per cent limit has been laid down, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will try to bring in any other system of bonus, like incentive bonus or production bonus or something like that so that additional efforts of the workers would be properly remunerated.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: At the moment we are governed by the payment of Bonus Act as amended in 1976.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My question is very simple and, I hope the hon. Minister will reply to that. As he assured me and other Members from Kerala and also the Labour Minister of Kerala, I want to know whether he will see to it that the strike in the HMT factory at Kalamasseri is settled as early as possible.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It does not arise out of this. Nevertheless, I may assure the hon. Member and tell him that I am in touch with the Kerala Government in connection with the trouble in the Kalamasseri watch factory.

Extension of T.V. Facilities to cover New Towns

*555. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the programme of extension of T.V. facilities, any criteria is laid down to cover the new towns;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether any schemes have been drawn up to cover big cities like Sholapur with population of over four lakhs; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which they are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The objective is to provide widest possible coverage of the country subject to technical feasibility and availability of required financial resources.

(c) and (d). The projects being implemented during the Fifth Plan period are a Relay Centre each at Mussoorie and Kanpur, six terrestrial transmitters under the SITE on-going scheme at Jaipur, Raipur, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Sambalpur and Muzaffarpur, and a TV complex at Jullundur. The transmitters at Jaipur and Raipur were commissioned on 1-3-1977 and 10-5-1977 respectively. The Relay Centre at Mussoorie is scheduled to be commissioned on 12-8-1977. The remaining four terrestrial transmitters are likely to be commissioned before the end of the year 1977. The Relay Centre at Kanpur and the TV complex at Jullundur are expected to be commissioned fore the end of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the extension of T.V. facilities to more and more areas is subject to the availability of financial resources with the Department. May I know what is the amount that has been earmarked for giving more facilities in the matter of setting up TV centres at various places and whether any scheme has been drawn for setting up TV centres in big cities and also radio stations in smaller towns?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: So far as the Fifth Plan period is concerned, apart from the SITE on-going schemes to which I have already referred, no other scheme is contemplated. Even some of the schemes that had been contemplated earlier, namely, having TV centres at Kasauli, Midnapore and Asansol, because of the advice of the Planning Commission, had to be deferred to the sixth Plan.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The names of cities which the hon. Minister has given are very few. A large number of areas remain without the facilities of TV and radio stations. I want to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are many places having TV centres where there is no service available for T.V. repairs.

And therefore, many times, we have found that the T.V. set is getting out of order and there are not proper facilities for repairs. What arrangement you are going to make to see that, at least where T.V. programme is being relayed, there are proper facilities available for repairs?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has rightly pointed out to the difficulties of maintenance of community viewing sets. The constraint of this nature has made the Government go somewhat slow in its expansion programme and to advise the Planning Commission accordingly.

श्री सुषम देव नारायण यादव : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ देश में लोगों के पेट में रोटी नहीं है, छप्पर पर चाम नहीं है, तन पर बस्त्र नहीं है, खेती में पानी नहीं है, बीमारी की दवा नहीं है, वहाँ देश का पैसा टेली-विजन गांव-गांव में लगा देने पर खर्च करने और तमाशा व सिनेमा दिखाने से क्या लोगों का पेट भरेगा ।

क्या सरकार की ऐसी योजना है कि टेलीविजन के माध्यम से चलचित्र दिखाये जायेंगे जिन्हें देखने से लोगों का पेट भर जायेगा, तन पर बस्त्र हो जायेगा ?

श्री लालकृष्ण धडवानो : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सम्मानीय सदस्य की भावनाओं को समझ सकता हूँ और उससे सहमत भी हूँ । इसी कारण मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज की स्थिति में टेली-विजन के एक्सपेंशन का भौक्षित्य तभी हो सकता है जब हम दूरदर्शन को विकास की योजना से जोड़ सकें । केवल नगरवासियों के मनोरंजन का साधन बनाकर अगर टेलीविजन को रखना है, तो उसके बढ़ाने का कोई भौक्षित्य नहीं । उसका भौक्षित्य तभी होगा जब उसका उपयोग शिक्षा और विकास के लिए कर सकें ।

प्लानिंग कमिशन में जो साइट-ब्रान-गोईंग योजनायें स्वीकार की गई हैं, वह भी इसीलिए स्वीकार की हैं कि वहाँ जितने भी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं वह कार्यक्रम उन्हीं उद्देश्यों की और लक्षित होते हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, regarding the extension of T.V. facilities to various States, I do not know why this Ministry has forgotten the southern States and very important cities like Hyderabad, Cochin and Bengaluru. What is this discrimination you are showing to the southern States, I would like to know at what particular point of time that T.V. facilities will be extended to important southern States and cities.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Whosoever else may forget the southern State and particularly Karnataka, but I being the Minister having lived there for 19 months cannot afford to forget it. Perhaps the hon. Member has missed what I have said earlier in regard to

the Fifth Five Year Plan itself about the on-going schemes approved of by the Planning Commission and we have on the cards Gulbarga which falls in Karnataka, if he is aware of it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You have got other places in view, but you have not extended these facilities to southern States. Please tell me what is this discrimination?

(Interruptions)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am sure the hon. Members in the House would appreciate that we are proceeding from a point from which we have arrived. What has been done till now and what has been approved by the Planning Commission has been with the approval and the guidance of the earlier Government and not my Government.

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय: भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ने इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में रायपुर, भोपाल और इन्दौर में टेलिविजन केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक क्या इन तीनों स्थानों पर यह कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा, यदि हां, तो इस के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा।

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी: मैं सूचना दे चुका हूँ कि 1 मार्च, 1977 को रायपुर में टेलिविजन केन्द्र प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। माननीय सदस्य ने अन्य जिन स्थानों का जिक्र किया है, उन में से कहीं भी टेलिविजन केन्द्र लगाने की योजना नहीं है।

श्री राय सेवक हजारी: जो खेल पिछड़े हुए हैं, श्री जहाँ बिजली पहुंच गई है, वहाँ अभी तक टेलिविजन केन्द्र नहीं लगे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय पहले ऐसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में टेलिविजन केन्द्र लगाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? क्या टेलि-

विजन पर किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए, और बच्चों में अभिरुचि पैदा करने के लिए, कोई शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम चलाये जायेंगे?

श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी: अभी जो टेलिविजन केन्द्र हैं, उन से भी इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की एक दूरगामी योजना है, जिस के अन्तर्गत सैटेलाइट-बेस्ड टेलिविजन सिस्टम से—उस में समय लगेगा—बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र तथा लक्का-विब आइलैंड को—इनने बड़े एरिया को कवर किया जा सकेगा। बाकी क्षेत्रों में आगे चल कर टेरेस्ट्रियल टेलिविजन की योजना के द्वारा हम सैटेलाइट टेलिविजन से लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर: अभी अभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल किया था कि जिस देश में इतनी भयंकर गरीबी हो, जिस देश में दो-तिहाई लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हों, उस देश में टेलिविजन लगा कर चन्द शहरों के लोगों का मनोरंजन करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। सबन के अधिकतर सदस्यों ने हृषीकेश्वरि से इस बात का स्वागत भी किया। अभी माननीय सदस्यो द्वारा अपने अपने शहरों में टेलिविजन केन्द्र लगाने के विषय में सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं। अभी तक जो व्यवस्था है, वह पिछली सरकार की पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की एक कड़ी है। आज जनता सरकार बनी है और जनता की यह भाशा है कि सरकार द्वारा सब से पहले देश के दबे हुए तबके के लिए उपयुक्त योजनायें चालू की जायेंगी। क्या इस भावना की कद्र करते हुए मंत्री महोदय और टेलिविजन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था करने के बजाये, जिस पर बहुत

कर्षा होने की सम्भावना है, उन लोगों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करेंगे, जो आज एक ग्लास शुद्ध पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं ?

श्री लालकृष्ण शर्माजी : मैं बता चुका हूँ कि दूरदर्शन विस्तार केवल इस प्राधार पर होगा कि उस के द्वारा मनोरंजन नहीं, बल्कि शिक्षा हो, उस के द्वारा विकास की योजनाओं को प्रागे बढ़ाया जाये और स्वास्थ्य आदि की शिक्षा दी जाये। दूरदर्शन का विस्तार इस उद्देश्य से ही होगा, मनोरंजन की दृष्टि से नहीं जाया।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Karnataka offered hospitality to the hon. Minister for 19 months and they are getting at least a satellite or a relaying centre. We do not have that privilege in Kerala; we have been denied even that. Whenever there is a proposal about television centre, the usual plea put forward by the Finance Ministry or the Information Ministry or by any spokesman of the Government is 'financial constraints'. Now the very concept of television broadcasting is changing and it is being considered commercially viable. So, instead of always putting forward the plea of financial restraints, why should not the Broadcasting Minister take a new look at the subject of television and come forward with a proposal whereby it can be made—commercially viable and why should it not be extended to states in the extreme south, like Kerala? I am sure he has much sympathy for the southern States then why should he not think of putting up commercially viable television centres in the south also?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have been listening to two contradictory viewpoints. But, as the Government has stated, if you think purely in terms of commercial viability, then the bias will be in favour of urban-based entertainment: it is bound to be so. But if you think in terms of harnessing the T.V. for developmental purposes, for educational purposes, for health pur-

poses and for purposes of agriculture, then the approach has to be entirely different and this is the approach that Government has adopted. I would like to point out that there is no question of any geographical bias this way or that way: it is our attempt to cover the whole country as far as possible and to have the maximum possible coverage, subject to financial constraints.

Dr. KARAN SINGH: Apart from the entertainment and educational aspects, Television has also a very important political impact, particularly in the border States. So, particularly in regard to these States where Pakistan Television is very easily available and very powerful, there was a proposal for setting up television stations in places like Srinagar, Amritsar, etc. But I am surprised to learn from the list read out that the proposal for a relay station in Jammu seems to have been dropped. I would urge that at least in States like that, where you can see Pakistan television the whole day, top priority should be given for setting up either original stations or relay stations.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This is a suggestion for action and I will have it in mind. But, as I have said, so many things are desirable but may not be feasible.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नालन्दा जिले में राजगिर जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की जगह है जहाँ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग बाहर के आते रहते हैं वहाँ क्या टेलिविजन केन्द्र खोलने की योजना है ?

श्री लालकृष्ण शर्माजी : इस समय उस की योजना नहीं है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cowting bridge of Rajhat bridge on Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan border between Agra-Bombay Highway

S.N.Q. 22. **SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:** Will the Minister of SHIP-

PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cowting bridge of Rajghat bridge on Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan border between Agra-Bombay Highway has given way and steamers service is also not being operated; and

(b) if so, whether road traffic has been dislocated as a result thereof and whether Government will arrange urgently for additional railway coaches to facilitate movement of traffic?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the Pontoon bridge on river Chambal on Agra-Bombay, National Highway 3 at Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan border, set up for the fair-weather usage close to the National Highway bridge, which was damaged sometime back and is already being reconstructed. The Pontoon bridge was removed on 27-6-1977 for the monsoon period as usual. After the dismantling of the bridge, ferry service with ramped power launches is available and is suspended only when the river is in flood. When that happens, the traffic unavoidably takes to alternative road routes for short periods.

श्री ज्जिबिराल जर्गल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश राजस्थान की सीमा पर राजघाट पुल का बिज 1959 में बना था और 1960 में इस पर आवागमन बालू हुआ । 13 साल के बाद 1 मार्च, 1973 को यह पुल टूट गया । क्या इस पुल के बारे में 8 मई, 1973 को एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी ? यदि हां तो उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट आई है ?

मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बात की ओर और भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जब उधर से, प्रतिपक्ष की ओर से, श्री अटल

बिहारी बाजपेयी, डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय तथा श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय ने इस बात के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी और कहा था कि राजघाट पुल टूट जाने से जनता को बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है, आवागमन में बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है इसको बनाया जाये तो डा० पांडेय जी के 26 जून, 1973 को एक प्रश्न सं० 488 के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि पुल रिपयर होगा, तो दो वर्ष की अवधि में रीकन्स्ट्रक्च होगा तो 3 वर्ष की अवधि में इसको बना दिया जायेगा । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पुल को बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा और कब तक यह बनकर तैयार हो जायेगा जिससे कि वहाँ पर आवागमन प्रारम्भ हो सके ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Government of India had appointed an Enquiry Committee in May, 1973 to enquire into the causes of collapse of the Chambal N.H. 3 bridge and to suggest measures for reconstruction of the bridge. The Committee gave its findings and recommended restoration of the existing bridge. Accordingly, tenders were called for and a contract was given in November, 1975 for a lumpsum cost of Rs. 217 lakhs. Several foundations have been completed, but some are still remaining. The bridge is expected to be completed by December, 1978 and the total cost is likely to be Rs. 297 lakhs.

श्री ज्जिबिराल जर्गल : क्या यह सही है कि 27-6-77 को इस काउन्टिंग बिज के टूट जाने से बम्बई से दिल्ली जाने वाले लोग या बाहन इन्दौर, कोटा, जयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली जा रहे हैं, सीकर, कोटा, जयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली के लिए आवागमन हो रहा है और बिम्बई टूटाबा से दिल्ली होकर जाना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार से यह मार्ग अवरोध हो गया है । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो

वहाँ रेल सेवा चालू है, जो तेज गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं वह ब्वालियर, मूरना रुकती नहीं हैं, क्या उन गाड़ियों को वहाँ पर रोकने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिससे कि यात्री सफर कर सकें ? इसके साथ ही क्या माल ढोने के लिए अतिरिक्त डिब्बों तथा पसेंजर्स के लिए सेकेण्ड क्लास के डिब्बों और अतिरिक्त मीटों के कोटा की व्यवस्था भी की जायेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : रेल मंत्रालय मे पूछा गया था, उन्होंने कहा यह सम्भव नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1959 में यह पुल बना और 1960 में चालू हुआ क्या जिस ठेकेदार ने इस पुल को बनाया था उसके माथ कोई शर्तें थीं कि कितने दिनों तक यह पुल टूटेगा नहीं ? यदि हाँ, और उम समय मे पहले पुल टूट गया तो उस ठेकेदार के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि दिसम्बर, 1978 तक इस पुल का काम पूरा हो जायेगा लेकिन अभी वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार का काम नहीं चल रहा है और इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी तथ्यहीन बातें दी गई हैं तो क्या उनकी आप अलग से जांच करवायेंगे ? आज वहाँ लोगों को जो परेशानियाँ हैं वह इतनी भयंकर हैं कि 15-15 दिन तक लोग ट्रक और बसेज लेकर पड़े रहते हैं, उन्हें जाने के लिए कोई मार्ग नहीं मिलता है । जिन मार्गों से उनको जाना पड़ता है उन मार्गों की क्षमता इतनी नहीं है कि इतने ज्यादा लोड को ले सकें । उन मार्गों की हालत भी बहुत खराब हो गई है । ऐसी स्थिति में आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जिससे यह मार्ग जल्दी से चालू हो सके और जो छोटे मार्ग हैं उनको अधिक लोड

न उठाना पड़े और जो लोगों को 10-15 दिन रुकना पड़ता है वह कठिनाई दूर हो सके ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जल्दी बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है । मैंने कहा कि दिसम्बर, 1978 तक पूरा हो जायेगा । 15 दिन तक किसी को रुकना पड़ा, यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है । ऐसी गिकायत मेरे पास भेजे तो मैं जरूर जांच करूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : जिस ठेकेदार ने पुल बनाया था उससे कोई शर्तें थी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं होती है ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह मण्डल : इस पुल के टूटने का कारण क्या है ? इसमें सरकार की गलती हुई या ठेकेदार की और अगर ठेकेदार की गलती है तो उनके खिलाफ सरकार की तरफ से क्या कदम उठाए गए ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : गलती तो कुदरत की थी । सिर्फ कुदरत की नहीं, समझने वालों की थी । दोनों की थी ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जब यह पुल बना, उसी समय इस में इम प्रकार की खामियाँ थीं ? जिस समय कोई पुल बनाया जाता है तो उस की कोई भ्रवधि होती है कि 50 साल या 25 साल तक चलेगा, क्या जिस भ्रवधि के लिये यह पुल बना था, उस के पूरा होने के पहले ही टूट गया ? इस पुल के टूट जाने से सारा यातायात अवरुद्ध हो गया है, जिस के कारण बहुत परेशानी हो रही है । दूसरे मार्गों पर भी भारी यातायात है और वहाँ का यातायात कई दिन तक बर्षा में रुका रहता है । पहले कहा गया था कि यदि

इसको रीकस्ट्रक्चर नहीं करना पड़ा तो 3 सालों में पूरा हो जाएगा। मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार के डिफेक्टिव पुल का निर्माण किया या जिनके जिम्मे यह निर्माण कार्य था ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह इन्फर्मेसन इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसके बारे में जरूर तपास करूँगा और ऐसा हुआ है तो कदम उठाऊँगा। लेकिन नया ब्रिज 1978 तक जरूर पूरा होगा ऐसा मुझे विश्वास दिलाया गया है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance for setting up paper Units

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

(a) whether Paper industry in the country has urged for assistance to expand the present production and for setting up more paper units in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time, various suggestions from individuals and firms connected with the Paper Industry on improvement of productivity and incentives for further growth. Government have been taking these into account while considering measures to increase the production of paper.

Levy imposed on Films

***549. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**

SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether a delegation of film producers met him and placed before him the difficulties in regard to levy imposed by the Finance Minister;

(b) if so, whether the delegation had also met the Finance Minister and urged him to revise the levy; and

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

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

(c) The Minister of Finance has already announced certain modifications in regard to the levy of Excise Duty on films, which it is hoped, will go a long way in mitigating the grievances of of the film industry.

Agitation by All India Defence Employees Federation

***550. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Defence Employees Federation has decided to start a country-wide agitation to press their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No formal notice has been received in the Ministry of Defence in regard to the proposed agitation by the All India Defence Employees Federation. A news item published in the Defence

Workers Bulletin, a journal of the Defence Employees Council, however, states *inter-alia* that in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All India Defence Employees Federation held at Delhi from 28th to 30th June, 1977, it has been decided to observe a protest week from 25th to 30th July, 1977 throughout the country by wearing demands badges, holding demonstrations and meetings and submitting a memorandum to press and achieve their demands.

(b) The demands as given in the Defence Workers Bulletin are as follows:—

1. Vacate all types of victimisation
2. Restore full trade union rights to Defence Civilian employees including NCUEs by withdrawing the letter issued by Ministry of Defence in 1972.
3. Revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery.
4. Immediate payment of the 2nd instalment of CDS amount in cash.
5. Restoration of 1/2 per cent of DA cut imposed during the period of Emergency.
6. Remove disparities existing between industrial and non-industrial such as leave and other service conditions.
7. Promotional avenues for Mazdoors and other Class IV employees of AOC, ASC Conservancy and other establishment.
8. Payment of Night Duty allowance to employees as recommended by 3rd Pay Commission.
9. Fixation of Pay scales of supervisory and other allied Categories at par with Railway w.e.f. 1-1-1978.

It is, however, not possible to state the actual demands of the All India Defence Employees Federation, nor to indicate Government's reaction thereto, unless and until the demands of the Federation are formally submitted to the Government by the Federation.

Uniform Rates for Inter-State Exchange of Power

*551. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exchange of power is on returnable basis in Southern States; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to fix uniform rates for inter-State exchange of power to change this system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). In the Southern Electricity Region, exchanges of power between Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which are, at present, deficit States are generally on a net nil basis. Kerala which is a surplus State is giving short-term assistance to Tamil Nadu and through Tamil Nadu to Karnataka on a non-returnable basis.

The Southern Regional Electricity Board has evolved tariff guidelines for inter-System exchanges of power in the Region for the different categories of such exchanges and has set up a High-level Committee to go into the details of tariff structure in this regard.

Nuclear Power Station at Goa

*552. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Nuclear Power Station at Goa;

(b) if so, what is the precise nature of this project; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to prevent pollution if the proposal materialises?

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

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

Glut of Coal in the Country

*553. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a glut of coal in the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) steps taken to ensure that the stockpile is the minimum required, and

(d) the extent to which the system of assessment of demands for coal has been rationalised?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total stocks of coal at the pit-heads as on 1-6-77 was 12.5 million tonnes. This represents about 42 days production and is not considered unduly excessive.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Annual production plans are prepared after making an assessment of coal demand and taking into account the level of pithead stocks.

(d) Assessment of demand is done in consultation with the principal consuming sectors and is subjected to periodical reviews.

Pending Power Projects in Maharashtra

*556. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the pending power projects and inter-State transmission lines of Maharashtra; and

(b) measures being taken to expedite their clearance separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The present status in respect of proposals for hydro-electric projects in Maharashtra is indicated in the statements. In some cases, revised estimates of cost are awaited from the State authorities. For two hydro-electric schemes, the revised estimates have been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority recently.

As regards thermal schemes, proposals for expansion of generating capacity at Trombay and a Gas Turbine Generating Station are under consideration.

In so far as inter-State/inter-Regional lines are concerned, work is expected to be taken up on stringing of the second circuit of the Belgaum Kolhapur 220 Kv line. Another proposal for a 400 Kv link between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh requires to be examined on the basis of the first phase of the long-term System Planning Studies, which are presently being carried out

Statement

Name of the Project	Installed capacity	Present status
1	2	3
	(MW)	
1 Bhandardhara Hydro-electric Project	1x10+ 1x35	The revised estimates sent by the Maharashtra authorities in the end of June, 1977 are being technically examined.
2 Girna Hydro-electric Project	2x3.5	The State authorities have been requested to update the cost estimates.
3 Purna Hydro-electric Project	1x10	The State authorities have been requested to update the cost estimates.
4 Shaharakund Hydro-electric Project	2x25+ 1x10	The Project features have to be revised by the State authorities keeping in view the recent Agreement between the States concerned for the utilisation of waters of the Godawari Basin.
5 Jalsindhi Hydro-electric Project	6x75	The Project features could be finalised only after the award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.
6 Tillari Hydro-electric.	1x60	Revised estimates have been received from the State authorities in June, 1977 and are being technically examined.
7 Koyna Dam Power House	2x20	Replics from the State authorities on hydrological and cost aspects are awaited.

Shifting of Industries to Rural Areas

*557. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any committee to study the question of shifting of some industries now located in big cities to rural areas; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof

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

(b) Does not arise.

Movement of Coal by Sea

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

(a) whether Government propose to move coal by sea during the current financial year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the ports selected for the purpose?

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

(b) A quantity of 0.71 million tonnes of coal is expected to be moved on the coast from Calcutta/Haldia Ports for unloading at Tuticorin and Bhavnagar.

Setting up of News Bureau by A.I.R. to cater to District-wise News

*559. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio plans to build up a News Bureau through a net-work of news service in every State, and in every district to cater to district-wise news; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). AIR has a network of 87 full-time and 194 part-time correspondents spread all over the country. Of the full-time correspondents, 13 are at Headquarters, 40 at State/Union Territory capitals and 34 in other towns.

The number of part-time correspondents in districts has increased from 90 to 194 in the past three months. Another 45 part-time correspondents are in the process of being appointed. With this, 228 districts of the country will be covered. The remaining 122 districts are proposed to be covered subject to availability of resources during the second phase of the expansion programme to be taken up in due course.

भारतीय वायु सेना के लड़ाकू विमान

* 560. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश ख्यामी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी वायुसेना के पास भारतीय वायु सेना के लड़ाकू विमानों

की तुलना में अधिक तीव्रगामी और अधिक दूरी तक मारक क्षमता वाले लड़ाकू विमान हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए भारतीय वायु सेना की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) और (ख). समाचारों के अनुसार, पाकिस्तान के पास ऐसे विमान हैं जिनका मारक क्षमता भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों की अपेक्षा अधिक दूरी तक की है भले ही गति में वे भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों के समान ही हैं। परन्तु हम अपने देश पर पड़ने वाले किसी भी खतरे का सामना करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं।

Delay in Completion of Idukki Project

*561. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Kerala has suffered a loss of about Rs. 100 crores because of delay in completing the Idukki project;

(b) the original schedule for the completion of the Idukki dam;

(c) whether Government have looked into the reasons for delay in the construction of the Idukki dam; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). The Kerala authorities have intimated that, as per their assessment, the Idukki Hydro-electric Project would have yielded an annual revenue of about Rs. 20 crores if it had been

commissioned as originally programmed. The original programme envisaged commissioning of the first generating unit by September, 1970.

Delays in the construction programme of the project are reported to have occurred on account of land acquisition and eviction cases, repeated stoppages of work owing to labour troubles and, in the initial stages, delays in the availability of foreign construction equipment. The Kerala authorities have intimated that the State Government took necessary steps, from time to time, to expedite the works.

All the three generating units of the Idukki Hydro-electric Project Stage I have since been commissioned during the course of 1976.

Combination Carriers

*562. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two combination carriers built only three years ago in the Yugoslavia shipyard the design and construction of which were supervised by the American Bureau of Shipping have developed cracks in the inner side of their hull; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) After about 2 years of operation, cracks were observed to have developed at certain locations in the double bottom skin of the two vessels.

Setting up of Corporation for Ex-servicemen

*563. SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATTANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a

Corporation for the welfare of ex-servicemen in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Corporation will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The proposal to establish a Public Sector Corporation to help ex-servicemen to set up industrial enterprises has been given up. It has, however, been decided that this work should be done by the Government departmentally and action is being taken accordingly.

Small Tractors

*564. SHRI RASHID MASOOD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that low and middle class farmers are finding it beyond their means to purchase high-powered imported tractors and are interested only in smaller tractors like DD14 manufactured in Russia whose import was stopped in 1969; and

(b) whether Government propose to meet the demand of middle class farmers for small-power tractors?

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

(b) Small horse power tractors in the range between 23 HP and 28 HP are being manufactured in the country and are available in the price range of Rs. 30,370 to Rs. 38,570, inclusive of 10 per cent excise duty. The makes of these tractors include the T-25 tractors of 25 HP which is being manufactured with U.S.S.R. collaboration. The T-25 is an improved version of the DT-14 which has been discontinued in U.S.S.R. The production of small power tractors is adequate to meet the demand of middle-class farmers.

लालमटिया कोयला खानों में मजदूरों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल किया जाता

4054. डा० रामबी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संताल परगना के महुगाया खाने की लालमटिया कोयला खानों में पिछले महीने बहुत सारे मजदूरों ने भूख हड़ताल की थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या घाट कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् केवल एक ही खान को चालू रखा गया जिससे हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये और उत्पादन क्षमता नष्ट हो गई;

(ग) क्या भाड़े पर लिये गये ट्रकों को लालमटिया खानों से लदान के लिए दो-दो दिन प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है और जो रिफबल देते हैं उनका माल पहले लाया जाता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि लालमटिया रूप की कोयला खानों से कोले की टुलाई के लिए पहले बैलगाड़ियों का उपयोग किया जाता था जिससे स्थानीय गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिलता था और यदि हाँ, तो इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसी व्यवस्था को पुनः लागू करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) लालमटिया कोयला खान के प्रबंधक के कार्यालय में 10 से 15 की टोलियों में सामूहिक धरना भूख हड़ताल की गई थी। उन की मांग मौसमी कामगारों को स्थायी कर देने की थी। यह मामला सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (सी) पटना को भेज दिया गया था जिसके फलस्वरूप तारीख 3-6-77 से धरना समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय कुछ बन्द एककों सहित, इस क्षेत्र की केवल छः खानों को ग्रहण किया गया था। विभिन्न कारणों से जिनमें सुरक्षा का ध्यान भी है, केवल एक खान में उत्पादन किया गया जो इस क्षेत्र की कोयले की मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त था। इन छः खानों के सभी ग्रहीत नियमित कामगारों को खपा लिया गया था।

(ग) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि ट्रकों को मान भरने के लिए दो-दो दिन तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है। लालमटिया में ट्रकों को भरने के लिए कम्पनी द्वारा "पहले धाप्रो पहले भरो" के आधार पर ब्यू प्रणाली अपनाई जा रही है। ट्रक ड्राइवरों को हमेशा यह सलाह दी जाती रही है कि यदि उन्हें कोई असुविधा हो तो उसकी शिकायत दर्ज करें। प्रबंधकों को अभी तक कोई गंभीर शिकायत नहीं मिली है। प्रबंधक एक किताब रख रहे हैं जिसमें खाने वाले ट्रकों को अपना नम्बर लिखना होता है तथा ड्राइवरों को धाते समय तथा जाते समय अपने हस्ताक्षर करने पड़ते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). लालमटिया कोयला खान में बैलगाड़ियों द्वारा कोयले की टुलाई जाड़े और सूखे मौसम में की जाती है। यह प्रथा बन्द नहीं की गई है। यह ग्राहक पर निर्भर करता है कि वह बैलगाड़ी द्वारा माल ले जाता पसन्द करे प्रथवा ट्रक से। फिर भी लदान के लिए ट्रकों को इसलिए तरजीह दी जाती है कि वे दूर से धाते हैं तथा उनको प्रतीक्षा महीनी पड़ती है।

Deletion of 'Mochi' from Scheduled Castes List

4055. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by Gujarat Government regarding the Gazette dated the 20th

September, 1976 by the Law Ministry, in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act No. 108 of 1976) wherein in Schedule 4 under the heading Gujarat, item No. 4, "Mochi" community has been included as Scheduled Caste, in order to modify and get "Mochi" community removed from the list, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Central Government know that the Director, Social Welfare Department Gujarat State has asked all the departments of Gujarat State not to implement the said Act in the State as far as "Mochi" community is concerned; and

(c) so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHANRAN SINGH):

(a) The Gujarat Government in their letter dated the 11th May, 1977 had proposed that the area restriction for Mochi community in relation to the Dangis district and Umargao taluka of Bulsar district should be restored and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 may be amended to this effect.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat Government have reported that the Directors

of Social Welfare had instructed the concerned authorities not to issue caste certificates to the members of Mochi community till the Act is brought into force. However, the State Government have subsequently cancelled the instructions of the Director so far as it relates to this community.

Ex-Servicemen in Himachal Pradesh

4056. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of ex-servicemen in each district in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) what is the number who have so far been rehabilitated and what are the details for their rehabilitation; and

(c) what steps are being taken to rehabilitate all the ex-servicemen in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The number of ex-servicemen in Himachal Pradesh and the number of them placed in employment during the periods 1973—76, district-wise, is as follows:—

Name of the District	No. of Ex-Servicemen	No. of ex-servicemen placed in employment during the period 1973—76
Kangra	23,052	523
Hamirpur	12,788	148
UNA	7,251	190
Mandi	8,805	377
Chamba	5,265	102
Simla	3,929	148
Sirmur	4,095	147
Bilaspur	2,586	59
Kulu	881	58
Solan	2,506	113
Lahaul Spiti	572	11
Kinnaur	139	15

(Note.—Figures relating to number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated in these districts through self-employment and other rehabilitation measures (such as engagement in agro-industries, agro-service centres, taking up agencies for fertilisers, cement tea, textiles etc. and in small scale industries as well as transport companies) are not available.)

Steps taken to rehabilitate ex-servicemen, including those in Himachal Pradesh, are as follows:—

(i) Reservation of vacancies upto 10 per cent in Class III and 20 per cent in Class IV posts in the Central Government offices in Himachal Pradesh and reservation of 17½ per cent of Class III and 27½ per cent of Class IV posts in the Central Public Sector Undertakings and the offices of the Nationalised Banks in the State;

(ii) In the State Government services, 20 per cent of Class III posts and 20 per cent of Class IV posts (Non-Technical) have been reserved for ex-servicemen.

(iii) There is a scheme for imparting training to JCOs/ORs in various trades and vocations, in the ITIs and elsewhere.

(iv) A Special Cell has been created in the DGE&T, New Delhi for speedier re-employment of ex-servicemen.

(v) A Special Cell has been created in the State Government's Directorate of Employment for speedier employment of Ex-servicemen; and

(vi) Assistance is being given to Ex-servicemen for setting up small-scale industries and agro-industries.

Dabhol Port on Western Coast

4057. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sand barrier just at the mouth of Dabhol port on the Western Coast in Maharashtra has been formed since many years preventing the ships being entered and berthed in the said port;

(b) whether Bombay-Goa service-ships of Mogul Lines have stopped calling at Dabhol port; and

(c) whether any efforts were made to remove the said barrier and if so, with what result?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra State Government have advised that ships with draughts exceeding the depth available at the sand bar encounter navigational difficulties in entering the port.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The port is a minor port in the charge of the State Government. The State Government have reported that the proposal to dredge the port was deferred owing to technical limitations of the dredger and the high cost involved.

Ban on the use of Harmonium on AIR

4058. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on Harmonium (on AIR) is lifted only for 'A' class artistes and some special solo programmes;

(b) the reasons for not allowing the use of harmonium for other artistes;

(c) whether Government have received a representation requesting complete removal of this ban; and

(d) the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Apart from 'A' Grade solo vocalists, the harmonium can be used in group singing of various kinds.

(b) Solo Artistes graded less than 'A' are not allowed the use of harmonium as they tend to cover their voice deficiencies by use of harmonium.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been decided to continue the present policy.

Financial Assistance to Films by Film Finance Corporation

4059. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance has been provided by the Film Finance Corporation to films ever since its formation in the country;

(b) how much loan of FFC remains outstanding against film producers and others today; and

(c) what steps were taken to recover the same and why there was laxity in recovery from some of them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Film Finance Corporation advanced loans amounting to Rs. 256.24 lakhs for production of films since its inception in 1960, upto June 30, 1977.

(b) Loans amounting to Rs. 94.52 lakhs principal remained outstanding as on 20-6-1977.

(c) It is a fact that there has been some delay in the past on the part of FFC in pursuing recovery of loans. However, every possible efforts is now being made to recover the loans either through exhibition of the films concerned or by recourse to legal measures.

सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया के वेस्टर्न सिकल के एक मूविड का गुजरात में स्थानान्तरित किया जाना

4060. श्री मोतीभाई जोधरी : क्या धोखना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया के वेस्टर्न सिकल के एकक को, जो मसूरी में चल रहा है, गुजरात

में स्थानान्तरित किये जाने का निर्णय रद्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जब इस सिकल का अधिकांश काम गुजरात में होता है और मसूरी जाने-आने में लाखों रुपये व्यय खर्च होते हैं क्योंकि मुख्यालय वहां पर है;

(ख) क्या इस विभाग के अधिकांश सिकल कार्यालय राज्यों में हैं जहां वास्तव में काम किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सिकल आफिस को गुजरात में कब स्थानान्तरित किया जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सरकार ने सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया के वेस्टर्न सिकल एकक को मसूरी से गुजरात में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। इस लिए इन निर्णय को रद्द करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया के सिकलों का गठन क्षेत्रीय आधार पर किया गया है न कि राज्यवार। इस प्रकार कई सिकलों के क्षेत्राधिकार में एक से अधिक राज्य आते हैं। गुजरात से संबंधित कार्य सर्वे भ्राफ इंडिया के वेस्टर्न सिकल द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिसका मुख्यालय जयपुर में है और यह व्यवस्था जारी रहेगी।

Bridge on the Yamuna River at Shergarh Ghaat

4061. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for construction of a railroad bridge on the Yamuna River at Shergarh Ghaat linking Jalaun and Etawah districts of U.P.;

(b) whether some survey to select site/sites was conducted; and

(c) if so, the expected time by which it is likely to be undertaken?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The proposed bridge, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are, therefore, primarily concerned with all matters relating to survey, construction, etc. of the proposed bridge. The Government of India have no proposal for the construction of any rail-cum-road bridge at the proposed site.

Issue of Licences to Kerala

4062. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

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

(a) the total number of industrial licences issued in the State of Kerala during the last three years to set up new industries together with the names of those industries; and

(b) the number of cases where these licences were utilised and the names and number of parties which have not utilised the licence and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 32 Industrial licences were issued to set up new industrial undertakings in the State of Kerala during the last three years 1974-76. A list of these licences is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/77].

(b) It normally takes three to four years to set up a new industrial undertaking after the issue of an industrial licence. According to information available with the Ministry of Industry, none of these licences has been surrendered/cancelled or revoked. These licences are under implementation.

Changes in Reporting and News-Bulletin Service of AIR

4063. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether any changes have been made in the reporting and news bulletin service of A.I.R.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). After the withdrawal of the emergency and formation of the new government, news coverage is done in a fair and objective manner reflecting different points of view. As a result, the credibility of AIR's news and current affairs programmes, which had been lost during the emergency, has been re-established.

As part of a programme to expand the coverage of news from the rural areas, 104 additional part-time correspondents have been appointed in the districts, bringing the total of such correspondents to 194. Another 45 part-time correspondents are in the process of being appointed. Twenty additional full time correspondents have also been appointed in various States.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Vidisha and Raisen Districts in M.P.

4064. **SHRI RAGHAVJI:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of rural electrification schemes for Vidisha and Raisen districts in Madhya Pradesh pending consideration of Government; and

(b) the time by which Government are likely to accord their approval to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No rural electrification schemes for Vidisha and Raisen districts in Madhya Pradesh are pending consideration with the Rural Electrification Corporation at present.

(b) One scheme for electrification in Udaipur block in Raisen district was received by the Corporation in March 1977. The scheme area was inspected by a team of officers of the Corporation in May, 1977 and the scheme was returned to the Board on 9-6-1977 for revision in the light of the observations of this team.

Railway Under-Bridge

4065. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway under-bridge has been constructed opposite the Shyamal Degree College in Shahdara (Delh.),

(b) if so, when the construction work on this bridge was started and when this work was completed and by whom, also the cost thereof;

(c) whether about 100-yard long piece of road under the bridge has not been made *pucca* so far and rain water as well as the water of *ganda nalla* flowing nearby accumulates there; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to make this piece of road *pucca* and construct a *pucca nalla* in place of a *kutchha nalla* so that traffic may start passing through under-bridge and when D.T.C. buses will pass through the under-bridge?

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

(b) to (d). The work was started in June 1972 and completed in May 1976 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 27,10,000. The approach road under the bridge is under construction. While it is true that the rain water does accumulate under the bridge, remedial measures have already been initiated by the Local Administration and the work on the eastern side of the approach road is already complete. The work in between the Railway under bridge and the G.T. Ghaziabad road is, however, held up on account of non-acquisition of land consequential to a stay order from the Court in favour of a private party. Every effort is being made to have this problem solved and to have the work expedited so as to allow the use of the road under the bridge by every type of traffic including D.T.C. buses.

Meeting of Representatives of Stainless Steel Re-Rollers Association with Prime Minister

4066. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the stainless steel re-rollers association met the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the names of the persons and firms' representatives;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has agreed to meet the published demands of the stainless steel re-rollers association;

(d) if so, the details of the demands agreed by the Prime Minister; and whether orders have been issued by the Prime Minister for compliance; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The representatives of the Stainless Steel Re-Rollers Association met the Prime Minister as members of the general

public who come and meet the Prime Minister in groups at his residence. No names of representatives were kept on record.

- (c) No.
(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Private Goods Carriers Transport

4067. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to take over private goods carrier transport?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच के लिए आयोग

4068. श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भू पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक;

(ख) श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के समय किन-किन डाक्टरों ने उनका उपचार किया और उनकी रिपोर्ट क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). 18-12-1970 को सदन क पटल पर रखे गये स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मृत्यु के बारे में तथ्यों के विवरण की और ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

Benefits of War Service to candidates appointed in M.C.D.

4069. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9453 dated 8th May, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the adoption by M.C.D. of the orders issued by the Central Government regarding counting of war service of E.C.Os. and S.S.C.Os. has since been made;

(b) whether instructions issued by the Central Government (from 1963 to 1972) regarding counting of war service/grant of seniority to the released E.C.Os. and S.S.C.Os. (Engineering and Medical Services) have since been adopted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether the same have since been implemented in respect of all the employees (Engineering and Medical Services) both in service and those whose services have been terminated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation, Delhi the Corporation has adopted for its General Wing the orders issued by the Central Government only so far as fixation of pay is concerned vide its resolution dated 10-2-1975. Benefit of past service for purposes of seniority has not been extended to any employee as none of the employees has been appointed against reserved vacancies. The decision taken by the Corporation in the above resolution has been implemented. As regards DESU and DWS & SDU, there is no case of any Engineering or Medical Officer who was recruited after rendering army service as ECO/SSCO.

Rural Electrification in M.P.

4070. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rural population in the State of Madhya Pradesh covered by the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation, and

(b) further steps being taken to boost up rural electrification in that State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 11.61 per cent of rural population in the State of Madhya Pradesh is covered by the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation upto 31st March, 1977.

(b) Only 14040 villages (19.8 per cent) in Madhya Pradesh were electrified upto 30-4-1977. Madhya Pradesh is thus one of the backward States in the matter of rural electrification. To improve the position an outlay of Rs. 87.36 crores has been provided in the Fifth Plan for rural electrification in the State. More funds will also be available to the State Electricity Board for the purpose from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and Commercial Banks.

Building for Controller of Inspection Ichhapore

4071. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a new building for Controller of inspection, Ichhapore; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter?

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

(b) No decision has yet been reached in the matter.

बिजलित उत्पादन की लागत

4072. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हरिद्वार द्वारा निमित्त 100 मेगावाट और 50 मेगावाट के जनन सेटों वाले तापीय बिजली घरों की प्रति यूनिट बिजली उत्पादन लागत कितनी है; और

(ख) पुराने छोटे आयातित जनन सेटों की प्रति यूनिट बिजली उत्पादन लागत कितनी है और दोनों में यदि कोई अंतर है तो कितना ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (डा० पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Development of Major Coal Mines

4073. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to develop major coal mines to attain full production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals have been received and they are under consideration of the Government for the development of the following six major coal mines, which will attain their full production during the 6th Plan period:—

Name of the mine	Capacity per year
1. Jhanjra I	2'00 m. tonnes
2. Jhanjra II	2'50 tonnes
3. Churcha Expansion	1'00 m. tonnes
4. Jayant Expansion	From 3'05 to 10'00 m. tonne
5. Sirka	1'00 m. tonnes
6. Dakra Bakbuka	1'00 m. tonnes

Charges against Former Adviser of Nagaland Government

4074. SHRIMATI RANO M. SHALZA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to order an inquiry against the former Adviser to the Government of Nagaland in view of the specific charges that had been levelled against him on the floor of this House; and

(b) if so, the modality of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) The Government have looked into the allegations and come to the conclusion that no enquiry is called for.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Coir Cooperative in Kerala

4075. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India, while agreeing to assist the Coir Cooperatives in Kerala, had agreed to charge interest for the loans at the same rate as charged by State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to reduce the rate of interest at least for the interim period upto 9th October, 1976; and

(d) if so, Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Under the scheme formulated by the Central Government towards the end of 1972 for restructuring of the potentially viable cooperative societies, it was envisaged amongst other things, that the societies drawing working capital from institutional sources will receive from Government a subsidy to compensate for the difference between the rate of interest then being charged by the State Government and the rate levied by the financing institutions concerned for a period of three years. The rate of interest subsidy to be paid each year was to be worked out by an "Action Committee," membership of which included a representative of the Reserve Bank of India and recommended to Government. The current rate of interest on working capital loans to coir cooperative societies is 5½ per cent which is based on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India made in December, 1974. The following amounts have been released to the Government of Kerala in accordance with the above scheme:

Year	Loan (Rs. lakhs)	Grants (Rs. lakhs)
1973-74	95.24	4.76
1974-75	80.00	20.00
1975-76	80.00	20.00
1976-77	114.00	17.00
	969.24	61.76
TOTAL		431.00

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The rates of interest on loans advanced to State Governments are determined on the basis of rates fixed by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. The Government of Kerala approached the Government of India in 1976 that the State Government were liable to pay the Central Government interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the loan for 1973-74 and 5½ per cent for the loan for 1974-75; as the State Government were charging the cooperatives interest at 2½ per cent, they were incurring a loss on account of the difference in the rate of interest in borrowing and lending. The State Government, accordingly, sought reduction of interest on loans from 5½ per cent to 2½ per cent. Their request could not be acceded to. In January, 1977, the State Government reiterated their earlier request and added that they had decided to enhance the rate of interest from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent payable by the co-operative societies with effect from 9-10-1976. The State Government requested that the Central Government's rate of interest might be reduced by the period upto 9-10-1976. The request of the Government of Kerala was considered in consultation with the authorities concerned and it was not found possible to make an exception in the matter of rate of interest in the case of any one State.

नमक की कमी

4076. श्री जतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपभोक्ताओं को झूठी किस्म का नमक प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या नमक के मूल्य समान नहीं हैं और व्यापारी इसे 30 पैसे से लेकर एक रुपया प्रति किलो पर बेचते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नमक प्रासानी से उपलब्ध नहीं होता है ; और

(घ) कितने सरकारी उपक्रम नमक का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और उनकी और से जिला स्तर पर कितने अधिकृत विक्रेता नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नामडिस) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां । देश के विभिन्न भागों में नमक के खुदरा मूल्य मूल्यतः भाड़े के कारण भिन्न-भिन्न हैं । भाड़ा नमक उत्पादक क्षेत्रों और ज्वलत केन्द्रों के बीच की दूरी पर निर्भर करता है ।

(ग) केवल परिक्रम बंगाल के कुछ क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर जहां नाविकों की हस्तगत

के कारण नमक की अस्थायी कमी हो गई थी सरकार को और कहीं से नमक उपलब्ध न होने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ?

(घ) जैसा कि विवरण में दिया गया है देश में नमक का उत्पादन करने वाले 8 सरकारी उपक्रम हैं। उन्होंने जिला स्तर पर कोई अधिकृत डीलर नहीं नियुक्त किया है।

विवरण

केंद्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम

1. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि०, जयपुर।
2. साभर साल्ट्स लि०, जयपुर।

राज्य सरकारों के उपक्रम (संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं सहित)

3. दी ईस्ट कोस्ट साल्ट एण्ड केमिकल् इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, सुमवी (उड़ीसा)।
4. मै० तमिलनाडु साल्ट कारपोरेशन, रामनाथपुरम जिला।
5. मै० महाराष्ट्र स्टेट कोम्पापरेटिव फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स, जिला पालगढ़।
6. मै० मराठी क्राइस्टल साल्ट कम्पनी लि० कोशलांग।
7. मै० गुरनाथ एण्ड सन्स, कोवलांग।
8. मै० ईस्ट कोस्ट साल्ट एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०, नोवादा।

Vacancies in the Bombay Port

4077. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies in the Bombay port are unfilled;

(b) what are the reasons for not filling up the vacancies;

(c) whether during the emergency workers in the Bombay port were forcibly retired between 50 and 55 years instead of the normal 58 years; and

(d) whether those forcibly retired have been given the option to rejoin?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 1864 as on 14th July, 1977.

(b) Some posts of marine personnel are lying vacant due to non-availability of suitable men. Others have not been filled up as a measure of economy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Pilot Plant for Production of Synthetic Petrol from Coal

4078. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Petroleum Minister, Shri D. K. Barooah assured the House for setting up a pilot plant for production of synthetic petrol from coal on the basis of a project that was prepared by late Dr. J. C. Ghosh;

(b) whether lurgi process of making oil from coal, as found by C.F.R.I., Dhanbad was also found suitable for the purpose; and

(c) if so, whether Government will set up a pilot project for making synthetic petrol according to the project prepared by late Dr. J. C. Ghosh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The former Minister of Petroleum Shri D. K. Barooah, while reply-

ing to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 81 on 26th February, 1974, only informed the House of the decision to set up a group to make a feasibility study for establishing a plant for the manufacture of oil from coal based on the exploratory study made by National Committee on Science and Technology and Planning Commission and that decisions regarding implementation would be taken on the basis of this report.

Government set up an Expert Group in September, 1974, headed by Dr. K. R. Chakravorty. The Group reviewed the process technologies available in India and abroad and submitted its report in April, 1977. The report is under examination of the Government.

Bridge over River Zira on No. 6 National Highway

4079. SHRI GANGANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Bridge over the river Zira on No. 6, National Highway at Bargarh in the District of Sambalpur, Orissa has been suspended since long; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

Work was suspended because five out of the eight well-foundations had been plugged by the executing agency of unsafe levels higher than the approved design levels.

After detailed further investigations protective measures for ensuring the safety of the bridge have since been finalised and the State Government are processing tenders for completing the work, already received by them on 25th May, 1977.

संघ क्षेत्रों में हत्याओं

4080. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)गत तीन महीनों के दौरान संघ क्षेत्रों में हत्याओं की कितने मामलों की रिपोर्टें की गई हैं ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक कितने मामलों में गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार तत्संबंधी अवधि के दौरान प्रन्धमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, दादरा व नागर हवेली, दिल्ली, गोवा, दमन व दीव और लक्षद्वीप में हत्या के 62 मामले दर्ज किये गये थे। जिन मामलों में गिरफ्तारियां की जा चुकी हैं, उनकी संख्या 38 है। मिजोरम व पांडिचेरी संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के बारे में सूचना मासूम की जा रही है।

Screening of Blue Films in Delhi

4081. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that blue films are clandestinely screened in some posh colonies of Delhi/New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर तथा दक्षिण के राज्यों के बीच भेदभाव के बारे में प्रचार

4082. श्री प्रवृत्त सिंह चव्हरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री महामानन्द मेडुती और भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने तमिलनाडु में यह प्रचार किया है कि उत्तर तथा दक्षिण के राज्यों के बीच भेदभाव किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे अनुत्तरदायी भाषणों के परिणामस्वरूप देश को पर्याप्त हानि होने की आशंका है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Suspension of Exhibition of Films during Emergency

4083. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the title of the films whose exhibition has been suspended during the emergency after Censor Certificates had been granted to them earlier together with the reasons in each case for banning them;

(b) the details of the films that have been permitted to be exhibited after the revocation of the emergency;

(c) the titles of the films that had been refused certificates by the Films Censor Board and/or Government in 1975, 1976 and 1977 together with the reasons for not granting such permission; and

(d) the titles of the films that have been lost from Government custody and whether responsibility for such loss has been fixed; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) During the

Title of film	Reasons for suspension
1 Azina	Indecency and immorality
2 Tatammakala (Telegu)	Against public order
3 Andhi	Against the interests of the security of the State and public order and likely to incite the commission of various offences.
4 Salaakhen	Excessive violence and indecency.
5 Dus Numbri	Excessive violence and bringing into contempt the public services entrusted with the administration of law and order
6 Kaam Shastra	
7 Gupt Shastra	
8 Stree Purush	
9 Gupt Gyan	
10 Vazhkal Ragasyam	These films purported to deal with sex education and were held to be obscene and vulgar.
11 Marmakkalai	
12 Gupt Gyanama!	
13 Dhampathy Ragasyam	

period of Emergency, the public exhibition of the following films was suspended:

Out of the 13 films mentioned above, all the 8 films dealing with sex education were banned for reasons mentioned above.

(b) The orders of suspension in respect of the following films were lifted even during emergency:

1. Aaina (Hindi)
2. Aatammakala (Telugu)
3. Andhi (Hindi)
4. Salaakhen (Hindi)
5. Dug Numbri (Hindi)

(c) As in statement laid on the Table of the House.. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-767/77]

(d) Only one film "Kissa Kursi Ka" (Hindi) has been lost. The Central Bureau of Investigation who enquired into this matter has reported that the film has been destroyed. The Bureau has already launched prosecution proceedings in this case against Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, former Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Shri Sanjay Gandhi, Managing Director, M/s. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon. The matter is now sub-judice.

सेन्ट्रल जोन कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत डीडी ग्रुप में कोयला खानों में बेलन बिलों की राशि में कमी आना

4084. श्री रामदास सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल जोन कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के अन्तर्गत आने वाली डीडी ग्रुप कोयला खानों में 2 अप्रैल, 1977 से बेलन बिलों की राशि में 8 से 10 लाख तक की कमी हो गई है जब कि कोयले के उत्पाद पर किसी प्रकार कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अष्ट अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबल्लभ) :

(क) जी, नहीं। जून, 1977 में समाप्त तिमाही के दौरान डीडी ग्रुप (डीडी ग्रुप नहीं) की कोयला खानों का औसत माहवारी मजदूरी बिल रु० 45.36 लाख था जब कि मार्च, 1977 में समाप्त तिमाही में औसत माहवारी मजदूरी बिल रु० 47.43 लाख था। जून, 1977 की समाप्त तिमाही में कोयले का उत्पादन 3.02 लाख टन हुआ तथा 3.35 लाख घन मीटर फालतू मिट्टी हटाई गई। इसकी तुलना में मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त तिमाही में कोयला उत्पादन 3.87 लाख टन हुआ और 3.54 घन मीटर फालतू मिट्टी हटाई गई।

(ख) मजदूरी राशि में कमी उत्पादन तथा फालतू मिट्टी हटाये जाने के काम में कमी के लगभग समान है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Kunbis and Gaudas of Goa

4085. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a report which appeared in the Blitz dated the 8th January, 1977 to the effect that Kunbis and Gaudas of Goa are victims of rapacious money lenders and grocers due to their own age old prejudices and superstitions;

(b) the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the living conditions of these two tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that the village Kotigao in Canacona Taluka in the South of Goa has a population of about 1900 persons and about 90 per cent of this population belongs to 'Kunbi' community. The communications to the village are difficult. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have plans to extend transport and communication facilities to the area. As medical facilities in the village were not satisfactory, a primary health centre has now been opened in the village about six months ago. There are 4 primary schools located in different wards of the village. The middle school and high school are located within 5 kilo metres of different parts of the village. The educational facilities are by and large adequate. It is true that 9 landless persons of the village were granted forest land free of charge at a place called Ponsuiemol. The land was released after recovering the value of the forest produce. However, the local Communidade authorities secured a stay order from the Court against the release of this land.

As regards difficulties in the availability of essential consumer goods, a cooperative fair price shop was opened at the village in February, 1977. In addition, there are 3 small grocery shops to meet the primary needs of the residents. There has been no complaint about over-charging the residents by the shop keepers. The

Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have said that it will be more vigilant to ensure that there is no exploitation of the 'Kunbis' and 'Gaudas' by money lenders. The position regarding civil supplies is satisfactory. Government of Goa have intimated that they intend to introduce better transport and communication facilities soon.

Accelerated Development of Tribal Areas in Tripura

4086. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the policy of Government for accelerated development of backward and Tribal areas, some areas have been demarcated in Tripura for such accelerated development;

(b) if so, the details of those areas;

(c) the development schemes chalked out and the cost thereof; and

(d) the targets to be achieved during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). A sub-plan for Tripura covering the predominantly tribal areas has been prepared. This sub-plan covers 461 villages of North Tripura, West Tripura and South Tripura districts.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the outlays/financial targets sector-wise for the year 1977-78, out of the State Plan funds in the tribal sub-plan of Tripura is annexed. Besides this, the Central Government has allocated a Special Central Assistance of Rs. 83 lakhs during the current year for the various programmes for the sub-plan area of Tripura.

STATEMENT

Sector-wise outlay for Tribal Sub-Plan (from State Plan Funds) in Tripura for 1977-78

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	
Agriculture excluding Land Reforms	24
Land Reforms	12
Minor Irrigation	20
Soil & Water Conservation	53
Food	4
Animal Husbandry	16
Dairy Development	8
Fisheries	8
Forests	42
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	3
Community development and Panchayats	6
TOTAL—Agriculture and Allied Services	196
II. Cooperation	11
III. Water and Power Development	
Flood control Projects	3
Power	12
TOTAL : Water and Power Development	15
IV. Industry and Minerals	
Villages and Small Industries	16
V. Transport and Communication	
Roads and Bridges	70
VI Social and Community Services	
General Education (Excluding Art & Culture)	31
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	35
Sewerage and Water Supply	20
Housing including Police Housing	19
Welfare of Sch. Castes, Sch. Tribes and Other Backward Classes	45
Social Welfare	2
Nutrition	1
Total : Social and Community Services	153
Grand Total : 460	
GRAND TOTAL	460

Illicit Arms Units unearthed in Madhya Pradesh

4087. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two arms manufacturing units, have been unearthed in Madhya Pradesh in the month of June, 1977;

(b) whether the fire arms being manufactured were of foreign make; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Release of DAVP Advertisements and Publicity Material

4088. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and contents of the DAVP advertisements and publicity material released through the newspapers and other information media during the years 1975 and 1976;

(b) total cost thereof, giving broad details thereof; and

(c) whether part or whole of the said publicity material amounted to partisan political propaganda and projection of a person or persons, and if so, steps being taken to ensure that such an abuse does not take place in future at the hands of any Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Advertisements and Publicity material released by DAVP during the years 1975 and 1976 was as follows:

S.No.	Year	Advertisements Printed literature Booklets etc.	Exhibitions
1	1975-76	12,125	255 1439
2	1976-77	11,474	362 1870

A substantial part of the above publicity effort was confined to eulogising Emergency and the various programmes launched under it. DAVP also

did extensive outdoor publicity particularly in justification of Emergency through the medium of Hoardings, Cinema slides, bus panels, etc.

(b) Medium of publicity**Approximate cost during**

	Approximate cost during	
	1975-76 (Rs. in lakh)	1976-77 (Rs. in lakh)
1 Advertisements	223	285
2 Printed Publicity	127	148
3 Exhibitions	18	25
4 Outdoor Publicity	32	37
5 Distribution of publicity material	21	23
TOTAL	421	518

(c) DAVP was extensively used to project the programmes and achievements of the former Government in different fields and particularly in the context of the Emergency.

Government are in favour of objective and dispassionate publicity and DAVP is now being used accordingly.

Effect of Power Shortage in Gujarat on Industrial Production

4089. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage in Gujarat has affected the industrial production; and

(b) when the power supply will be restored in full in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State is able to meet its full power requirements.

Deal of M/s Maruti Technical Services (P) Ltd. with Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

4090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any enquiry into the deal which M/s. Maruti Technical Services (P) Ltd. had with the Delhi Water Supply and in Sewage Disposal Undertaking; and

(b) if so, when the results of the enquiry are likely to be made public and prosecution started?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case in this connection was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on 24-5-77 and on conclusion of the investigation, a charge-sheet has been filed on 14th July, 1977 by the Central Bureau of Investigation before Special Judge, Delhi against S/s Sanjay Gandhi and R. C. Singh under sections 120-B IPC r/w 5(1)(d)/5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, and section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and section 109 IPC.

Progress of Small Scale Industries

4091. SHRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress achieved in regard to the growth of small scale industries, particularly of traditional small scale industries is almost negligible;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up the progress of these industries?

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

(b) According to the information received from State Directors of Industries, the number of units on their registers has increased from 3 lakhs in 1972 to 5.3 lakhs in 1976. The production in the corresponding period of small scale industries under the purview of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, increased from Rs. 2900 crores to estimated Rs. 6700 crores. In the Khadi and Village Industries, the production has increased from Rs. 140.7 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 195.23 crores in 1975-76.

(c) In the Central Budget for 1977-78 the provision for the entire Village and Small Scale Sector has been

increased by 46 per cent over the previous year to speed up the progress of these industries. The Government has recently sanctioned interest subsidy scheme for raising finances from financial institutions at concessional rates of interest with a view to making available additional finances for Khadi and village industries.

Circulation of a New Panel of 16 slogans to State Government

4092. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given instructions to the State Governments to replace all hoardings carrying slogans and designs relating to 20-Point programme;

(b) whether Government have circulated a new panel of 16 slogans to the State Governments; and

(c) if so, what are these slogans?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). State Governments have been advised to withdraw all the slogans displayed during the Emergency except 16 slogans, which did not have any bearing on the Emergency a Statement of which is attached.

Statement

1. Be Indian, buy Indian
2. Kashmir to Kanyakumari—India is one
3. Many religions, one nation: Let us be proud of it
4. India is our country—Let us help make it strong and prosperous
5. It is nice to be important but it is more important to be nice
6. Delay breeds corruption

7. Delays cause frustration—Avoid them
8. Time is gold—Do not fritter it away
9. Railway property is your property: Keep it clean
10. Railway property is your property: Protect it
11. Government Service is service to the people
12. Best labour saving device—prompt disposal of matters, not merely of papers
13. Everyone likes an honest and courteous public servant
14. There is no substitute for hard per.
15. Courtesy keeps everyone happy
16. If your villages prosper, we prosper.

Frequency of D.T.C. Buses

4093. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that frequency of D.T.C. buses are not being maintained regularly in most of the routes especially during peak hours; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps Government propose to take to improve the frequency of buses?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The irregularity of services ranges from 10 per cent to 15 per cent mostly in the evening peak hours.

(b) Mostly the missing trips occur due to breakdown of buses on line and hold up of buses for repairs. Steps are being taken by DTC to improve the maintenance of its bus fleet.

फिल्म "किस्सा कुर्सी का"

4094. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यों बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मंत्रालय को प्रलम्बारी से चोरी हो गई फिल्म "किस्सा कुर्सी का" के बारे में भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल से कोई पूछताछ की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भाट्टबाणी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार के अनुरोध पर, "किस्सा कुर्सी का" नामक फिल्म से संबंधित मामले की जांच, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई थी और अपने निष्कर्षों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने, भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल और मैसर्स मासति लिमिटेड, गुडगांव के प्रबन्धक निदेशक श्री संजय गांधी के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 409, 435/201 के साथ पठित धारा 120 ख के अन्तर्गत अधियोजन और भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 409, 435 और 201 के अन्तर्गत सारवान अपराधों के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारंभ कर दी है। मामला अब न्यायनिर्णयाधीन है।

After Effects of Nationalisation of Mining Industry

4095. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a memorandum from a delegation of Indian Mining Federation on the 18th

May last, in regard to the after effects of the nationalisation of the industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The memorandum submitted to the Government is under examination.

Liabilities and Debts of Nationalised Coal Mines

4096 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised coal mines have to pay outstanding bills of the suppliers of stores and equipment to the coal mines on or prior to the date of take over by Government as per the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973;

(b) if so, list of suppliers and the amount still outstanding for payment to them as on 31st March, 1977;

(c) whether Government have, according to Section 22 of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973, taken over the liabilities and debts as on the day of the take over; and

(d) whether the Merchant Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has appealed to the Prime Minister to redress the grievances of the suppliers by Government and to amend the Act, if there is any lacuna?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir. As per the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 the mines vested in the Government free of all encumbrances and hence the liability for all pre-nationalisation dues is with the previous owners.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Section 22 of the Act only lays down the order of priority of claims preferred before the Commissioner of Payments against the previous owners.

(d) Yes, Sir. the Merchants Chamber of Commerce had represented to the Prime Minister on 9th May, 1977 requesting that dues of suppliers should be given a higher priority and payments to them expedited. The Government has not considered it necessary to revise the existing priorities as the same had been fixed by Parliament after careful consideration, keeping in view the common law of the country and the dues of workers. Efforts are, however, being made to expedite payments.

Raid in Bihar Jail Cell of Charles Shobhraj

4097. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the police have seized Rs. 20,000 in cash, a warden's uniform and a set of false moustaches in a raid in the Bihar Jail cell of Charles Shobhraj, the main accused in the sensational case of international smuggling and murder;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted by Government to find out how such large amount of money and other articles were acquired by the prisoner in jail; if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

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

जहाज बनाने के लिए ऋण

4098. श्री धर्मासिंह झाई पटेल : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को जहाज बनाने के लिए ऋण दिये गये और ऋणों की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) गुजरात में कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये और कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये;

(ग) अभी तक कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये जाने हैं;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने ऋण की राशि वापिस प्रदा नहीं की और उन्होंने कितनी राशि वापस प्रदा करनी है; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माननीय सदस्य का आशय पाल जहाज से है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे जहाजों के लिए 31 आवेदकों को 90 लाख रु० की राशि ऋण के रूप में वितरित की गयी।

(ख) 21 आवेदकों को 55.33 लाख रु० के कुल ऋण दिये गये।

(ग) कुल 178 आवेदन पत्र अभी प्रनिमित हैं। इनमें से 167 गुजरात से संबंधित हैं।

(घ) और (ङ). योजना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जा रही है और सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर उसे सचा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण

4099. श्री लालजी जाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के विभिन्न पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) और (ख). कम विकसित क्षेत्रों तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए, जिसमें राजस्थान के ऐसे क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इन क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उदार शर्तों पर ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम भी पिछड़े तथा कम विकसित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए अपने सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यवहार्यता संबंधी मानदण्ड शिथिल करके उदार शर्तों पर ऋण देता है।

राजस्थान के पिछड़े और विशेषतः कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 19 परियोजनाएं तथा अपने सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 48 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की हैं। इन 67 स्कीमों के लिए 31.67 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता दी जाएगी तथा इनमें 47,988 बिचार्ड पम्प सेटों के ऊर्जन की तथा 4,845 गांवों में 6,031 लघु उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने की परिकल्पना है।

Probe into Death of Siddarth Bhandodkar

4100. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shrimati Leena Chandavarkar has writ-

ten to Central Government; for a probe into the death of her husband Shri Siddarth Bhandodkar of Goa;

(b) whether complaints have been received about the implicity of Shrimati Kakodkar in the murder; and

(c) whether Government have considered the complaints and instituted an inquiry especially in view of the fact that Shrimati Kakodkar has also demanded such a probe?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Representations have been received alleging the bullet injury received by Shri Siddarth Bhandodkar on 18-12-1975 to be an attempt to murder and implicating Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar, Chief Minister, Goa, Daman and Diu in that incident.

(c) As a result of their inquiries, the Goa police had come to the conclusion that the incident of bullet injury received by Shri Bhandodkar was an accidentally self-inflicted one. The letter of Smt. Anuradha Bhandodkar nee Leena Chandavarkar is receiving attention.

Communication to States regarding Shri Sanjay Gandhi's Visits

4101. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government sent a communication to the Madhya Pradesh Government or any other State Government in the last 4 months asking to furnish details regarding the visits of Shri Sanjay Gandhi to that State;

(b) if so, what was the reply received from the M.P. Government or any other State Government;

(c) what action has been taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to recover the whole money from Shri Sanjay Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In connection with Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions No. 68, No. 528 and No. 3444 answered on 6-4-1977, 15-6-1977 and 13-7-1977 respectively the State Governments were asked to furnish details regarding the visits of Shri Sanjay Gandhi to the States. The information collected has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to the above Questions.

(d) This is a matter for the State Governments to consider.

राजस्थान के भागों के विकास के लिए धनराशि का नियतन

4102. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने हाल में राजस्थान के कुछ भागों के विकास के लिए कुछ धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस धनराशि के खर्च के लिए प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्र सरकार ने 1977-78 के दौरान राज्य की आदिवासी उप-योजना के बारे में राजस्थान को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 2.60 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राबंठित की है। 58 लाख रुपए की राशि राज्य सरकार को पहले ही दे दी गई है। धनराशि आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्र के विकास में राज्य के प्रयास में सहायता के लिए है, जो 6.83 करोड़ रुपए होगी। यह राशि निम्न-लिखित कार्यक्रमों पर व्यय की जाएगी :—

(1) कृषि

- (2) सहकारिता
- (3) ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण
- (4) उद्योग
- (5) सड़क तथा पुल
- (6) सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं।

बेतूल का विकास

4103. श्री सुभाष ब्राह्मण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक दृष्टि से क्षेत्रीय असमानता को समाप्त करने अथवा कम करने के लिये सरकार का विचार नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बेतूल को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी जो पिछडा हुआ और आदिवासी क्षेत्र है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नानडीज) :

(क) और (ख). संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास सरकार की स्वीकृत राष्ट्रीय नीति है। सरकार ने तकनीकी आर्थिक बातों को ध्यान में रख कर पिछडे क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना की है साथ ही ऐसे क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन सरकार द्वारा दिये जाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का बेतूल जिला पहले से ही वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा रियायती दर पर वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वीकृत जिलों में से है किन्तु यह निवेश पूजा राज्य सहायता पाने का पात्र नहीं है।

Reduction in Overhead Cost by CFL

4104. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has effected a reduction in overhead expenses to the tune of Rs. 100 crores

per year (news report in *Statesman*, Calcutta Edition of 28th May, 1977);

(b) if so, the percentage this reduction constitute of the total overhead cost, items of expenses included in overhead cost and since when this total overhead cost is being changed;

(c) whether the extent of overhead expenses charged is not to excessive, if so, why is it being allowed and with what view; and the factors which persuaded the authority to declare this huge reduction immediately after the formation of Janata Government; and

(d) whether it was not possible to effect this reduction earlier although such scope was clearly stressed to the then Minister of Energy as back as March, 1975 by a very senior and experienced mining engineer who has been kept out of service by Coal India Ltd. and brought to a state of virtual starvation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The rapid increase in coal demand during the period 1973—76, however, enabled the coal industry to better utilise men and machinery and this got reflected in the part containment of the impact of wage increase and of inflation.

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिए बी० पी० पटेल आयोग

4105. श्री उपसेना : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों—गाजीपुर, झाबमगढ़, देवरिया और जौनपुर के लिए श्री बी० पी० पटेल आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई विशेष परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई सहायता दी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पूर्वी जिलों में विकास की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए 1962 में श्री बी० पी० पटेल की अध्यक्षता में योजना आयोग और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक संयुक्त अध्ययन दल गठित किया गया था। दल का विचार था कि कालांतर में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ स्थापित करने की संभावना हो सकती है :—

1. नवी शक्ति

- (1) 8 चीनी के कारखाने—चारों जिलों में से प्रत्येक में दो-दो।
- (2) 2 शराब के कारखाने।
- (3) 4 कागज के कारखाने।
- (4) 2 लकड़ी के फट्टे बनाने के कारखाने।
- (5) 'पावर प्रलकोहल' पर आधारित रासायनिक उद्योग।
- (6) दो सूती बस्त्र बनाने के कारखाने—एक गाजीपुर में और दूसरा झाबमगढ़ में।
- (7) देवरिया में बड़े पैमाने का निर्माण संयंत्र।

2. सरकारी क्षेत्र

- (1) मशीन टूल्स इकाई।
- (2) मशीन टूल्स सहायक उपकरण इकाई।
- (3) टूल बरबा इकाई।
- (4) छोटे ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने वाली इकाई।
- (5) एक या दो आद्युक्त कारखाने।

(ख) इन जिलों में उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को 1964-65 में 4 करोड़ रुपए की विधेय सहायता दी गई थी। इसके बाद, राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वयं अपनी योजना में अपेक्षित व्यवस्था की जानी थी।

दुन्देलखण्ड विकास समिति की स्थापना

4106. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नाथक : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दुन्देलखण्ड विकास समिति (उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश) बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस समिति की किस-किस तिथि को बैठकें हुईं; और

(घ) उनमें क्या निर्णय किए गए ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति की संरचना इस प्रकार है :

योजना आयोग

सलाहकर (पी० ए०)—अध्यक्ष
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

आयुक्त, दुन्देलखण्ड प्रभाग, झांसी ।

अधीक्षक अभियंता, सिंचाई विभाग,
लखनऊ ।

मुख्य अभियंता, राज्य बिजली बोर्ड,
लखनऊ ।

अपर मुख्य अभियंता, सार्वजनिक निर्माण
विभाग (सड़क), लखनऊ ।

आयुक्त एवं योजना सचिव, योजना
विभाग, लखनऊ ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

योजना सचिव

आयुक्त, सागर प्रभाग, सागर

विशेषकार्य अधिकारी

(ई० और एस०, मुख्य मंत्री का सचि-
वालय)

(ग) समिति की दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर,
1972 और 6 दिसम्बर, 1974 को दो
बैठकें हुई थीं ।

(घ) समिति का स्वरूप एक सलाहकार
निकाय का है । उपर्युक्त दोनों बैठकों में
समिति ने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को जो
सिफारिशों की थीं वे संलग्न सूची में बताई
गई हैं । [प्रस्ताव में रखी गई । देखिए
संख्या L T-768/77]

Development of Roads in Orissa

4107. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Mi-
nister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state the amount
proposed to be given to Orissa for
development and construction of roads
in the State during the year 1977-78?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI): For expenditure
during April-July, 1977, out of the
funds voted on account a sum of Rs.
144.44 lakhs has been released by the
Central Government for the purpose.

2. As regards funds for the re-
maining period of the year, the pro-
visions would be intimated after the
demands for grants have been passed
by Parliament.

Research and Development of Solar Energy

4108. SHRI DHARAMA VIR VA-
SISHT: Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to refer to the reply given
to Unstarred Question No. 137 on the
6th April, 1977 regarding utilisation
of solar energy and state the names
of universities, public undertakings

and private organisations working on the research and development of solar energy together with breakthrough if any achieved during years 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Principal Academic Institutions, Research Organisations, Public Sector Undertakings and Private Organisations working on research and Development of Solar energy.

Institution	Area of Research
I. Universities and Academic Institutions	
1. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	. Solar collectors, Solar cells, Solar refrigeration, Solar water heaters.
2. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	. Solar refrigeration and air conditioning, Solar Power generation.
3. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	. Solar collectors, Solar cells, Solar stills, Solar pumps.
4. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	. Solar collectors, Solar Pumps, Solar driers.
5. Annamalai University, Chidambaram	. Solar grain driers and Water heaters.
6. Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.	Solar collectors, Fresnel lenses, Solar Water heaters.
7. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	. Solar collectors, Solar Pumps.
8. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	. Solar collectors.
9. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	. Solar collectors, Solar Pumps.
10. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	. Solar driers, Solar Water heaters.
11. University of Roorkee	. Solar cooling and air-conditioning, space heating.
12. Bangalore Agricultural University, Bangalore	. Solar drying.
13. Jad'havpur University, Calcutta	. Solar collectors, Solar cells.
II. Research Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings	
1. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	Solar collectors, Solar Water heaters, Solar Space heating, Solar pumps.

Institution	Area of Research
2 National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	Solar collectors, Solar Pumps Solar cells, Solar Water heating.
3 Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	Solar Kilns for timber dry- ing.
4 Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.	Solar collectors, Solar Still Solar Pumps.
5 Autowille Centre of Environmental Studies, Pondicherry.	Solar pump, Solar Space heat- ing, Solar Ovens, Eco house.
6 Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	Solar Water heaters, Space heating.
7 Central Electronics and Electrical Research Institute, Pilani.	Solar cells.
8 Defence Science Laboratory, Jodhpur	Solar Space heating.
9 Solid State Physics Laboratory, New Delhi	Solar Cells.
10 Space Technology Centre, Trivandrum	Solar Cells.
11 Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	Solar collectors.
12 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Astronomy Centre, Ootacamund	Radio Solar Collectors.
13 Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	Solar Pumps.
14 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Solar collectors, Solar pumps, Solar water heaters Solar power generation, Solar space heating.
15 Central Electronics Ltd.	Solar Cells.
16 Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.	Solar Cells.
17 National Aeronautical Laboratories, Bangalore	Solar Pumps.
III <i>Private Organisation and others</i>	
1 Iyoti Ltd., Baroda	Solar collectors, Solar Pumps.
2 Anand Dairies, Anand (Gujarat)	Milk drying.
3 Arvind Pandya, Ahmedabad	Solar cookers, ovens.
4 Fertiplant, Bombay	Solar water heaters.
5 Metal Box India Ltd., Bombay	Solar Pumps.
6 Binny & Co. Madras	Solar Water heaters.

IV. *Achievements during 1975-76 and 1976-77 :—*

1. Solar pumps have been developed by Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, National Physical Laboratory New Delhi, and Indian Institute of Technology Bombay using different technologies and these are undergoing tests.
2. A space heating project for comfort heating for workmen on the shop floor during winter was established at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar factory using about 58 sq. m. (2000 sq. ft.) of solar collector area.
3. Solar driers have been developed at Annamalai University. A 10-tonne paddy drier has been installed at Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana by the National Industrial Development Corporation.
4. Solar water heaters have been developed by several institutions and some manufacturers have taken up manufacture of domestic water heaters.

Hydro-Electric Project on River Kirankeshi, Maharashtra

4109. SHRI S. H. NAIK:

SHRI SHANKARRAO
MANE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government of India have taken any steps to undertake the work of hydro-electric project on river Kirankeshi, the project which has been already investigated long ago; and

(b) whether Government has proposed any other project to meet the shortfall of electricity in the State of Maharashtra like Kirankeshi Hydro-electric project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In their final order, the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal have given an award that the State of Maharashtra shall not divert or permit diversion of any water out of the Krishna River Basin except for the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project and the Tata Hydel Works. In view of this award, consideration of the Kirankeshi Project (Hiranyakeshi Multipurpose Project) has been dropped.

(b) In addition to the Thermal projects which are under execution in Maharashtra, the following Hydro-

electric Schemes are under construction:—

(i) Koyna Hydro-electric Project Stage-III (4 x 80 MW)—Unit IV—(3 Units already commissioned)

(ii) Koyna Dam (2 x 20 MW)

(iii) Pench-Hydro-electric Project (2 x 80 MW) (Joint Maharashtra—Madhya Pradesh)

T.V. Centre at Panhala District Kolhapur

4110. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a TV Centre at Panhala, District Kolhapur has been proposed by Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is proposed to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Firing by Army during Emergency

4111. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of times the Army had to resort to firing during emergency in the country and the number of persons killed therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): There was no occasion of firing by the Army in aid of civil authorities during the period of internal emergency in the country, except in the counter-insurgency operations in the North-Eastern Region (Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur) by the Security Forces.

हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां

4112. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार हरिजन तथा पिछड़े वर्ग के स्कूल और कालेजों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां किस दर के देती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को एक मुक्त राशि दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रति वर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

(ग) क्या सरकार अनुभव करती है कि इंजीनियरी, चिकित्सा और तकनीकी शिक्षा पाने वाले छात्रों को राज्य सरकारें जो छात्रवृत्ति राशि देती है वह अपर्याप्त होती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस प्रयोजन के लिए पृथक व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि वे छात्र अपना अध्ययन बिना कठिनाई के पूरा कर सकें ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों में (1)

सभी अनिवार्य शूलकों भादि की प्रतिपूर्ति और (2) निर्वाह भत्ता जो अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम पर निर्भर करता है और छात्र चाहे छात्रवास में रहता है भयवा बाहर शामिल हैं । विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों जो चार श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किए गए हैं, के लिए देय निर्वाह भत्ते की भलग-भलग दरें अनुलंनक 1 में दी गई हैं [प्रन्मालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 769/77]

स्कूलों में हरिजनों और पिछड़े वर्गों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना एक राज्य क्षेत्र का कार्यक्रम है और भलग राज्यों में भलग-भलग दरें हैं ।

(ख) जबकि मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को एक मुक्त अनुदान दिये जाते हैं, मैट्रिकपूर्व छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों/ब्लाक ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है ।

1976-77 के दौरान मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिया गया राज्य-वार आबंटन अनुलंनक 2 में दिया गया है [प्रन्मालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 769/77]

(ग) और (घ). मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Bridge over Baitarani River

4113. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Central Government to construct a bridge on Baitarani River in Anandpur, Kenjagarh, Orissa; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge will fall on the Anandpur-Bhadra road. It is a State road and the State Government are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. A Central loan assistance of Rs. 90 lakhs has, however, been agreed to for this project.

Paper Mill in Aizawl

4114. DR. R. ROHUAMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Paper Mill at Hortoki in the Aizawl district of Mizoram;

[(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any proposals under consideration to set up Paper Mills in Mizoram in view of the fact that bamboos of different varieties are found in abundance throughout Mizoram, even to the extent of meeting a large part of the country's requirements in paper?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Government of India has no proposal to set up a paper mill at Mizoram. However, the Government of Mizoram have applied for a Letter of Intent to set up a paper mill at Bairabi in Aizawl district with a capacity of 64,000 tonnes per annum based on the local raw material. They have submitted an application for the grant of letter of intent for the project and it is under consideration.

बिहार में कृषि और सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की आवश्यकता

4115. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कृषि और सिंचाई के लिये कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली की

आवश्यकता है और राज्य को कितने मेगावाट बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली के अभाव में 90 प्रतिशत घरों की फसल नष्ट हो गई है ; और

(ग) कृषि-भूमि में सिंचाई के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध कराने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) मेगावाट में अभिव्यक्त की गयी बिजली किसी नियत समय में बिजली की मांग की माप है । एक निश्चित कालावधि में बिजली के उत्पादन तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के उप-सोक्तानों में इसके वितरण को मेगावाट में बता पाना संभव नहीं है । कृषि के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता की दृष्टि से, बिहार में उत्पादन क्षमता में कोई कमी नहीं है । तथापि व्यस्ततम काल में कुछ 'लोड शीडिंग' होती है किन्तु प्रतिदिन कम से कम 8 से 12 घंटे के लिए, कृषि पम्पों को बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है ?

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त संदेश के अनुसार, ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि बिजली न होने के कारण लगभग 90 प्रतिशत ग्रीष्मकालीन फसल बर्बाद हो रही है ।

(ग) अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई है और इसका निष्पादन विभिन्न चरणों में है । इससे पांचवी योजना के शेष वर्षों में तथा छठी योजना में लाभ प्राप्त होगा । छठी योजना में शुरू करने के लिए भी स्कीमें तैयार की जा रही हैं और उन पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है । उत्पादन और वितरण हेतु वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए 60.80 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि आवंटित की गयी है ।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण संबंधी राज्य की वर्ष 1977-78 की वितरण स्कीमों के लिए,

मोक्षम आयोग ने 17.55 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय अनुमोदित किया है जिसमें से 8 करोड़ रुपए राज्य के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए 5.55 करोड़ रुपए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम सामान्य कार्यक्रम के लिए हैं तथा 4.00 करोड़ रुपए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए हैं। इसकी भागे अनुपूर्ति संस्थागत धनराशि से की जाएगी जो मूलतः पम्पसेटों/ट्यूबवैलों को अजित करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाएगी।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम

4116. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं हिन्दी माध्यम से कराने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर देश में भ्रंशेजी भाषी लोगों की जिनकी मातृ भाषा भ्रंशेजी है संख्या कितनी हैं और देश की कुल जनसंख्या में उसकी क्या प्रतिशतता है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने सिद्धांत रूप में पहले ही यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाएँ, संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाओं और भ्रंशेजी में ली जानी चाहिए। इस दिशा में शुरुवात हो गई है। यह प्रश्न, इसकी जटिलता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, अन्य प्रश्नों के साथ साथ,

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा डा० डी० एस्० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित "भारती नीति तथा चयन पद्धति समिति" को सौंपा गया था। समिति ने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में समिति की सिफारिशों पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में भ्रंशेजी भाषी लोगों की, जिनकी मातृभाषा भ्रंशेजी है, जनसंख्या 1,91,595 है, जो देश की कुल जनसंख्या का 0.0349 प्रतिशत है।

Paper Mill at Phulbani

4117. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the survey of setting up a paper mill at Phulbani, Orissa; and
(b) if so, the progress so far made to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government have not undertaken any study for setting up a paper mill at Phulbani in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Assam-Arunachal Boundary Dispute

4118. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the border dispute between Assam and Arunachal had not yet been settled;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when, the Government propose to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The work relating to the demarcation of boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh has been taken up. Efforts are being made to expedite the demarcation after mutual discussions between Governments of the State of Assam and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in consultation with the survey of India. Study Teams have been set up to go into the details of demarcations. The demarcation work is likely to take some more time.

Facilities to Neo-Buddhists

4119. **SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that neo-Buddhists from Maharashtra and other States are agitated about not extending the facilities of job, education etc., granted to the Scheduled Castes to them; and since most of them come from the Scheduled Castes; whether Government propose to extend the facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Central Government have already extended to Neo-Buddhists facilities given to Scheduled Castes, such as grant of post-Matric scholarships, Overseas Scholarships, admission to pre-examination training centres, assistance to girls' hostels and assistance to non-official organisations engaged in their welfare. Government of Maharashtra have also made available reservations in State services. No reservations except in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are made by the Central Government in respect of Central Services or posts or All India Services. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professes a religion different from the

Hindu or the Sikh religion, shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.

Manufacture of Oil Rigs by BHEL

4120. **SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil rigs manufactured so far in the country with the cooperation of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.;

(b) whether they have been manufactured with all indigenous material or whether foreign spare parts have been used therein and if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) the place and number of oil rigs manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Seven rigs are under manufacture with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., out of which one rig has, so far been completed and is ready for delivery.

(b) In the manufacture of first rig, both indigenous and imported material were used. The percentage of indigenous and imported contents was 35 and 65 respectively.

(c) The first rig manufactured by BHEL was assembled at their Unit at Hyderabad. Its components were manufactured at their Hyderabad and Bhopal Units besides at Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad. There are two units, both in public sector, viz Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi (HEC) and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Delhi (BHEL) licensed to manufacture oil well drilling rigs. HEC have not manufactured any rigs during last five years. BHEL have not set up separate facilities for manufacture of rigs. They have based their production on the utilization of the existing facilities of BHEL and other public sector undertakings as also pri-

vate sector for the manufacture of different items of rigs. The first rig was assembled at their Hyderabad unit only recently.

Indian Forest Service

4121. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the matter relating to the inclusion of officers in the Indian Forest Service from Himachal Pradesh has been pending for over a year;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to simplify the procedure for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in view the appointment of State Forest Service officers of Himachal Pradesh to the Indian Forest Service by promotion from the Select List approved by the Union Public Service Commission in February, 1976. Out of 15 officers included in this list, seven were appointed to the Indian Forest Service on 28th May, 1976 against the vacancies existing at that time. Subsequently, more vacancies have become available in the promotion ceiling due to increase in the strength of the State cadre. Appointments against these vacancies can be made only on the basis of recommendations of the State Government which are awaited.

(c) The procedure laid down in the rules does not call for any change.

Reservation in Class III and Class IV Posts for Ex-servicemen

4122. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation has been made for ex-servicemen in Class III and Class IV posts in Government service and if so, what is the percentage;

(b) what is the percentage of posts in the reserved category actually filled by ex-servicemen during the past 3 years; and

(c) if there has been a shortfall, the reason for it and the measures to make it up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The following reservations have been made for ex-servicemen in Class III and Class IV posts:—

(i) Central Government

Class III	10%
Class IV	20%

(ii) Central Public Sector Undertakings

Class III	17½%
Class IV	27½%

(iii) State Governments

All State Governments, except those of Assam, Kerala and Meghalaya have made reservations for ex-servicemen in State Government posts. The percentage of reservation varies from 2 per cent to 28 per cent.

(b) Year

	Percentage of posts reserved to the posts reserved in respect of (i) and (ii) above.
1974	32.7
1975	24.0
1976	30.2

(c) The broad reasons for shortfall are: (i) bias for local jobs amongst ex-servicemen, (ii) low educational standard of ex-servicemen below officer

level and (iii) lack of experience and training for available jobs. A Study Group was set up in June 1976 to examine *inter alia* the reasons for short-fall in filling up vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen. The Report of the Study Group is under consideration, and decisions taken on their recommendations will be implemented.

Consumption of Electricity for Agricultural, Domestic And Industrial Purposes

4123. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of electricity for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes, State-wise, for the last 3 years in quantum as well as percentage; and

(b) the rates of electricity, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The requisite details are given in Statement I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 770/77]

(b) Category-wise rates of electricity are given in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-770/77].

Strike Notice by Port Workers

4124. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any strike notice from the trade unions of different ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers and the steps taken to avoid the strike?

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

(b) The main demand related to additional benefits to those recommended by the Wage Revision Committee. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour held discussions with the Federations of port and dock workers and a settlement was arrived at on 14th July, 1977, as a result of which all strike notices stand withdrawn.

जबरन नसबन्दी के विरोध में जलूस निकालने वालों को जेल भेजा जाना

4125. काबर एम्बनी मूकम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान जबरन नसबन्दी के विरोध में जलूस निकालने वाले जेल भेजे गये लोगों के मामले वापस ले लिये गये हैं तथा उन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्तमान सरकार का विचार उन्हें कब तक रिहा करने का है; और

(ग) उक्त लोगों की रिहाई में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं और सूचना यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Talks with Port and Dock workers for increase in Wages

4126. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had invited the port and dock workers to Delhi for talks in regard to their demands for increase in wages;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the points of agreement arrived at?

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

(b) The discussions held by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour with the four Federations of port and dock workers have resulted in an agreement on 14.7.1977.

(c) A copy of the Settlement arrived at on 14.7.1977 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See, No. LT-771/77*].

Reaction of Port and Dock Workers and Recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee

4127. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the adverse reaction of the Port and Dock workers to the recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee; and

(b) if so, Government's decision regarding their implementation?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There has been no adverse reaction but only some suggestions for modifications were received. A complete agreement on the implementation of the Report with modifications was reached with the Federations on 14.7.1977. A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See, No. LT-772/77*].

Enquiry Against General Manager, Nirsas-Mugwer Zone of C.I.L.

4128. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of irregularities were practised during emergency in issuing D.O. by the Nirsas-Mugwer Zone of the Eastern Coal India Ltd.;

(b) whether enquiry has been started by the vigilance against the area General Manager, Nirsas-Mugwer Zone of the E.C.I.L. on this issue; and and

(c) if so, what steps Government is contemplating against the corrupt officers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No. serious irregularity in the issue of D.O. for local sale of coal in Mugma-Nirsas Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited during the Emergency has come to notice.

(b) and (c). One complaint made by M/s. Premier Hard Coke of Dhanbad in May, 1976 was enquired into but the allegations could not be substantiated.

Machine Tool Factory at Bhavnagar

4129. **SHRI AHSAN JAFRI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision was taken to start a machine tool factory in the Public Sector at Bhavnagar, Gujarat 15 years ago; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). In April, 1965, Government Commissioned the preparation of a detailed Project Report for a Machine Tool Plant to be set up at Bhavnagar. It has been decided that the manufacture of machine tools at Bhavnagar would be undertaken by the Gujarat State Machine Tool Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad (Government of Gujarat undertaking) in collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 11.00 crores. The feasibility report of the project has already been prepared. The company has applied to the financial institutions for necessary financial assistance. Orders for machinery of value Rs. 102 lakhs

have been placed. Design for the Centre lathe has already been completed and three prototype's are under development/manufacture. Production will start with Centre Lathes and is likely to commence in January, 1978. Possession of land for the Project has been given to the Company by the Government of Gujarat in June 1977. Construction is expected to commence in August, 1977.

Declaration of Places Associated With Gandhiji as Places of National Importance

4130. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare all places associated with Gandhiji in the country as places of national importance;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the names of the places in the country which are associated with Gandhiji?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government have no proposal formally to declare all places associated with Gandhiji as places of national importance. He was associated with so many places that it is impossible to select all of them for being declared as such. Only some places would be so distinctive and outstanding as to qualify for his status.

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

Inclusion of Warlani language in 8th Schedule of Constitution

4131. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from individuals and/or organisations de-

manding inclusion of the Warlani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, who are these individuals and/or organizations and when these representations were received; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to amend the Constitution accordingly and if so, what are the steps contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No. Sir.

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

Restructuring of Film Finance Corporation

4132. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the financing pattern to films from Film Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, how;

(c) whether during emergency FFC was used as a tool to browbeat independent thinkers and others desirous to produce films having certain political basis; and

(d) if so, the films or producers who were denied cash assistance on such grounds?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, according to a recent decision taken by the Film Finance Corporation, loans will be granted to film producers even without collateral security, but with a provision for profit sharing. This will be done in cases where the merits of the script and technical talent associated with it, are

very good, but the applicant lacks necessary financial resources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Clearance of Films by Censor Authorities

4133. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many films were cleared by the censor authorities during the emergency in the country and how many of them were of Indian make;

(b) what are the criteria of adjudging a film for censor and release;

(c) whether the criterion has been changed after the emergency if so, what will be the fate of films which were barred for release by the erstwhile Government; and

(d) whether Government intend to review terms and conditions of the Film Censor Board; if so what will be the norms?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) During the period of Emergency the Board of Film Censors certified 884 India feature films and 206 imported feature films. During the period July 1975 to March 1977 the Board also certified 2140 Indian and 1832 imported short films.

(b) All films are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Rules made thereunder and Directions issued by Government, setting out the Principles to guide the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition.

(c) Certain administrative instructions which were issued to the Board of Film Censors during the period of Emergency, have now been rationalised in accordance with the provisions

of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. The Cinematograph Act does not have any provisions under which the Central Government can review their own decisions taken earlier.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination.

National Highways in Kerala

4135. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI N. SREEKATAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highways constructed so far in the State of Kerala with Central assistance;

(b) the total amount sanctioned so far for this purpose; and

(c) the amount proposed to be sanctioned during the year 1977-78?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total length of the two National Highways Nos. 17 and 47 in the State of Kerala is 706 Kms, excluding lengths falling within Municipal limits. These Highways were mostly existing when these were declared as National Highways, and since then the expenditure on their development and maintenance is being met by the Central Government.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 1522.18 lakh has been incurred on the development of National Highways in Kerala during the period from 1956-57 to 1976-77.

(c) A sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of National Highway (Original) works in Kerala during 1977-78.

L.T.C. Concessions to Government Employees

4137. **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government grant Leave Travel Concession to the Government employees and their families after every four years; and

(b) whether Government employees hiring private chartered buses/taxis for going on pilgrimage and to see historical places are eligible for the reimbursement of their travelling expenses at permissible rates on producing a receipt of the expenses incurred by them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government employees and their families are entitled to Leave Travel Concession to any place in India once in a block of four years.

(b) A Government servant who intends to go to a place other than his home town once in a block of four years has to declare the place of visit—which may be a place of pilgrimage or a historical place—before he undertakes the journey and he has to touch that place for making a claim for reimbursement. If he visits that place by travelling in a chartered bus/taxi, he will be reimbursed either the fare by the shortest direct route to the declared destination in the entitled class of accommodation by train, subject to the usual deductions, or the actual expenses incurred by him, whichever is less. This concession is also admissible to the members of his family.

Sur and Company, Calcutta

4138. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has requested investigation into the affairs of Sur and Company,

Christopher Road, Calcutta under Industries (Development Regulation) Act, 1951; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The request of the Government of West Bengal has been examined and it has been decided not to order investigation into the affairs of Messrs Sur and Company under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The State Government has been informed of Government's decision in the matter.

समाचारों के लिए 'समाचार' को किया गया भुगतान

4139. **श्री राजबन्दी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार की स्थापना से लेकर 31-3-77 तक सरकार ने उक्त संस्था को समाचारों आदि के लिए कुल कितना भुगतान किया; और

(ख) समाचारों के लिए किए गए भुगतान के अतिरिक्त 'समाचार' को और किस प्रकार की सहायता की ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) : (क) सरकार द्वारा 'समाचार' को समाचारों के लिए निम्नलिखित राशि का भुगतान किया गया :—

आकाशवाणी 32.55 लाख रुपये
(1-2-1976 से
31-3-1976 तक)

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालय 13.34 लाख रुपये (अप्रैल, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक)

(ख) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 'समाचार' को निम्नानुसार अनावर्ती सहायक अनुदान दिया था :—

- (1) एजेंसी की वर्तमान देयताओं को पूरा करने के लिये 10 लाख रुपये।
- (2) ध्राय से अधिक राजस्व व्यय को वहन करने के लिए 15 लाख रुपये।
- (3) कर्मचारियों के वेतन और परिलब्धियों में वृद्धि से उत्पन्न देयताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 25 लाख रुपये।

Infrastructure for Backward Districts

4140. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay proposed for providing essential infrastructure facilities in the selected industrially backward districts as envisaged in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the expenditure incurred and the progress made in providing infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 35 crores for "Backward Area Development" (and not specifically for provision of infrastructure facilities alone). The corresponding outlay in the Final Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 8 crores

for 1977-79. No expenditure has been incurred against this provision as the question of evolving appropriate institutional arrangements for development of backward areas is being examined.

Probe into corruption and nepotism in Doordarshan

4141. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the film weekly 'Screen' dated 3rd June, 1977 with regard to the corruption and nepotism in Doordarshan;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against those who have been mentioned in the said report; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the acts of commission and omission with regard to the selection of Producers, Production Assistants and General Assistants made during the last three years both in All India Radio and T.V.?

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

(b) and (c). The allegations made in the article are too general and vague to permit action being taken against those alluded to therein; or to order an enquiry in the alleged acts of commission and omission. If there are any specific cases, with concrete evidence to establish a prima-facie case, and these are brought to the notice of the Government, appropriate action would be taken.

Suo moto, Government are, however, enquiring into alleged irregularities in selection of some posts of Pro-

ducers and Production Assistants. The system of engagement of Stringers is also under examination with a view to streamlining it.

**बुन्देलखण्ड और बघेलखण्ड को मिला कर
नये राज्य की स्थापना**

4142. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पुराना विन्ध्य प्रदेश, जिसमें बुन्देलखण्ड और बघेलखण्ड का पुराना क्षेत्र शामिल है, देश में पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र को मिलाकर एक नया राज्य बनाया जायेगा और उक्त क्षेत्र के विकास और मज्जि के लिये नई योजनाएं और विकास कार्य आरम्भ किये जायेंगे ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : क और (ख). जी हां, श्रीमान। मध्य प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड और बघेलखण्ड के कुछ भाग पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं और वहाँ अनेक जिलों को आर्थिक रिआयत के लिए योग्य मानते हुए औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया गया है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं को अनिवार्य रूप से योजना की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाना है और सरकार यह नहीं समझती कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों का एक पृथक राज्य बनाने से उनके पिछड़ेपन की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक योजना 1977-78 के प्रारूप में बुन्देलखण्ड और बघेलखण्ड क्षेत्र में शुरू करने के लिए कुछ सिंचाई योजनाएं, बड़ी तथा मध्यम दोनों, और कुछ विद्युत परियोजनाएं निहित हैं।

Film 'Kissa Kursi Ka'

4143. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the agency or the particular officer who ruled that the Hindi film entitled 'KISSA KURSI KA' could not be released to public, the reasons why such a decision was taken;

(b) who was producer and director of this film, who were its financiers, whether any assistance to it was sought from Film Finance Corporation; and

(c) what was the criterion of considering this film as not worth release to public, whether Government would release it if its copy was made available now?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (c). The film KISSA KURSI KA was examined by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and it was decided that the film should not be given a censor certificate for public exhibition, on the grounds that the film was against the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, and was likely to incite the commission of offences against the established laws of the country. These powers were exercised by the then Joint Secretary (Information) in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Incharge of the Film Wing, with the approval of the then Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

With regard to permitting the release of this film if a copy now becomes available, the Central Government, having already refused a

certificate in respect of this film, have no powers to review their own decision

(b) The name of the producer is Shri Amrit Nahta and the name of the director is Shri Shivendra Sinha. No assistance was sought from or given by Film Finance Corporation for the production of the film "KISSA KURSI KA" Government have no information about its financiers.

Charges against Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu

4144. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges of corruption, mal-administration against the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, Smt. Sashikala Kakodkar and her Government have been submitted to the Central Government;

(b) what is the precise nature of these charges,

(c) the individuals/organisations/political parties who have submitted these charges and when were they submitted; and

(d) what action has Government taken or proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (d). Memoranda of allegations against Smt. Sashikala Kakodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu were received from the United Goans party, the Congress Legislature Party, and certain individuals in 1975, 1976 and 1977.

On the memoranda of allegations received in 1975 and in early part of 1976, comments of the Chief Minister were obtained by the previous Government but a final decision was not taken. On the remaining, comments of the Chief Minister were invited

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in May, 1977. The matter will be processed in accordance with the settled procedure.

It will not be appropriate to disclose at this stage the nature of the allegations contained in the said memoranda or the other details in respect thereof.

Demand of Coal by Steel Industries

4145. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether in view of the slack growth of demand by the steel industries there will be a low key activity in coal sector this year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The demand of coking coal for steel plants during the year 1977-78 has not slackened. In fact, the anticipated requirements of coking coal for steel plants have increased from about 14.3 million tonnes in 1976-77 to 15.96 million tonnes in 1977-78. Steps have been taken to meet the increased demand of steel plants. The question of low key activity in coal sector, therefore, does not arise.

Wage benefit to Dock Workers at Cochin Port

4146. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a set of dock workers at Cochin Port are not given interim wage benefit;

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

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b).

All registered and photopass casual dock workers under the Cochin Dock Labour Board are being paid interim relief. Certain categories of workers employed by agencies other than the Dock Labour Board are not the concern of the Board and as such are not paid interim relief by the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment policy in HMT, Kalamassery

4147. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any accepted policy of recruitment and promotion of the workers in various posts in HMT, Kalamassery; and

(b) if so, the criterion laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The policy accepted by HMT in respect of recruitment and promotion of workers in various posts in HMT, Kalamassery, comprises the following main criteria, contained in their guidelines:—

- (1) All higher posts are filled in through promotion as far as possible. External recruitment is resorted to only when candidates are not available for promotion within the Unit.
- (2) Promotion shall be only to the next higher post.
- (3) Promotion is considered, based on test and interview, only if there is a vacancy in the next higher post and exigencies of work require the vacancy to be filled up.
- (4) Eligibility of employees to be considered for promotion is based on eligibility period of service in the lower post.

(5) Promotion of an employee will be considered only if higher post in a trade is available on the basis of job evaluation and if such post in the same trade has to be filled up due to exigencies.

(6) Change of trade on promotion will be permitted in exceptional cases on the basis of test and interview.

(7) All things being equal, promotion will be made on merit-cum-seniority basis.

(8) Minimum qualifications have been laid down for promotion to following posts in addition to job evaluation: semi-skilled/skilled workmen, charge hands 'A' and 'B', ministerial grades, junior technicians, senior planner 'B', senior draftsman 'B' and senior inspector.

भ्राकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन

4148. श्री नवाब सिंह खोहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भ्राकाशवाणी के उन स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को पेंशन देने का है जो टेके पर 58 वर्ष की आयु तक कार्य करते रहे हैं, और

(ख) क्या भ्राकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर 1964 से पूर्व कार्य करने वाले स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के स्थान पर पेंशन देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भ्राकाशवाणी): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, इस भ्राकाश की कुछ मांगों की गई हैं।

"Employment Potential" Industries

4149. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state names of industries enumerated as "employment potential" by Government, for which import of technology is provided?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Industries have not been identified on the basis of their employment potential for purposes of import of technology.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग

4150. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की हिन्दी पत्रिका 'विज्ञान पत्रिका' का गत तीन वर्षों से समय पर प्रकाशन नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके लिये किसे जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया;

(ग) वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् का हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग और हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सामग्री प्रकाशित करने को सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में क्या योजनाएँ हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को समन्वित करने के लिये एक हिन्दी सलाहकार नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक सम्भव होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री बोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अधिकांश कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरणों, पदोन्नति और सेवानिवृत्त होने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रकाशन का कार्य काफी हद तक अव्यवस्थित रहा। इसे सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई।

इस प्रकार की कार्य व्यवस्था से मैं बहुत असंतुष्ट हूँ। मैं इस बात की जांच कर रहा हूँ कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह हुआ और इस अव्यवस्था के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी था। अब प्रकाशन की स्थिति बिल्कुल ठीक है और नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ). (क) सी० एस्० आई० आर० में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग—

सूचना समाचार, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किये जाने वाले विशिष्ट कागज, हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों का हिन्दी में उत्तर, चतुर्थ अंग्रेजी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले निदेश, हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी में फार्मों की छायाई, नामपट्ट, हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना आदि कुछ महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं जो हिन्दी में किये जाते हैं।

(ख) हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान सामग्री का प्रकाशन—

सी० एस्० आई० आर० "विज्ञान प्रगति" मासिक पत्रिका और परिषद् सी० एस्० आई० आर० का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करती है। "बैल्ब प्रॉफ इंडिया" (विश्व-ज्ञानकोश) भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) मैं सी० एस्० आई० आर० के महानिदेशक को आदेश भेज रहा हूँ कि वे हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग सम्भव बनाने के लिये समस्त स्थिति का जायजा लेकर हिन्दी अनुभाग को पुनर्गठन करें।

Formula to replace Coca Cola by an Indian Drink

4151. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an experiment has been made to invent a formula to replace COCA-COLA; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and reaction of Government to replace Coca-Cola by an Indian drink?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has advised that it has developed a satisfactory indigenous Cola beverage concentrate and that it is ready to make the formulation available for commercial exploitation. It is hoped that the Indian Beverage Industry would take advantage of this development. Government would be willing to consider specific proposals for assistance for the development of indigenous beverage industry.

Issue of licences to large Industrial Houses

4152. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have requested the Central Government to grant licences to the large industrial houses to set up industries in their States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). No specific requests from any State Government have been received to grant licences to the Large Industrial Houses to set up industries in their States. However all applications including those from large industrial houses received for

grant of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, are referred to various Scrutiny Agencies including the concerned State Government for their comments. These applications are generally supported by the State Governments. Decisions on licensing applications are taken by the Approval Committees, having regard to the merits of the individual case in the light of the applicable Government policy and not solely on the recommendations of the State Governments.

Criminal cases against Ministers and Members of Parliament withdrawn by Government

4153. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of criminal cases withdrawn recently against Ministers and Members of Parliament by present Government; and

(b) the names of such persons and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harassment of Harijans

4154. **DR. HENRY AUSTIN:**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is reported that Harijans are being beaten up and

harassed in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other States where the Janata Party won the election recently;

(b) whether on the 26th June, 1977, the landlords of Bhagalpur village in Bihar beat the Harijans and recaptured the land earlier given to them;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against them; and

(d) whether in view of the earlier assurance that Government will take stern measures to deal with such cases, no action has been taken and the harassment to the Harijans is still being done?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Government have seen newspaper reports in this regard. Information whether any such incidents have occurred is being collected from the State Governments concerned.

(b) to (d). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar.

दूरदर्शन के परिवहन यूनितों के कार्यक्रम की जांच

4156. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री दूरदर्शन के परिवहन यूनितों के कार्यक्रम की जांच के बारे में 22 जून, 1977 के झतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1368 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग को सौंपने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : दूरदर्शन की ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनित के 5 राजस्थान अधिकारियों और 4 मराजपञ्चित कमचारियों सहित 9 व्यक्तियों के

विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की जा रही है। इन 9 व्यक्तियों में से 3 व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं जिनका उल्लेख 22 जून, 1977 के झतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1368 के उत्तर में किया गया था।

क्योंकि विभागीय जांच ने अभी तक कोई ठोस शकल भ्रष्टियार नहीं की है, भ्रतः उस भ्रवस्था पर व्यक्तियों के नाम बताना जन हित में नहीं होगा। इस मामले को के द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली की वार्षिक खपत

4157. श्री यश बत्त शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश की, राज्यवार, बिजली की वार्षिक खपत कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उका खपत को पूरा करने के लिए किसी नई योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) भार वृद्धि तथा विद्युत् की उपलब्धता के आधार पर बिजली की वार्षिक खपत प्रतिवर्ष अलग-अलग होती है। वर्ष 1975-76 में बिजली की वार्षिक खपत निम्नप्रकार थी :—

पंजाब 3379.78 मिलियन यूनित
हरियाणा 1601.72 मिलियन यूनित
दिल्ली 1447.29 मिलियन यूनित
हिमाचलप्रदेश 220.52 मिलियन यूनित

(ख) और (ग) : पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली में कई जल-विद्युत् तथा ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं पर कार्य प्रगति में है। ऐसी निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। उत्तरी क्षेत्र के संघटकों की विद्युत् की भावी मांगों के सर्वाधिक मित-व्ययिता पूर्ण ढंग के पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से नई स्कीमों के कई प्रस्ताव भी जांच और परियोजना और निरूपण के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

विवरण

पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश जिन स्कीमों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है उनकी सूची :

क्रम सं०	कार्यान्वयनाधीन परियोजना का नाम	क्षमता (यूनिटों की संख्या, साइज मेगावाट में)
1.	पंजाब शानन विस्तार (ज० वि० प०)	1 × 50
	गुरूनानक (भटिण्डा विस्तार (ता० वि० के०))	2 × 110
2.	हरियाणा फरीदाबाद विस्तार (ता० वि० के०)	1 × 60
	पानीपत ताप विद्युत् परियोजना (ता० वि० के०)	1 × 110

1	2	3
3.	हिमाचल प्रदेश गिरिबाटा (ज० वि० प०) †	2 × 30
4.	केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएँ बैरा स्यूल (हि० प्र०) (ज० वि० प०) बदरपूर ताप विद्युत् विस्तार (दिल्ली)	3 × 60 1 × 200
5.	हाला परियोजनाएँ ब्यास यूनिट - 1 (देहर) (ज० वि० प०) ब्यास यूनिट - 2 (पोग) (ज० वि० प०)	4 × 165 4 × 60

Gas Turbine Plants in Tamil Nadu

4158. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre for setting up of three gas turbine plants in the State; and

(b) if so, decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A communication was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for installation of a 6x25 MW Gas Turbine Plant. The proposal has to be supported by a feasibility study on the technical and other features of the Project, for further techno-economic appraisal, keeping in view the power requirements of the State and the alternative schemes available for meeting the same.

Demand for taking over of papers not willing to pay interim relief to their employees

4159. **SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Small Newspapers Editors Conference has urged Government to take over all papers which are not willing to pay interim relief to their employees; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) This Ministry are not aware of any representation of this nature.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of recommendations of various commissions

4160. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still many commissions of enquiry whose recommendations have not been fully implemented;

(b) if so, the number of such commissions of enquiry; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take action to implement them fully?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Electricity Employees

4161. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity employees of 10 States have decided to go on strike to press their demands for wages, negotiations and interim relief; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and measures taken to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b): Strike notices had been received by a few State Electricity Boards from some Unions of electricity workers for a one-day token strike on the 20th July, 1977 in connection with demands for wage revision, bonus etc. Efforts by the concerned State authorities and State Electricity Boards have been in progress to resolve the issues involved through discussion and agreement and avert the proposed strike.

Grants-in-aid to Electronics Commission

4162. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants-in-aid to Electronics Commission; and

(b) if so, the purposes for which the aid is given?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a): No, Sir, the demand for grants of the Department of Electronics is considered and approved by Parliament and utilised on the basis of policy laid down by the Electronics Commission which is part of the structure of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad

4163. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad is meeting the fuel requirements of the Nuclear Power Reactors; and

(b) the products produced by the said complex?

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

(b) 1. Uranium Oxide fuel assemblies for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and other nuclear power stations being set up.

2. Enriched uranium oxide fuel assemblies for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station using enriched uranium supplied by the U.S.A.

3. Reactor components such as coolant tubes, calandria tubes and other zircaloy materials for the nuclear power stations being set up.

4. Special materials such as tantalum anodes and slugs, selenium, tin, zirconium powder, gallium, gold, Boron Tri-Bromide and Niobium, purified to more than 99.999 per cent purity required for the electronics industry.

Transmitter capacity of Radio Stations

4164. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the existing transmitter capacity at different radio stations in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase these capacities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The power of the exist-

ing transmitters at various Stations of All India Radio is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 773/77].

(b) Schemes for upgrading the power of the transmitters at Aizwal, Shilong, Srinagar and Delhi are under implementation. The upgrading of other transmitters will depend upon the availability of resources in subsequent Plans for development of Broadcasting in the country.

Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam

4165. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay by Central and State Governments on the Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the respective Governments?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The capital outlay sanctioned by the Central Government for Units I & II of the Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam is Rs. 77.09 crores and Rs. 70.63 crores respectively. Proposals for revising the capital outlay to Rs. 107.55 crores and Rs. 95.93 crores respectively are under consideration. In addition to the outlay by the Central Government, the State Government had made available approximately 2500 acres of land free of cost. The approximate cost of acquisition of this land is stated to be Rs. 45 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure incurred on Units I & II till the end of May 1977 is Rs. 80.95 crores and Rs. 40.16 crores respectively.

Construction of Tankers

4166. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme for construction of tankers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the anticipated increase in oil production in the country and during the next 10 years, plans are being framed for a suitable tanker fleet for importing oil?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Our existing tanker fleet is quite adequate for the purpose.

Progress of Industries in Backward Areas

4167. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the *Deccan Herald*, dated the 12th June, 1977 that the Association of Indian Engineering Industry has pointed out in a paper presented to the Prime Minister that the incentives and concessions extended to encourage setting up of industries in underdeveloped or backward areas have met with little success; and

(b) if so, the difficulties faced by such units; and steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in the *Deccan Herald* dated the 12th June, 1977. Government are also aware that inspite of the various facilities extended, the progress of industrialisation of backward areas has been slow. Absence of industrial infrastructure and the consequent unwillingness of entrepreneurs to move to the back-

ward areas continue to remain the main handicaps. The question of evolving appropriate institutional arrangements for the development of backward areas and for removing such handicaps is being examined by Government.

Setting up of a Broadcasting Station at Sholapur

4168. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken notice of the long standing demand of the people of Sholapur for setting up a broadcasting station in that city; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI). (a) and (b). Government is aware of the demand for the setting up of a broadcasting station at Sholapur. A proposal for establishing an AIR station at Sholapur had been formulated but because of the constraint on resources it has not been possible to provide for its implementation in the Fifth Plan. The proposal will be reconsidered for inclusion in the future development Plans subject to the availability of funds.

National Institute of Design Ahmedabad

4169. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the broad nature of the work done by the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad, since its inception and in what manner it has contributed to the progress of the country's economic activity;

(b) the details of its achievements in transferring technology to help small and medium industries growth; and

(c) its future programmes to accelerate growth of employment oriented industries in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, was set up by the Government of India in 1961 to undertake education, training, research and service in the field of industrial design. Its first task was to develop the teaching faculty for their new educational programme. On completion of this task, the professional educational programme for designers was instituted in 1970. In addition, the Institute has also conducted post-graduate short-term and part-time courses in various fields of industrial design. Side by side, the Institute has also rendered consultancy and design services to the Government, Public Sector Corporations, Industries (Large, Medium and small Scale), Craft Sector and Rural Industry.

(b) Much of the Institute's work in industrial design (product design, furniture design, ceramic design and textiles design) is devoted to the small scale and medium scale sectors. Recent instance of such assistance include the development of hand-tools for export, improved cane, bamboo and wood furniture, designing of electrical appliances etc. At present it is working with the Ministry of Agriculture for the development of communication techniques to assist rural extension works. The Institute has also been working with the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in the backward areas of Rajasthan to transfer design technology in leather products etc. The Institute's work in the design has won recognition from the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design. It is for the first time that this major International Award has been granted to India. The purpose of the award is to promote and encourage industrial design acti-

vities in developing countries, as well as the design of products and systems which can improve economic and social conditions. The National Institute of design's work reviewed by I. C. S. I. D. included a new smokeless Chulah and more efficient Harvesting Implements.

(c) The future programme for assistance in employment-oriented industries in rural areas includes the extension of Rajasthan experiments of linking education with rural employment opportunities to other States, extension of craft training projects undertaken in some of the North Eastern States, extension of research services for the improvement of harvesting implements, recycling of agriculture waste etc.

Licensed Capacity and Demand for Tractors

4170. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity of tractors in different H.Ps. in the last two years, with names of manufacturers; and

(b) the estimated demand for tractors by 1982?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The demand projected on the basis of a study carried out by D.G.T.D./Development Council for Automobiles and Allied Industries is of the order of 76,000 nos. p.a. by 1982-83.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Licensed Unit	H.P. Range	Licensed Capacity as on	
			30-6-75	30-6-77
1	M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.	35&50	7000	7000
2	M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd., Bombay.	35 & 44	10000	10000
3	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.	35	16000	16000
4	M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad.	46	6000	6000
5	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Beroza.	50&35	7000	7000
6	M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad.	26.5	2000	2000
7	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Punjab.	25	12000	12000
8	M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd. Nasik	25 to 75	10000	10000
9	M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd, Chandigarh.	25&35	12000	12000
10	M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., New Delhi.	25	10000	10000
11	M/s. Pitlic Tools Pvt. Ltd., P. Co. Na.	37	10000	10000
12	M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., Calcutta.	55	5000	Nil (Licence revoked due to non-imple- mentation)
13	M/s. Auto Tractors Ltd., Lucknow.	25	12000	12000*
14	M/s. United Auto Tractors Ltd., Hy- derabad.	45&65	5000	5000*
15	M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd., New Delhi.	32	5000	Nil (Licence revoked due to non-imple- mentation)
TOTAL			1,29,000	1,19,000

*Not in production.

Financial Assistance to Film Producers for production of Films

4171. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard films are not produced in the country because film producers do not have adequate finance and they have to raise money from people on high rate of interest; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The number of films produced in the country has been progressively increasing over the past years. The number of Indian feature films certified for public exhibition by the Board of Film Censors during 3 years 1974-1976, was 435, 475 and 507 respectively. Some of these films have also won national awards and international acclaim. It may not, therefore, be correct to say that standard films are not produced in the country.

However, with a view to encouraging the production of good quality films, Government set up Film Finance Corporation in 1960. The Corporation renders financial assistance to film makers at low rate of interest on the basis of good script and technical talent. Many films financed by the Corporation, have won national awards and international recognition.

Tribal Areas in Gujarat

4172. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Talukas in Baroach District in Gujarat State which have been declared as a Tribal area;

(b) whether any new proposal has been made by Government of Gujarat to include certain more villages of Ankleshwar in Tribal Sub-Plan; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Dediapada, Sagbara, Valia, Nandod and Jhagadia talukas of Bharuch District have been included in the tribal sub-plan area of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The Gujarat Government proposed the inclusion of a tribal pocket in Ankleshwar taluka in the tribal sub-plan area. This pocket is not within the sub-plan area but adjacent to it, and the Ankleshwar taluka in which the pocket falls, has less than the stipulated 50 per cent tribal concentration which is the norm for inclusion in the sub-plan. The proposal of the Gujarat Government has not therefore been agreed to.

Subsidy for setting up of Industries in Ankleshwar

4173. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is being given for the setting up of industries in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate in Gujarat State by the State/Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNADES): (a)

As Ankleshwar Industrial Estates is in the backward district which qualifies for Central Subsidy Scheme, the industrial units in the estate get capital subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent on investment in land, building, plant and machinery. According to the information received from Small

Industries Service Institute Ahmedabad, State Government has no special subsidy scheme for industries in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate.

(b) Out of 100 registered units in Ankleshwar Industrial Estate 22 have been sanctioned capital subsidy from 26-8-71 to 10th July, 77 of the total amount of Rs. 65.7 lakhs.

Uplift of Tribals in Gujarat

4174. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts in Gujarat State where most of the Tribals are residing; and

(b) the main facilities provided for the up-lift of Tribals in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Most of the Tribals of Gujarat are residing in the seven districts of Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Surat, Valsad and Dangs.

(b) A tribal sub-plan has been drawn up for the areas within these districts with a population of more than 50 per cent tribals.

The Sub-plan area has been divided into nine Integrated Tribal Development Projects for which specific development programmes under the various sectors such as agriculture, education, health etc. have been drawn up.

The total outlay for the sub-plan area of Gujarat during the Fifth Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 84.06 crores out of the State Plan funds, and Rs. 16.28 crores as Special Central Assistance.

Among the facilities given to the Scheduled Tribes are the grant of

educational scholarships at post-matric and school stages, subsidies for agricultural inputs, wells etc., Special efforts are also made for the elimination of exploitation.

Closure of factories in Gujarat

4175. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factories in Gujarat State has been closed down during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government to re-start them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Harijans, Adivasis and Depressed Classes in Dhanbad Collieries

4176. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans, Adivasis and other depressed classes in employment in collieries, coking and non-coking in Dhanbad district (Bihar) at the time of take over by Government of the management;

(b) the number in 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977, January;

(c) whether the percentage of weaker section in the collieries steadily decreased after the take over;

(d) whether the Deputy Commissioner Dhanbad, Mr. K. B. Saxena, sent a strong note to Government to this effect with open Press Conference against the management of BCCL and CMAL in 1975; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take to restore the percentage of the weaker section to the take over stage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of S.C. & S.T. in Orissa

4177. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Central Govern-

ment with a scheme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been included in the Backward Sector of Fifth Five Year Plan of Orissa. An allocation of Rs. 19.30 lakhs has been made for 1977-78 for Scheduled Castes and the Programme-wise allocation with targets to be achieved is as follows:—

Name of the Scheme	Allocation for the year	
	1977-78 (Rs. lakhs)	Physical targets for the year 1977-78
1	2	3
(1) Area development scheme—Land reclamation and agricultural input assistance.	2.25	Continuance of two projects and starting one new such scheme.
(2) Subsidy for crafts and cottage industries and self employment scheme.	0.65	120 families will be benefited
(3) Industrial training including training in shrotrhand & typewriting.	1.50	300 trainees will be benefited.
(4) Scholarships.	9.00	68,500 trainees will be benefited.
(5) Reading and writing materials	5.00	
(6) Construction of hostel	0.90	Completion of six incomplete hostels.
TOTAL	19.30	

In addition Rs. 84.92 lakhs have been allotted for Scheduled Tribes. A tribal sub-plan has been proposed in Orissa covering all areas having more than 50 per cent tribal population. The sub-plan includes educational as well as economic development programmes. The sub-plan area has been divided into 23 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The State Government have prepared 19 projects so far, which have been gene-

rally approved by the Government of India. The State Government have been requested to send projects for the remaining four areas as well.

Removal of untouchability

4178. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the programme undertaken by Government for the removal of untouchability in the country; and

(b) the difficulties being faced in implementing the programme in the villages?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was comprehensively amended in 1976 to curb the practice of untouchability. In pursuance of this Act, the State Governments have undertaken measures for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of 'untouchability' are made available to, and availed of by the persons subjected to untouchability. Services of mass-media machinery and voluntary organisations are also being availed of for propaganda and publicity against the practice of untouchability, in order to bring about a change in social attitudes in all sections of society. The educational and economic development schemes implemented by the Government for the Scheduled Castes also indirectly help in the removal of untouchability. The State Governments have been requested to implement the provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 vigorously on a priority basis.

Cement industries near Pipavav port

4179. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received from Government for installation of cement industries near Pipavav port; and

(b) if so, whether port's income would be Rs. 12.36 lakhs for the year 1978-79 and Rs. 22.42 lakhs for the year 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Pipavav is more commonly known as port Victor or Jaffrabad.

This is presently only a fair weather port. The development of this minor port is being considered by the Government of Gujarat.

The Gujarat State Industrial Development Corporation was granted a letter of intent in November, 1971 for setting up a cement plant at Jaffrabad for the manufacture of portland cement for a capacity of 5 lakh tonnes per annum. As no progress in the implementation of the letter of intent was made, this has been treated as lapsed. One Shri D. L. Chowgule has also been granted an industrial licence for setting up a cement plant at Veraval for a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum. His request for change of location from Veraval to Jaffrabad has since been agreed to. The Industrial licence is valid up to the 31st December, 1977.

The Government of India have no information about the income of this port.

Improved technology to villagers

4180. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or two per cent of the villagers monopolise the assistance and facilities offered to rural people by official and non-official agencies;

(b) whether Government would like to extend the need for technological improvements to make the existing agricultural and other rural occupations economical as the present loan facilities are found to be generally unhelpful and in many cases means of exploitation has also been noticed; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements for a regular information to carry local experience and problems to other projects and interested persons?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Government have no information that one or two per cent of the villages monopolise the assistance and facilities offered to rural people by official and non-official agencies.

(b) and (c). Government would like to so organise the rural and village industries that local resources are utilised to the maximum possible extent for meeting the local demands and the purchasing power is generated and diffused among a larger number of people in the rural areas. It would be the endeavour of the Government to encourage transmission of improved technology to the village artisans and dissemination of successful experience to others engaged in the development of cottage, village and small industries.

Mini bus permits

4181. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mini bus permits have been issued for operation of mini buses in Delhi during 1976;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that it is adding more congestion and traffic hazards on the roads in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow for operation only conventional and big buses to be operated for public transport facilities in the Capital?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. 242 temporary permits for mini buses were sanctioned to the Delhi Transport Corporation by the State Transport Authority, Delhi, during the year 1976.

(b) and (c). The total number of mini buses plying in Delhi at present is 353, against 3,89,182 motor vehicles of all classes registered in the Union Territory. The small number of mini buses operating in Delhi cannot be said to contribute to the traffic congestion on the roads, to any appreciable extent.

Postings of I.A.S. officers

4182. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of directly recruited I.A.S. officers working on 1st June, 1977 in each State of the Indian Union and Union territories;

(b) how many of them have been allocated State-wise to their home State in each State and Union territory; and

(c) what considerations are kept in view for allotting an officer his home State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The principles of allocation of members of the Service to State cadres and Joint Cadres, including those relating to allotment of an officer to his home State, have been published in the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1976-77. Copies of the Report have already been placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing number of directly recruited I.A.S. Officers in States and Union Territories as on 1-6-77 and number allocated as Insiders.

S. No.	Name of State	Number of direct recruits as on 1-6-1977	Number of direct recruit allocated to home State
1	Andhra Pradesh	196	85
2	Assam-Meghalaya	100	25
3	Bihar	212	85
4	Gujarat	145	15
5	Haryana	96	23
6	Himachal Pradesh	61	14
7	Jammu & Kashmir	50	14
8	Karnataka	140	56
9	Kerala	89	46
10	Madhya Pradesh	212	34
11	Maharashtra	223	72
12	Manipur-Tripura	43	14
13	Nagaland	27	12
14	Orissa	134	58
15	Punjab	110	64
16	Rajasthan	134	49
17	Tamil Nadu	175	99
18	Union Territories	105	38
19	Uttar Pradesh	289	172
20	West Bengal	185	97

Vacation of premises requisitioned by D.M.C.

4183. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given directives to the Delhi Municipal Corporation that premises requisitioned by the D.M.C. and owned by widows/destitutes should be vacated immediately;

(b) the number of cases which are still pending with the D.M.C. and have not been vacated yet; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in taking action in such cases and by when all cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) No. Sir,

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, one request from a widow for vacation of her property is pending with the Corporation. The applicant has been requested by the Corporation to furnish full particulars of all her properties before a decision is taken.

अणु शक्ति संयंत्र

4184. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय अणु शक्ति संयंत्रों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) कितने अणु शक्ति संयंत्र कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) आगामी वर्षों में कहाँ-कहाँ पर और कितने अणु शक्ति संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने देश में अणु शक्ति के उत्पादन के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य नियत किया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) इस समय महाराष्ट्र स्थित तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर तथा राजस्थान स्थित

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर का पहला यूनिट बिजली पैद कर रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग). नीचे दी गई तालिक में उन परमाणु बिजलीघरों के चालू होने की संभावित तारीखें दी जा रही हैं, जिन पर होने वाले परिव्यय की व्यवस्था पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय-योजन में की गई है :

बिजलीघर	क्षमता	स्थान	चालू होने की अनुमानित तिथि
1. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर दूसरा यूनिट	200 मेगावाट	राजस्थान में राणा प्रताप सागर	1977 का अन्त
2. मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर पहला यूनिट	235 मेगावाट	तामिलनाडु में कलपक्कम	1979
3. मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर दूसरा यूनिट	235 मेगावाट	तामिलनाडु में कलपक्कम	1981
4. नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर पहला यूनिट	235 मेगावाट	उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा	1982
5. नरोरा परमाणु बिजलीघर दूसरा यूनिट	235 मेगावाट	उत्तर प्रदेश में नरोरा	1983

पश्चिमी विद्युत् क्षेत्र में एक और परमाणु बिजलीघर स्थापित करने की प्रारम्भिक कार्यवाई चालू पांच वर्षीय योजन में शुरू करने का विचार है ।

(घ) वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार , आशा है कि 1983-84 तक 16 लाख 80 हजार किलोवाट तथा 1990-91 तक 60 लाख किलोवाट परमाणु बिजली के उत्पादन की क्षमता प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ।

IAS Personnel belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4185. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.A.S. personnel working in Central and State Governments, State-wise;

(b) how many of the said personnel belong to SC & ST; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proportion in the I.A.S. cadres?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-774/77].

(c) Under statutory rules, there is a reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment vacancies of the I.A.S. Accordingly, reservations are made in vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment through the annual competitive examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appointed against reserved vacancies are allocated *pro rata* to various State cadres. As there is virtually no shortfall in the availability of candidates to fill reserved vacancies, the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in accordance with prescribed percentages. Thus, the question of taking any special steps to increase their proportion in State Cadres does not arise.

Western Orissa local programmes from Sambalpur Radio Station

4186. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing more time for Western Orissa local programmes although the Sambalpur Akashvani is a full-fledged Radio Station in Western Orissa; and

(b) the steps so far taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Radio Station at Sambalpur is not a full-fledged station. It is an auxiliary station. It relays the programmes broadcast by Cuttack and Delhi stations of Akashvani. It

originates programmes for only 90 minutes daily. When it is upgraded as a full-fledged programme originating station, it will be possible for it to broadcast more local programmes.

(b) Owing to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to provide permanent studios of Akashvani at Sambalpur. It is hoped that permanent studios will be constructed at the station during the Sixth Five Year Plan. That will enable the station to originate more programmes.

Illicit arms factories in Varanasi

4187. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two underground factories engaged in the manufacture of illicit firearms were unearthed in Varanasi on the 26th June, 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made, if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Abandoned diplomatic car in Jorbagh, New Delhi

4188. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported case of an abandoned diplomatic car containing Rs. 30 lakhs in Jorbagh area of the Capital;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the abandoned car is in police custody at present if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) According to information available, no such case was reported to the Delhi Police.

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

Disturbances in transmission of Urdu programmes

4189. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian listeners do not benefit fully from the Urdu service due to disturbances in transmission both on Medium and Short waves;

(b) whether "Pucca Raaga" which have no special relevance to Urdu consume most of the time during nights after 23.05 hours; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the transmission so that there are no distortions and disturbances and for restructuring the programme so that it becomes more meaningful and attractive for general Urdu listeners?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There are no regular reception reports on medium wave transmitters from the primary service area. However, approximately 12,000 letters a month received from Indian listeners can be taken as an indication of satisfactory reception. As regards reception on short wave frequencies, technical reception reports from some stations like Srinagar, Jammu, Jullundur and Lucknow indicate that the reception is generally fair in different transmissions.

(b) Classical music, like other cultural programmes of the Urdu Service, forms a part of the programme pattern and projects the rich traditions of Indian music.

(c) The transmission can be improved further and the coverage increased by stepping up the powers of the transmitters. This would be possible when the resources therefor are available. As regards re-structuring the programmes, they are planned keeping in view the general Urdu listeners of the Sub-continent.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के लिये धनराशि

4190. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार को चालू वर्ष में कुछ धनराशि मंजूर की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा उससे कितने अग्रधरे राष्ट्रीय राजपथों को पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग), 1-4-77 से 31-7-1977 तक लेखानुदान के अन्तर्गत आने वाली चार महीनों की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (मूल) कार्यों पर व्यय के लिए बिहार सरकार को 235 लाख रुपये की राशि का आवंटन किया गया और 140.32 लाख रुपये अब तक रखरखाव के लिये दे दिये गये हैं। चालू वर्ष की शेष अवधि के लिए आवंटन चालू वर्ष के लिए बजट पारित होने के बाद ही किया जायेगा।

बिहार में 9 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं अर्थात् रा० रा० सं० 2, 6, 23, 28, 28ए, 30, 31, 32 और 33, इन में से रा० रा० सं० 6 पहले ही अपेक्षित स्तर

का है। शेष 8 में से 7 रा० राजमार्गों पर, रा० रा० सं० 23 को छोड़ कर उन के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ से कुल 40.43 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बहुत से विकास कार्य स्वीकृत किये हैं जिन में उपमार्गों का निर्माण, रेलवे उपरिपुल आदि शामिल हैं। इन में से कुछ कार्य पहले ही पूरे हो चुके हैं और कुछ चालू हैं और यदि धन मिलता रहा तो उन के पांचवीं योजना अवधि के अन्त तक पूरे होने की संभावना है। रा० रा० संख्या 23 मार्च, 1972 में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में जोड़ा गया।

देश में ऊर्जा की खपत

4191. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय ऊर्जा की कितनी खपत है ;

(ख) उसकी कितनी कमी है और इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जाती है ; और

(ग) देश इस में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान देश में ऊर्जा की उपभोक्ता-खपत लगभग 72,335 मिलियन यूनिट थी।

(ख) 1976-77 के दौरान लगभग 5124 मिलियन यूनिट की कमी थी। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए किए गए व्यय का कोई विश्वसनीय अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) देश में विद्युत् भार की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त जल-विद्युत् और ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र चालू करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता के लिये योजना बनाते समय, 1983-84 तक होने वाली अधिकतम मांग और ऊर्जा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है। आशा है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक आत्म निर्भरता हो जाएगी।

Price of wrist watches

4192. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the prices of wrist watches manufactured by H.M.T.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). As a result of the impact of the Budget proposals relating to increase in the incidence of excise duty on wrist watches and reduction in the import duty on components, H.M.T. have revised the prices of wrist watches with effect from 22nd June, 1977. The revision has resulted in a reduction in the prices of some brands of H.M.T. watches and an increase in the prices of others.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन

4193. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन पर पुनर्विचार करने का इरादा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में बनाई जाने वाली योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं । अफसर पद से नीचे के कार्मिकों के लिए पेंशन की दरों को हाल ही में 1975 में और अफसरों के लिए 1976/77 में संशोधित किया गया था । ये संशोधित दरें उन सब सेवा कार्मिकों को लागू होती हैं जो 1-1-1973 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् सेवा निवृत्त हो गये हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Alleged Penetration of R.S.S. into Ranks of Government Officials

4194. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the RSS is making calculated efforts to penetrate into the ranks of the Government officials, to University Campuses and into the mass media owned by the Government;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what steps have been taken to foil this dangerous aims of RSS?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). Government are not aware of any calculated efforts by the RSS to penetrate into the ranks of Government officials and in University campuses. However, orders exist which provide that any Government servant associated with the RSS or with its activities is liable to disciplinary action under the Conduct Rules applicable to him.

Reconstitution of Film Censor Board

4195. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Film Censor Board; and

(b) if so, who are its members at present?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Janata Cinema House for Low Income Group People

4196. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to provide Janata Cinema House for Low Income Group people; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Cinema is a State subject. This Ministry have, however, recommended to the various State Governments/Union Territories amendment of their cinema construction regulations to enable the construction of small Cinema Houses for the benefit of Low Income Group people. It has been suggested to the State Governments that such Cinema Houses should have a seating capacity of, say, 500 in a hall, without a balcony, and costly trappings such as airconditioning, adequate space for car-parking, architectural designs like width of staircases, gangways etc. may not be insisted upon.

National Tribunal for Inter-State Disputes

4197. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many inter-State disputes are working as constraints for years against the lofty objective of national integration;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a statutory National Tribunal for resolving inter-State dispute like boundary, sharing for water and other disputes;

(c) whether such National Tribunal will be given statutory authority by making necessary changes in the provisions of the Constitution by incorporating new article or clause in it;

(d) if so, the steps proposed for setting up such National Tribunal; and

(e) if not, alternative means in purview of Government to be utilised for resolving inter-State disputes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). There are a number of pending Inter-State disputes relating to various matters. The whole question of Inter-State disputes has yet to be reviewed by the present Government and appropriate action will be taken in each case in consultation with the States concerned. At present, there is no proposal to set up a statutory Tribunal.

Enquiries against Officers of various Organisations who undertook Over-zealous Measures

4199. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether departmental enquiries have been made or will be made about the officers and men of the

CBI, Revenue Intelligence, C.R.P., B.S.P. and similar other organisations who undertook over-zealous measures to work out the repressive policies of the former Congress Government;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the general features of the findings of such enquiries;

(c) whether as a result of such enquiries any officer has been prematurely retired, demoted or transferred; and

(d) if not, what steps have been taken to punish such erring officers and men?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No departmental inquiry has so far been initiated, but action will be taken as and when specific instances come to notice.

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

Suicide Attempt by Approvers in Charles Shobhraj Case

4200. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any investigation into the alleged attempt at suicide by two female approvers of the international smuggling and conspiracy case involving Charles Shobhraj;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). A case u/s 309 IPC was registered by the police in connection with this matter. The case is under investigation. A magisterial enquiry was also held in connection with this case. The report of the magisterial enquiry is awaited.

**देश में सार्वजनिक बाहून (पब्लिक व्हीरलर)
के लिये परमिट**

4201. श्री सर्वसिंह बाई पटेल : क्या मौबहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सार्वजनिक बाहून चलाने के लिये राज्यवार कितने राष्ट्रीय परमिट दिये गये हैं तथा गुजरात में ऐसे परमिट कितने व्यक्तियों को दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) परमिट प्राप्त करने के लिये गुजरात से कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र 1-4-77 को अनिर्णित थे और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें परमिट कब तक दे दिये जाएंगे ; और

(ग) क्या सार्वजनिक वाइनों के राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने के बारे में कोई नीति है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ग). सार्वजनिक गाड़ियों (भाड़े पर चलने वाले ट्रक) के लिये राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने की योजना 1975 में शुरू की गई । इसमें प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा ऐसी गाड़ियों के लिये उतने ही राष्ट्रीय परमिट देने की व्यवस्था है जितने केन्द्रीय सरकार; राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निर्दिष्ट करती है । राष्ट्रीय परमिट के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली गाड़ी इस शर्त पर देश भर में चल सकती है कि उसका परिचालन अपने राज्य के अतिरिक्त कम से कम चार संलग्न राज्यों में हो,

जबकि अपने ही राज्य में ट्रक के देय सभी कर और प्रतिवर्ष प्रति गाड़ी 500 रुपये की अनुज्ञप्ति फीस राज्य को दी जाएगी, तो प्रत्येक वृत्तरे राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए क्रमशः प्रतिवर्ष प्रति गाड़ी 700 रुपये की संयुक्त फीस प्रति वर्ष प्रति गाड़ी 150 रुपये भी अपने राज्य में दिये जाएंगे ।

शुरू में राज्यों में ट्रकों की संख्या के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये 5300 राष्ट्रीय परमिटों की संख्या निर्धारित की गई थी । यह संख्या 1976 में बढ़ा कर 8050 कर दी गई । ऐसा करते समय उन राज्यों को 50 परमिट और दिये गये जहाँ रेलवे की पर्याप्त सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । (असम, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) ।

राज्यों (जिन में गुजरात राज्य शामिल है) और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा जारी किये गये राष्ट्रीय परमिटों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दिखाई गई है ।

गुजरात में जिन व्यक्तियों को ये परमिट दिये गये हैं, उन की संख्या संबंधी जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विद्यमान

क्रम राज्य। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जारी किये संख्या का नाम गये राष्ट्रीय परमिटों की संख्या

1	झांझ प्रदेश	219
2	असम	76
3	बिहार	254
4	गुजरात	250
5	हरियाणा	278
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	200
7	जम्मू और कश्मीर	185
8	केरल	240
9	मध्य प्रदेश	250
10	महाराष्ट्र	189
11	मेघालय	20
12	कर्नाटक	277
13	नागालैन्ड	5
14	उड़ीसा	315
15	पंजाब	384
16	राजस्थान	240
17	तमिलनाडु	220
18	उत्तर प्रदेश	233
19	पश्चिम बंगाल	419
20	चंडीगढ़	45
21	दादर और नागर हवेली	—
22	दिल्ली	192
23	गोवा, दमण और दीव	19
24	मनीपुर	9
25	पांडिचेरी	40
26	त्रिपुरा	26
27	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
28	मिजोरम	2
	कुल	4588

Unutilised Capacity in Industries

4202. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the unutilised capacity in various existing major industries in public and private sector as on 31-3-77;

(b) the loss of production in terms of quantity and value thereunder; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the installed capacity, capacity utilisation and percentage loss (or gain) of production in selected industries on the rolls of DGTD as at the close of the year 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-775/77]. The loss of production in terms of value in most of the cases is difficult to assess.

(c) The capacity utilisation in some industries has gone down due to the additional capacity having fructified during 1976-77 which could not yield proportional share in production. It would take some more time before the new capacity becomes productive. Another major reason which led to decline in production was the power constraint in some of the States during the close of the year. Moreover, in engineering and most other industries optimum production that can be expected ranges between 75 and 80 per cent.

Persons killed by 'Jarwa' Tribe in Andaman Islands

4203. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 5 persons were killed by the hos-

the 'Jarwa' tribe in Andaman Islands;

(b) whether Government have sanctioned any assistance to the families of the deceased; and

(c) the total number of incidents and deaths caused by the hostile 'Jarwa' tribe in Andamans during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. On 20th April, 1977, 6 persons entered the Jarawa tribal reserve area where entry without permit is banned by law and 5 of them were killed by the Jarawas. The only survivor reported the matter to police authorities after 8 days.

(b) No member of the bereaved families has yet approached the Andaman & Nicobar Administration for help. Requests, if and when received, will be considered on merits by the local Administration.

(c) In 1975 there were 5 incidents in which two persons were killed and one was taken away by the Jarawas. In 1976 there were again 5 incidents in which one person was killed. In 1977, upto 15th July, 1977 there have been two incidents in which 6 persons have been killed.

Foreign Boats in Indian Territorial Waters

4204. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of foreign boats were found in our territorial waters in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, if so, how many of them have been captured;

(b) whether the boats captured are confiscated; and

(c) whether a number of boats are rotting near the Marine Dock at Port Blair?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) At times foreign boats are sighted in our territorial waters in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Their number is however not large. During 1976, only four foreign boats were sighted. The number this year has, however, been 21 boats upto 3rd June 1977. Three of the boats sighted this year have been captured.

(b) No boat has been confiscated.

(c) No, Sir. Two fishing vessels were under confiscation proceedings.

दिल्ली परिवहन के बस स्टॉपों पर पेय जल का प्रबन्ध

4205. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नीचहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का प्रमुख बस स्टॉपों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य तथ्य क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखाने

4206. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कितने कारखाने हैं तथा वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या अखिरांत कारखानों में उनकी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है और बाजार में सीमेंट की कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नाडिस) :

(क) से (ग) : राजस्थान में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने वाले 5 एकाइ हैं। जिनकी कुल वार्षिक अखिलीकृत क्षमता 2.26 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन है। इनका स्थापना स्थल लखेरी, वित्तोरगढ़, सवाई माधोपुर, मिम्बाहेड़ा तथा उदयपुर में है। उनमें अप्रैल से जून 1977 की अवधि में क्षमता का औसत उपयोग 75 प्रतिशत से 106 प्रतिशत तक है। इनमें से कुछ एकाइयों में श्रमिक अभाव, विद्युत कटौतियों तथा यान्त्रिकीय कठिनाइयों के कारण क्षमता का कम उपयोग हुआ है।

जहाँ विद्युत कटौतियाँ लागू की गई हैं उन राज्य सरकारों से सीमेंट उद्योग के लिये अधिक विद्युत शक्ति उपलब्ध कराने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया था। सरकारी विभागों/सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे अपनी मांग स्थापित रखें ताकि जनता के लिये बाजार में अधिक सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराई जा सके। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने मिम्बाहेड़ा स्थित कारखाने को अपनी क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 4.2 लाख मी० टन और बड़ाने की अनुमति प्रदान की है। मोरक के एक नये कारखाने को भी प्रतिवर्ष 4-0 लाख मी० टन क्षमता के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई है।

Sea Transport of Konkan Line
(Bombay-Goa)

4208. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea transport of Konkan line (Bombay-Goa) was nationalised in 1973;

(b) whether every year the fares of the journey is being increased and if so, the proportion in increase;

(c) whether there is a considerable increase in travel charges as compared to one prior to nationalisation;

(d) whether only two ships ply on the line with the effect that many major and minor ports on the line are not touched by the ships during the last two years; and

(e) if so, steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The fares had to be increased in order to meet a part of the rising operational costs as below:

Year	Increased by
November 1973	30 per cent.
April 1974	10 per cent.
November 1974	60 per cent.

However, after a review in May, 1975, the fare structure was rationalised and reduced by about 14.5 per cent. The lower deck class fares from Bombay to all the Konkan ports are even today lower than the fares charged by State Transport Bus Service.

(d) Only two ships operate on this route. Ports to be touched en route are decided by the State Governments concerned.

(e) Does not arise.

Charges against previous Administration of Delhi

**4209. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-
TA:** Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received charge-sheet against the outgoing Congress administration of Delhi in the last 4 months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government over each complaint?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):**
(a) to (c). Two memoranda contain-
ing charges against the erstwhile
Chief Executive Councillor, Executive
Councillors and officers of various
agencies of Delhi such as the New
Delhi Municipal Committee, the Mu-
nicipal Corporation of Delhi, the
Delhi Development Authority, the
Delhi Transport Corporation, the
Delhi Small Industries Development
Corporation, the Delhi Electric Sup-
ply Undertaking and various depart-
ment of Delhi Administration have
been received by the Government.
The charges are being enquired into.

**Purchases by Delhi Water Supply
and Sewage Disposal Undertaking,
D.E.S.U., D.M.C. and N.D.M.C.
from Maruti**

**4210. SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of purchases made
by Delhi Water Supply and Sewage
Disposal Undertaking, D.E.S.U., D.M.C.
and N.D.M.C. from Maruti Ltd.,
Maruti Heavy Vehicles and Maruti
Technical in the last three years;

(b) what were the irregularities in
those purchases;

(c) what action has been taken or
proposed to be taken by the Govern-
ment against concerned officers and
their names and designation;

(d) whether any case has been re-
gistered against any body or com-
pany; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):**

(a) According to information receiv-
ed, the following purchases were made

(i) The Delhi Water Supply and
Sewage Disposal Undertaking pur-
chased 96,350 Kgs. of Quick Floe
Polymix from M/s. Maruti Tech-
nical Services (Pvt.) Ltd.

(ii) The Delhi Electric Supply
Undertaking purchased 600 Kgs. of
Quick Floe Polymix from M/s. Ma-
ruti Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.

(iii) The Delhi Municipal Corpo-
ration purchased 100 Kgs. of Quick
Floe Polymix from M/s. Maruti
Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) The Delhi Municipal Cor-
poration purchased 3 Maruti brand
road rollers from M/s. Jallan Modi
Automobiles, the selling agents of
Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd.

(v) The New Delhi Municipal
Committee purchased 3 Maruti
brand road rollers and some spare
parts from M/s. Jalan Modi Auto-
mobiles, the selling agents of Ma-
ruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd.

(b) to (e). The Central Bureau of
Investigation registered a case regard-
ing the purchase of Quick Floe Poly-
mix by Delhi Water Supply and Se-
wage Disposal Undertaking from Ma-
ruti Technical Services (Private) Li-
mited on 24-5-1977. After comple-
tion of investigation, a charge-sheet
has been filed by the Central Bureau
of Investigation in the Court of the
Special Judge, Delhi on 14-7-1977
against Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Shri
R. C. Singh under Section 120-B IPC
read with Section 5 of Prevention of

Corruption Act and Section 109 IPC. Some irregularities in the purchase of Quick Floe Polymix by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking were also found by the Central Bureau of Investigation. No investigations have been conducted in other cases so far.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश में व्यक्तियों को परेशान किया जाना

4211. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जून, 1977 के "ईकन हेरल्ड" में प्रकाशित श्री जी० सुन्दरैया के बक्तव्य की ओर दिनाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि आपात् स्थिति के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश में लगभग 350 व्यक्तियों को मौत का शिकार होना पड़ा, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) . (क) जी हा श्रीमान् ।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार के अनुमार आरोप निराधार है । आपातस्थिति के दौरान पुलिस और उग्रशक्तियों के बीच 30 सशस्त्र मूठभेडे हुई थी, जिनमें 34 उग्रपन्थी मारे गये थे । आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय के एक मेद्वानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री बी० भागवत की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच आयोग ऐसे आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किया जा चुका है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में भर्ती

4212. श्री रामजीलाल सुवन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा आदि जैसी विभिन्न अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितने प्रतिशत स्थानों का आरक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने उम्मीदवार भर्ती किये गये और भर्ती किए गये कुल उम्मीदवारों में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके लिए निर्धारित प्रतिशतता से अनुसूचित जातियों के कम उम्मीदवार भर्ती किये गये हैं और यदि हां तो आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) तीन अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं, अर्थात् भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय नौ सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की प्रतिशतता सीधी भर्ती के पदों को क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत तथा 7½ प्रतिशत है । भारतीय इंजीनियरी सेवा का अभी तक गठन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) भर्ती काए गए व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या और उनकी प्रतिशतता :

वर्ष	का वर्ष	भा०प्र०से०		भा०पु०से०		भा० व० से०	
		अनु० जा०	अनु० जन० जा०	अनु० जा०	अनु० जन० जा०	अनु० जा०	अनु० जन० जा०
1974	21	10	15	7	5	3	
	14.5	6.9	15.9	7.4	17.2	10.3	
1975	19	12	12	6	6	4	
	14.6	9.2	14.6	7.3	13	8.7	
1976	21	6	17	9	9	5	
	15	4.3	15.9	8.4	16.7	9.2	

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। उनके लिए रिक्तियाँ निर्धारित रोस्टर के आधार पर भारिजत की जाती है। किसी वर्ष विधेय में न भरी गई रिक्तियों को, यदि कोई हों, अग्रनीति किया जाता है और उन्हें बाद की परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर भर दिया जाता है।

Central Secretariat Canteens

4213. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Departmental Canteens in the Central Secretariat are running at a loss despite subsidy and other facilities provided by the Government;

(b) how much subsidy has been given to each canteen during the last one year and which of them are running at a loss;

(c) whether Government propose to hand over these canteens to private contractors; and

(d) if not, what steps are taken by the Government to check malpractices and supply cheap, nutritious and better quality foodstuffs in these canteens?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-776/].

(c) No, Sir

(d) A High Power Committee was set up to go into the details of the functioning of departmental/cooperative canteens functioning in Government offices. This Committee has recently submitted its report, which is under examination. With the implementation of the accepted recommendations of the High Power Committee, it is hoped that there will be substantial improvement in the working of the departmental/cooperative canteens.

Stagnation in the Grade of Assistants

4214. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants who have put in over 22 years service in the same grade and are not getting any increment;

(b) whether it is a fact that direct recruit Assistants are promoted as Section officers after 10 to 15 years service in the grade while Departmental Assistants do not get any chance of promotion and are not included in the select list even after completing 25 to 30 years of service as Assistants; and

(c) what steps are taken by the Government to remove stagnation amongst Assistants?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) Accordingly to the information available, 348 Assistants of the Central Secretariat Service have put in 22 years of service or more in the same grade. The grade of Assistant is a decentralised one and therefore information in regard to the number among them who are not getting any increment is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) No direct recruit Assistant with 15 years or less service is entitled to be promoted as Section Officer on a regular basis in accordance with the zones prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The grade of Section Officer is also a decentralised one and therefore information in regard to short-term temporary promotions made by the different cadres is not available in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(c) Under the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 16 per cent of permanent vacancies of Section Officers are filled by direct recruitment through

the IAS etc. Examination and the remaining vacancies are filled by promotion of Assistants:—

28 per cent on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, 28 per cent on the basis of merit from among Assistants with long years of service and 28 per cent through departmental competitive examination.

The following steps have been taken to remove stagnation amongst Assistants:—

(i) A special quota of 28 per cent of permanent vacancies in the Grade of Section Officer has been earmarked for Assistants with 22 years of service or more in the Grade for promotion to the regular vacancies in the Grade of Section Officer. The quota for such Assistants for short-term appointment is 50 per cent

(ii) The upper age limit for departmental candidates taking the departmental examination for recruitment to 28 per cent of vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade has been raised to 50. This will enable Assistants with longer years of service but low down in seniority also to compete for the departmental examination vacancies.

(iii) Promotions in the decentralised grades against the seniority quota of 28 per cent are regulated through the zoning Scheme by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms so that if senior eligible persons are not promoted in a particular Ministry/Department for want of vacancies, they are nominated for promotion, in their turn, against vacancies available in other Ministries/Departments.

(iv) Instructions have been issued to Ministries to consider Central Secretariat Service officers for appointment to ex-cadre posts in and under the Ministries.

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा सामाजिक संस्थाओं का वि
को जीपी, कर्माँ का वि का वि का वि का वि

4215. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) रक्षा मंत्रालय ने जनवरी, 1974
से मई, 1977 तक किन-किन सामाजिक
संस्थाओं, स्कूलों एवं अस्पतालों को रियायती
दरा पर कितने टुक, जीप, फ्रेन एवं स्कैप
(बुरादे का चूरा) दिए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन संस्थाओं को
कोटा देते समय उनके सही काम करने के
संबंध में संस्था की पासबुक, रसीदें और
सदस्यों के रजिस्टरो की जांच की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) टुक और फ्रेन रियायती दरो पर नहीं
दिए जाते हैं और जीप ही हरेक मामले में,
रियायती दर पर एक ही दी जाती है ।
स्कैप भी रियायती दर पर जारी की जाती
है ।

जिन सामाजिक संगठनों, स्कूलों
और अस्पतालों को जनवरी 1974 से मई
1977 की अवधि के दौरान रियायती
दरों पर जीपों और स्कैप दिए गए हैं, उनके
नाम सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में दिए
गए हैं । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये
संख्या 777/77]

(ख) सरकार ने कल्याणकारी/धर्मार्थ/
शैक्षणिक संगठनों को फालतू रक्षा स्टोर के भावट
के लिए विस्तृत अनुदेश निर्धारित किए हैं
जिनके अनुसार, अन्ध बातों के साथ-साथ, इन
संगठनों की सहायता और उनकी आवश्यकताओं
के अनुरूप के बारे में भारत सरकार के संबंधित
मंत्रालय अथवा राज्य सरकार के संबंधित विभाग
के प्रमाण-पत्र की आवश्यकता होती है । उन अनुदेशों में यह भी निर्धारित

है कि इन संस्थाओं के दुस्त-पत्र और लेखों
की जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् उनकी वित्तीय
स्थिति का इन प्रमाण-पत्रों में विशेषतौर से
जिक्र होना चाहिए । तथापि, प्रतिष्ठ
शैक्षणिक कल्याणकारी और धर्मार्थ संस्थाओं
के बारे में इस प्रक्रिया के अनुपालन पर जोर
नहीं दिया जाता है संलग्न विवरण में जिन
संस्थाओं के नाम दिए गए हैं उनको
भावटन इन अनुदेशों के अनुसार ही किया
गया है ?

Small scale industries in Orissa

4216. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) steps proposed to be taken to
set up small scale industries in the
backward areas of Orissa;

(b) whether any facilities have
been offered by the Government to
industrialists to set up industries in
the State of Orissa in backward areas;
and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)
to (c). In order to promote the set-
ting up of small scale industries in
the backward areas of Orissa the units
in the backward districts are given
a number of facilities/incentives which
include financial assistance on conces-
sional terms by public sector financial
institutions under the IDB's Refin-
ance Scheme. The financial conces-
sions are given in the form of lower
rate of interest, longer financial grace
period, etc. The entrepreneurs in the
backward areas enjoy the deduction
of 20 per cent from profits and gains
for assessing income-tax; machines
are supplied on hire purchase basis at
concessional earnest money at 10 per
cent of the value of machinery to
small units by National Small Indus-
tries Corporation. NSIC's rate of in-

terest to entrepreneurs coming from backward areas is also lower. Small scale units in these areas are also given consultancy through the approved private consultants free of cost. Certain industries which are banned in other areas are being allowed, to be set up in the backward districts. Special facilities for import of raw materials are also provided to the small scale units in these backward district. In certain backward districts, new entrepreneurs get capital subsidy to the extent of 15 per cent on investment in land, building, plant and machinery. These concessions would be available to new entrepreneurs who are desirous of setting up industries in backward districts of Orissa State. In addition to these, the State Govts. including the Govt. of Orissa may give such concessions as they deem fit to the entrepreneurs who wish to set up manufacturing units in backward districts

Licences for setting up small industries in Orissa

4217. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences asked for by the industrialists for setting up industries in the small scale sector in Orissa;

(b) how many licences have been issued during last three years; and

(c) the main items of production envisaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No industrial licence is generally required to set up an industry in the small scale sector; 96 industrial licences applications were received during 1974-78 to set up industries needing industrial licences in Orissa;

(b) 30;

1635 L. S.—7

(c) These relate to Metallurgical Industries, Industrial Machinery, Chemicals, Textiles, Paper and Paper Products, Food Processing Industries, Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati, Rubber Goods, Ceramics and Cement.

Electrification of villages in Orissa

4218. **SHRI D. AMAT:**
SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA:

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

(a) total number of villages where electrification has been completed in Orissa;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified in Orissa during the current year (1977-78); and

(c) when all the villages in the State will be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 46,992 villages in Orissa. 13062 villages have been electrified upto 31st May, 1977.

(b) The State Electricity Board has a tentative programme to electrify 1,200 villages in Orissa during 1977-78.

(c) Orissa State Electricity Board has intimated that subject to the availability of the required resources, they propose to complete electrification of all the villages in the State by the end of the Sixth Plan.

Inflow of foreign money under section 4 of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

4219. **SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any categories of persons or institutions mentioned in Sec-

tion 4 of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, have received foreign contribution after the said Act, has come into force;

(b) whether any politician or political parties have received funds for election from foreign sources recently during Lok Sabha poll and the Assembly poll; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). So far none of the categories of persons or institutions mentioned in Section 4 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act including politicians and political parties is known to have received foreign contributions after the said Act came into force.

(c) No complaints have been received.

Organisations of political nature

4220. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the organisations declared as organisations of political nature within the meaning of Section 5 of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that any of those organisations have received contribution from foreign source after the Act has come into force; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation has been made and the result of such investigation or enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) 106 organisations have been notified under Section 5(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. A list of such organisations is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-778/77].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Inflow of Foreign Money Under Section 6 of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

4221. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the institutions coming under Section 6 of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act are receiving funds or other kinds of contribution from a foreign source;

(b) what is the total amount received so far from such institutions separately and from what country; and

(c) whether any default is noticed in submitting intimation as required by the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). The list of such associations/institutions along with the amount received by them individually and the country from which received is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) So far no default has been noticed.

गेडे कायरन एच स्टील कम्पनी लि०
हिरोडीह (बिहार) में कर्मचारियों को अवरन
छुट्टी पर भेजा जाना

4222. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या गेडे कायरन एच स्टील
कम्पनी लि०, हिरोडीह (कोइरवा), बिहार

के प्रबंधकों ने कम्पनी में जुलाई, 1976 में जबरन छुट्टी की घोषणा की थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कम्पनी के 500 से अधिक कर्मचारी झुजों मरने की स्थिति में आ गये हैं;

(ख) क्या इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के एकमात्र स्पन पाइप कारखाने को जुलाई, 1976 में पूर्वत बन्द कराकर और 32 लाख रुपए मूल्य के तैयार साल की बिक्री करके भी कर्मचारियों को भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या अप्रैल, 1977 के प्रथम सप्ताह में इस क्षेत्र के संसद सदस्य के नेतृत्व में एक श्रमिक शिष्टमण्डल ने बिहार सरकार के अनुरोध के अनुसार 14.50 लाख रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता से इस कारखाने को पुनः चालू कराने की अपील की थी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस उद्योग को किसी भी तरीके से अपने अधिकार में लेकर 500 से अधिक बेरोजगार कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा करेगी और इस उद्योग को बचायेगी ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
(क) वित्तीय संकट के कारण ३० गेजे आईरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि० को जुलाई, 1976 से अपना कार्य संचालन बन्द करना पड़ा था ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से आवश्यक विवरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) सरकार, बैंक और वित्तीय संस्थाएं एकक की वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी जीव्यता का पता लगाने में लगे हैं ताकि उसके पुनःनिर्माण का सर्वोत्तम तरीका सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

विदेशों में रह रहे भारतीयों द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित करना

4223. श्री शोब प्रकश त्वाष्ठी :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों के पास पर्याप्त धन है और उनके सहयोग से भारत की औद्योगिक प्रगति को तीव्र किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उन्हें भारत में आकर अपने उद्योग स्थापित करने को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु क्या प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ग) उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार ने 5 अप्रैल, 1976 को लोक सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के माध्यम से भारत में अनिवासीय भारतीयों द्वारा उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु निवेश करने के लिये अनेक प्रोत्साहनों की घोषणा की थी ।

(ग) सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः लक्ष क्षेत्र में एकक स्थापित करने हेतु दो प्रस्तावों पर अपनी स्वीकृति दी है ।

Haldia Dock System

4224. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Haldia Dock System has been placed under the administrative control of Calcutta Port Trust?

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

जनता सरकार बनने के बाद से अपराध

4225. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार बनने के बाद से हत्या, डकैती, चोरी, छुरेबाजी, राहुजनी, लड़कियों के साथ छेड़खानी की कितनी घटनाएँ हुईं और उतनी ही अवधि में गन बर्ष ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ घटीं; और

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से रोकने के लिए अब क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) यह प्रश्न सब सूचना के संकलन के बाद ही उठेगा।

भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लि० पर किया गया खर्च

4226. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लि० पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है, उसमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और निगम ने अब तक कितना उत्पादन किया है और उसकी क्षमता कितनी है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : भारत सरकार ने यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की गेयर पूंजी में कुल मिलाकर 826 लाख रुपये लगाए हुए हैं।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त प्रायः की तारीख में कम्पनी के नाम 80.61 लाख रुपये का ऋण है। यूरेनियम सांख्यिक एक सामरिक कच्चा माल है तथा इसलिए कम्पनी द्वारा अब तक तैयार किए गए माल की मात्रा तथा कम्पनी के संयंत्र की क्षमता के बारे में जानकारी देना अनहित में नहीं है।

फिल्मों को प्रशंसा-पत्र

4227. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश के वर्ष-वार विभिन्न भाषाओं में कितनी फिल्मों का निर्माण हुआ; और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी फिल्मों को सरकार ने प्रशंसा-पत्र दिये और अधिक दिनों तक किसी एक हाल में किम भाषा की फिल्म कितने दिनों तक चली और क्या ऐसी फिल्म को भी सरकार ने पुरस्कार और प्रशंसा-पत्र दिये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाणी) : (क) एक विवरण, जिसमें पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए मंजूर की गई फिल्मों की संख्या दी गई है, संलग्न है।

(ख) जिन फिल्मों को पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोह में पुरस्कार दिए गए उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	फीचर फिल्में	लघु फिल्में
1974	9	6
1975	8	7
1976	11	8

किसी भी फिल्म को उसके चलने के दिनों की संख्या के आधार पर कोई राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया। राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के अलावा, समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, कुछ राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों ने भी फिल्मों को पुरस्कार दिए। फिल्म प्रदर्शन निजी क्षेत्र में होने के कारण, सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि सिनेमाघरों में विभिन्न फिल्में कितने दिन चली।

बिबरण

पिछले तीन वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए मंजूर की गई भारतीय फीचर और लघु फिल्मों की संख्या।

क. फीचर फिल्में

भाषा	1974	1975	1976
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हिन्दी (राज-स्थानी, भोजपुरी, अवधी, हिन्दुस्तानी, नाथी, उर्दू, डोगरी और हरियाणवी

महिल)	136	120	106
मराठी	11	17	10
गुजराती	7	12	29
पंजाबी	4	5	10
कॉकणी	—	1	1
इंग्लिश	1	1	2
तमिल	79	71	81
तेलुगु	69	88	93

भाषा	1974	1975	1976
कन्नड	32	39	47
मलयालम	54	77	84
बंगाली	36	35	32
उड़ीया	1	3	6
असमिया	3	6	5
मणिपुरी	2	—	1
योग	435	475	507

ख. डाकुमेटरी/लघु फिल्में

1311	1220	1210
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बौमोहर घाटी निगम

4228. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद . क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम प्रति वर्ष कितनी मैगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन करता है और इसमें से बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल को क्रमशः अलग-अलग प्रति वर्ष कितनी बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है,

(ख) क्या गर्मी के मौसम में प्रत्येक वर्ष इस निगम का बिजली उत्पादन कम हो जाता है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितने मैगावाट उत्पादन कम होता है; और

(घ) उत्पादन में कोई कमी न हो, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रधर) :

(क) मैगावाट में अभिव्यक्त की गई बिजली किसी नियत समय में बिजली की मांग का

भाष है। उत्पादन को तथा वार्षिक आधार पर इसके घाबंटन को मैगावाट में बढा सकना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि 1976-77 के दौरान दामोदर बाटी निगम द्वारा 4486 मिलियन यूनिट ऊर्जा बेची गई थी जिसमें से 1894 मिलियन यूनिट पश्चिम बंगाल को सप्लाई की गई थी तथा 2592 मिलियन यूनिट बिहार को सप्लाई की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). दामोदर बाटी निगम को जल-विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 100 मैगावाट है। गरमी के महीनों के दौरान विशेषतः अप्रैल के मध्य से जून के मध्य तक के गैर-मिचार्ड के महीनों में जल-विद्युत् केन्द्रों से विद्युत् उत्पादन कम हो जाता है। तथापि ताप-विद्युत् यन्त्रों से उत्पादन बढाकर ऊर्जा की कुल मांग पूरी की जाती है।

(घ) अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए स्कीमों स्वीकृत की गई हैं तथा वे कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beyond 1980

4229. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the period of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beyond 1980; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the existing provision in article 334 of the Constitution, the reservations of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas is to continue upto 25-1-1980. The question of continuance of the reservations will re-

ceive consideration of (the Government at the appropriate time.

Loan to K.V.I.C.

4230. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced by the Government of India to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission since its inception and how much of it has been refunded or adjusted at the end of the year;

(b) whether there have been any violation in this regard;

(c) whether there has been allegation of misuse of authority and exceeding of financial powers by the previous Chairmen and the Chief Executive Officers;

(d) whether the establishment charges of the Commission have been increasing every year and if so, on what account; and

(e) whether any steps Government propose to improve their working and effect economy in the administrative expenditure, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Buses by D.T.C.

4231. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC had purchased 850 buses against the Planning Commission sanction for 2000 buses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan period the D.T.C. purchased 821 new buses against the provision for purchase of 2000 buses during the entire 5th Plan period as per original draft 5th Plan. Besides 252 buses were also received as spill over of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Orders for purchase of buses are placed every year on the basis of provisions made in the Annual Plans. During 1974-75, all the 400 single decker buses for which provision was made were purchased. As against provision for purchase of 90 double decker buses, however, only one was purchased and order for remaining 89 double decker buses was not placed as M/s. Ashok Leyland could not supply the double decker chassis and a trial of the new double decker chassis was also to be conducted. In 1975-76, against the provision for purchase of 450 buses, 420 were purchased. The reason for the shortfall of 30 buses are being ascertained. During 1976-77, against the allocation for purchase of 150 buses, no bus was purchased, ostensibly on the grounds that preference should be given to consolidation and completion of the infrastructure required for fleet maintenance and that additional buses would become available by withdrawal from the inter-State routes.

Jobs given to Contractors in Northern and Western Commands

4232. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether minor and maintenance jobs are being given out to contractors since the inception of emergency in Northern and Western Commands without utilising the services of employees engaged by these commands;

(b) if so, the total number of such jobs given out to contractors and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter for utilising services of the regular employees?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The maintenance works carried out by MES fall into the following categories:—

- (a) Day to day minor repairs to buildings/roads; furniture/Electrical/Mechanical Services and patch repairs.
- (b) Electric/Water supply and sewage complaints.
- (c) Periodical service like white/cour washing and painting.
- (d) Carrying out new works—minor as well as works costing upto Rs. 1 lakh.

The services of regular employees of MES are utilised for carrying out maintenance works mentioned at (a) and (b) above and their strength is fixed accordingly. Since these works are mostly unmeasurable, these are not entrusted to contractors.

Maintenance works mentioned at (c) and (d) above are measurable and are given out to contractors in the shape of lump sum contracts or on term contracts. Generally, there are one or two term contracts per station/Garrison, Engineer and works are given during the currency of the term contract which is normally for one year. The information regarding total number of job given to contractors is, however, not available readily. This practice has already been in force and was not introduced during the Emergency.

Issue of ad-hoc Import Licence to Coca Cola Export Corporation

4233. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Export Corporation has been issued ad-hoc import licences since 1972; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether in 1976 an ad-hoc import licence worth of Rs. 2.61 lakhs was issued;

(c) the exports of the company during 1974, 1975 and 1976, year-wise; and

(d) names of companies who have received ad-hoc import licences and the value?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Coca Cola Export Corporation has been issued Actual Users' import licences for raw materials on an ad hoc basis for the following amounts since 1972:—

Year	Value of AU Licences (Rs. in lakhs)
1972	7.00
1973	16.00
1974	Nil
1975	14.25
1976	2.61

Following the reduction of the rate of replenishment from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent of the FOB value of exports in respect of this Company from 1971-72, it was decided to issue Actual Users' licences for Rs. 16 lakhs per annum on the basis of the quantum of imported raw materials required by the Company in 1971 as determined by an inter-Ministerial Committee. It was also decided to reduce the value of Actual Users' licence by 5.5 per cent per annum commencing from 1974-75. Accordingly, the Actual Users' licence for Rs. 14.25 lakhs was given in 1974-75. An advance raw material licence for Rs. 2.61 lakhs only was given in December 1976 pending the disposal of the applications made by the Company under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(c) The total export earnings by the Company during the 3 years 1974 to 1976 were respectively Rs. 129.38 lakhs, Rs. 5.52 lakhs and Rs. 2.94 lakhs.

(d) Particulars about names, value etc. of all import licences including licences issued on ad hoc basis are regularly published in a weekly publication of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports entitled "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences." Copies of this publication are being supplied to Parliament Library.

Survey re: setting up of T.V. Centre at Udaigiri in Orissa

4234. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work for setting up a television centre at Udaigiri in the State of Orissa has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Apart from Sambalpur no other Television Centre, either at Udaigiri or any other place in Orissa, is envisaged in the present Plan period.

Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd., Budge-Budge, West Bengal

4235. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd., Budge-Budge, West Bengal has been closed since March, 1975;

(b) if so, how many people were employed at the time of its closure;

(c) whether the raw material for this unit was being brought from its sister concern Albion Plywood Ltd. factory in Andaman Island;

(d) whether the present owners are trying to dispose of Albion Plywood Plant and Machinery in Andamans; and

(e) if so, will it not mean that the Budge-Budge unit of the same group will never function again?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The unit is closed since January, 1975.

(b) About 900 persons.

(c) Partly, the Company were obtaining their requirements of veneer from M/s. Albion Plywood Limited.

(d) This Ministry has no information at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Inflow of foreign money during elections

4236. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in possession of any evidence or knowledge as regards monetary or non-monetary help received by any party or candidate from foreign countries for purposes of recent Parliament and Assembly elections;

(b) if so, which parties or candidates, the amount of monetary or non-monetary help received and the names of the countries; and

(c) action, if any, taken or contemplated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have no information as regards receipt of monetary or non-monetary help by any party or candidate from foreign countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Discontinuance of Telephone, Teleprinter and Electricity Lines of Newspapers

4237. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disconnection of telephone, teleprinter and electricity lines of some newspapers and printing presses in Delhi which is a cognizable act of crime, was done at the instance of Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi and under the direct supervision of the latter;

(b) if so, whether Government have arrested and prosecuted the persons involved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware of such disconnection in the wake of proclamation of emergency dated 25-6-1975. The terms of reference of the Shah Commission of Inquiry are wide enough to enable the Commission to inquire into this matter.

Exemption of Bengali films from purview of new tax

4239. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Satyajit Ray, the noted film director has written to the Minister asking him to exempt Bengali films from the purview of the new tax, to save the Bengali film industry;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has made a similar request; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Letters have been received from Shri Satyajit Ray as also the West Bengal Government expressing their view that the proposed excise levy would seriously affect the regional film industry.

(c) Having regard to the various points made by the representatives of the film industry the Minister of Finance, while moving for consideration the Finance (2) Bill in the House, on July 15, 1977 has announced certain modifications in the levy. Under this, the *ad valorem* duty which was proposed to be levied is now proposed to be modified to specific rates based on the number of prints of feature films. The earlier exemption to the first 12 prints of each feature film is also proposed to

be restored. It is expected that these modifications will materially benefit the film industry including the regional film industry.

Ban on use of News sent by Foreign Agencies to Indian Newspapers

4239. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether ban imposed by the Congress Government during the days of Emergency against use of news sent by foreign agencies by the Indian Newspapers is still continuing;

(b) if so, the reasons thereabout; and

(c) if not, the present position in regard to use of news despatched by foreign news agencies to the Indian newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). During the Emergency, under Orders issued from time to time, authorities had powers of pre-censorship of news on specified items, whether the news emanated from Indian sources or from foreign agencies. These orders are no longer in force.

(c) News put out by foreign news agencies is circulated to Indian newspapers through Indian news agencies. Newspapers are now free to use or not to use such news.

'शक्तिमान' टुकों का निर्माण

4240. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने 'शक्तिमान' टुकों का निर्माण हुआ है तथा सरकार द्वारा इनकी कितनी मात्रा खरी है;

(ख) क्या इन ट्रकों का निर्माण मांग से कम हुआ है तथा सरकार को टाटा से मांग पूरी करने का अनुरोध करना पड़ा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये हैं?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) बिहिकल फैक्टरी, जबलपुर में शक्तिमान ट्रक 3-टन 4×4 का उत्पादन सेना, सीमा सड़क तथा अन्य संगठनों द्वारा इसे दिए गए मांग-पत्रों के प्रति वार्षिक लक्ष्यों द्वारा नियमित किया जाता है। 1975-76 और 1976-1977 वर्षों के दौरान, बिहिकल फैक्टरी ने अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को पूरी तरह से प्राप्त किया।

(ख) सरकार ने प्रति एवं निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से मैसर्स टेलकों को 6.5 टन 4×2 टाटा ट्रकों के लिए आर्डर दिया है क्योंकि बिहिकल फैक्टरी जबलपुर अभी इस प्रकार के उच्चतर भार वाले वाहन सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

(ग) बिहिकल फैक्टरी जबलपुर उच्चतर भार वाले वाहन के आदिप्रारूप तैयार करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है।

Global Quotations for Cachar and Nowgong Paper Projects

4241. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has called for global quotations for Rs. 175 crores worth of equipment for the Cachar and Nowgong paper projects instead of placing orders with Indian manufacturers; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cuts in Defence Expenditure

4242. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact on country's defence preparation as a result of cuts in defence expenditure in the current budget; and

(b) whether any cut would not be effected in the provision for construction of residential houses for the soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As the cut has not been at the cost of operational efficiency or the dilution of the level of National security, it will have no adverse effect on our defence preparedness.

(b) The cut has not adversely affected the approved schemes or construction of residential accommodation for the soldiers and equivalent ranks in the three Services.

Arrest of Special Assistant to Former Defence Minister

4243. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Assistant to the erstwhile Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal has been arrested on charges of corruption; and

(b) fuller details on the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Haryana, Shri R. C. Mehtani was arrested by the State Police on the 6th July, 1977, in connection with a case registered against him, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, at Police Station, NIT, Faridabad, on allegations relating to the period when he was working as PA and OSD to Shri Bansi Lal when the latter was the Chief Minister of Haryana. The allegations under investigation by the State Police relate to acceptance of illegal gratification by Shri Mehtani and possession of assets disproportionate to his known sources of income.

(c)

Month	No. of trips missed
January, 1977 . . .	113
February, 1977 . . .	113
March, 1977 . . .	301
April, 1977 . . .	508
May, 1977 . . .	737
June, 1977 . . .	738

(d) The question of fixing responsibility for increase in the incidence of missing trips has been taken up by D.T.C. 119

शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी योजना

D.T.C. Buses on Route No. 770

4244. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIP-PING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily trips undertaken by D.T.C. buses on route No. 770;

(b) the number of D.T.C. buses in operation on this route and since when;

(c) the number of trips missed during January, 1977 to June, 1977, monthly; and

(d) the number of guilty staff punished on this account?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Since 25th May, 1977, the scheduled number of trips provided on this route is 116.

(b) Eight buses in the morning shift and seven buses in the afternoon shift are scheduled to be deployed on this route since 1st April, 1977.

4245. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : परमाणु विज्ञानी का उत्पादन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित योजनाओं पर काम चल रहा है :—

राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना—
दूसरा यूनिट

मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना—
पहला यूनिट

मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना—
दूसरा यूनिट

नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना—
पहला यूनिट

नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना—
दूसरा यूनिट

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4246. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने उद्योग कहां-कहां लगाये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्मानडिस) : राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में अनुबंध-1 में बताये गये स्थानों में लगभग 2100 लघु एकक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है। [प्रश्नासव में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी-779/77]

जहां तक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाली परियोजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों तथा तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय द्वारा दी गयी सूचना के अनुसार इस वर्ष 34 एकक स्थापित किये जाने का सम्भावना है, जिनमें से चीनी बनाने वाले 7 एककों में आगामी पिराई के मौसम में (अक्टूबर, 77 से सितम्बर, 1978) चीनी निर्माण शुरू हो जाने की आशा है। एकक का नाम, निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तु तथा स्थान बताने वाला एक विवरण; अनुबंध II के रूप में सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नासव में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी-779/77]

भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम में संशोधन

4247. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम का संशोधन करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का शस्त्रों के रखे जाने की सीमा निर्धारित करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री बरधसिंह) : (क) और (ख). शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 और शस्त्र नियम, 1962 में संशोधन करते समय शस्त्रों के रखने की सीमा निर्धारित करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जाएगी।

Memorandum from Indian Ordnance Factories Supervisors' Association

4228. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Indian Ordnance Factories Supervisors' Association regarding clearance of pay-scales of supervisors;

(b) whether association has also submitted a memorandum about direct recruitment in supervisory cadre;

(c) what are the main demands enlisted in these memorandums; and

(d) what action Government have taken in these matters?

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

(b) and (c). The representations received from the Association from time to time related mainly to the demand for revision of the pay-scales of Supervisors and allied categories, and parity in the matter as between technical and non-technical Supervisory staff.

(d) The representations were given due consideration and Government orders revising the scale of pay of some categories of staff were issued on 10th May, 1977.

Garrison Engineers in M.E.S. Bangalore

4249. SHRI N. SREEKANTHAN NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any disciplinary action was taken against Garrison Engineers in MES, Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether any complaints were made against these officers by a Class IV employees and if so, whether he has been victimised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Disciplinary action was taken against a Garrison Engineer in MES, Bangalore. He was dismissed from service for committing serious misconduct in the award of a contract.

(c) A class IV employee was dismissed from service as a result of disciplinary action taken against him on the charge of absconding from duty and insubordination. He had made complaints against his superiors officer and others. There is no information available to conclude that he was victimised because of the complaints made by him but this aspect is being further looked into.

Anti-Defection Bill

4250. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are deliberately delaying the Anti-defection bill with the plea that opposition is being consulted;

(b) if so, whether since March, 1977, the defections have been on increased rate; and

(c) if so, how many defections took place since March, 1977 upto date from one party to another?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information in this respect is not readily available.

Foreign Aid Received by Mr. Ferrer

4251. SHRI DARUR PULLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign aid received by Mr. Ferrer (previously Fr. Ferrer) from various voluntary Foreign Organisations for the uplift of poor people in India;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the utilisation of aid by Mr. Ferrer; and

(c) is it a fact that the District Magistrate Anantapur (AP) had sent adverse report about Mr. Ferrer's activities to the Government in the year 1973?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Aid worth Rs. 2,45,86,740.00 in cash and kind was received by Mr. Ferrer during 1975 and 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report was sent to the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Memorandum from All Kerala Ex-Servicemen's Association

4252. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All Kerala Ex-servicemen's Association detailing grievances on issues like

service pension, family pension, reservation of posts and resettlement arrangement; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the demands contained in the memorandum of the Association and the Association has been suitably informed accordingly.

Complaints against private secretary of Former Prime Minister

4253. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against Shri R. K. Dhawan Private Secretary to the former Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government on each complaint?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARN SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is aware that reports have appeared in the press and elsewhere about alleged corrupt practices and misuse of power by Shri R. K. Dhawan who was an Additional Private Secretary to the former Prime Minister.

(c) Appropriate action will be taken on any specific complaint that is received or any specific instances of such abuse that might otherwise come to light. Also, should any involvement of his come up in the course of inquiry by the Commissions that have been appointed, they would be competent to take cognizance of such matters.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 2240 dt. 29-6-77 re. Problems of allocated servants from erstwhile Hyderabad State

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):

While replying to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2240 on 29-6-77, it was stated that no letter dated 30-5-77 from the Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad, was received in the Ministry, and hence answers to parts (b) and (c) of the Question did not arise. Subsequently it has come to light that a letter dated 30-5-77 from the Marathwada Janata Vikas Parishad, Aurangabad, had been received in the Ministry. Government is sorry that this mistake should have occurred.

2. Reference has been made in the letter (i) to the cases of Agricultural Officers, Fieldmen, etc. and the cases of some other unspecified Department; and (ii) to the case of Revenue Officers.

3. The points raised in the letter are under examination and the decisions taken will be communicated to the parties concerned in due course.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE SERVICE OFFICERS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1972

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 830 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 832 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1977.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-752/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 831 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1977 under sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/77].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957 AND REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOA SHIPYARD LTD., VASCO-DA-GAMA, GOA, MAZAGON DOCK LTD., BOMBAY, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(i) The Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulations, 1977 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1977.

(ii) The Navy (Pension) Third Amendment Regulation, 1977 published in Notification No. S. R. O. 238 in Gazette of India dated the

2nd July, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/77].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section, (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-755/77].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/77].

(iii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/77].

(iv) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Accounts and the

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-758/77].

HOUSE-HOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES (QUALITY CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1977

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the House-hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 424(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-759/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:

1. Notification No. G.S.R. 482(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1977, issued under rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-780/77].

2. Notifications Nos. 160/77-Customs and 161/77-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1977, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-761/77).

12.14 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business
1635 LS—8.

in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 1977."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1977, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th July, 1977."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(2) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CURBS ON IMPORT OF INDIAN TEXTILES IMPOSED BY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported curbs on import of Indian textiles imposed by the European Economic Community.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, reports have appeared in the press during the last week about the restrictions imposed by the European Economic Community (EEC) on imports of cotton yarn and cotton clothing into the Community from nine countries including India. In this connection, I wish to clarify that on 12th July, 1977 the EEC introduced a quantitative limit of 205 tonnes for imports from India of cotton yarn into France valid for the period from 1-7-1977 to 31-12-1977. On the same date, the EEC announced restrictions on certain other products also. None of these, however, apply to India; this has been confirmed by our Mission in Brussels to EEC.

The unilateral restraint imposed by EEC on import of cotton yarn from India into France is in violation of our bilateral Agreement on Textiles.

While formally communicating the restrictions on cotton yarn imports into France, the EEC has requested for consultations. After these consultations, if necessary, we may lodge a complaint against this action of the EEC with the Textile Surveillance Body (TSB) which has been created under the GATT Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles to supervise the working of the Arrangement and resolve such disputes as may arise.

It may be recalled in this connection that the EEC has applied similar import restrictions on some other cotton textile products in respect of which the bilateral agreement does not envisage any quantitative limit. On 18th March 1977, the EEC announced Community level quotas for women's blouses and shirts of cotton and man's shirts of cotton. These quotas do not make a distinction between handloom and mill-made goods. On 25th April, 1977, quotas were introduced for "T"

shirts and cotton yarn for U.K. These quotas are operative till the end of 1977.

Government views with serious concern these curbs on imports of Indian textiles, particularly those regarding the handloom sector as they have far-reaching implications from the socio-economic point of view.

After exhausting the possibilities of resolving the problems created by these restrictions amicably, we have lodged complaints in respect of each of these restrictions with the Textile Surveillance Body. The hearing is in progress and the decisions are expected shortly.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The European Economic Community is one of the major exporting group of countries. Now the export is Rs. 1,000 crores; but when they started it was Rs. 50 crores. At the same time we are one of the major importers from EEC and our import bill is more than the export bill. The EEC is more benefited than us. When they formed this community there were many impediments regarding the agricultural policy, external tariff terms, mathematical average and other things. This is a little aggravated in 1972 when Britain entered the EEC. They made declarations which were very vague. India wanted clarification but it was not given. The restriction on Indian goods seems to be bigger and bigger and there is clear discrimination towards India.

Sir, Britain has got a clear obligation towards the Asian developing Commonwealth countries. The President of the EEC is himself an important British politician. I wish that he looks into the matter.

In 1974 we had the agreement. It was on handicrafts, jute, cotton textiles etc. That was the agreement in 1974, three years ago. Now there is this discrimination. But I do not want to charge anybody. It is stated in

the report: 'Indonesia handicrafts-unlimited; Pakistan handicrafts-unlimited'. There is restriction only in regard to our country. Take carpet for instance. Quota restrictions are there for us because it is sensitive. Take a country like Iran. They say it is semi-sensitive. There is no quota restriction there. That is their policy.

This kind of division into 'sensitive' and 'semi-sensitive' areas makes inroads into our export to EEC countries.

There was the decision by UNCTAD and they introduced GSP (General Scheme of Preferences) to give duty-free exports. But still the position has not improved as we expected even though this GSP scheme was introduced.

Sir, according to the statement of the President of the Handicrafts Association, our export at present is of the order of Rs. 268 crores.

You may have come down to another Rs. 600 crores meaning thereby a reduction of 35 per cent of the total exports to these countries. It will affect not only our foreign exchange earnings but also the employment largely—rural employment based on rural industry scattered all over the country. It may be hundred crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange. That is the real matter. In this industry thousands of people are involved who will remain unemployed. That is my point. Here the hon. Minister has stated that there is an agreement—I do not know whether it is covered by 1974 agreement—but the agreement with France—with the economic community—is completely violated when they ban import of our goods there. The Minister has, of course, revealed another fact. There is a violation of the agreement regarding certain textile products—handloom products, blouses etc. Whatever that may be, he has also mentioned that there is a violation of the agreement.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the recent unilateral imposition of such restrictions—this is what we hear from the report received from our Missions—of our goods, we can also think of diversification of our exports? By that I mean the textile fibre—diversification of our exports in man-made fibre—and I think we have to resort to some other method to improve our exports. May I therefore know from the Minister whether when we negotiate with the European Community, he will put this suggestion to them if he really wants to improve the quota of our exports? We can also share with them the equal amount of increase in our quota of exports. We are also importing about Rs. 4,000 crores worth of goods to this country and so we can have an agreement on a reciprocal basis so that we can offer them some import.

My question is: does the minister consider this proposal and if so, I would like to know what are the concrete steps that have been taken for a dialogue with the European community to sort out the problems? What does he propose to do to see that these people do not suffer from unemployment because of restrictions on our exports?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I do share the concern of the hon. Member as also the House. It is very clear that a unilateral decision taken by the E.E.C. countries is absolutely in violation of the agreement and we feel that it is illegal also. No sooner than this decision was taken, according to the procedure, we immediately told them that we would like to have discussions because these discussions are to be held on my account before the decision is to be operative within a prescribed time. Accordingly discussions were held and the decisions could not fructify. So, we have gone to the Textile Surveillance Body

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

which is an instrument created by GATT to settle certain disputes and this matter is being heard. In the meantime, in the month of May, before the Vice-President of the Community, when he was in our country, these international matters were put up. I discussed the matter with him here and we not only brought this to his notice but also expressed our resentment in the terms that were then possible to be expressed. Our team was to go for a discussion. Before the discussion was complete, this ex-parte decision was taken by the countries concerned.

The hon. Member has said that it was in violation of the agreement. That is the reason why we have gone to the Surveillance body. The hon. Member has also asked me the reasons for it—one of the basic reasons is that all these countries were exporting these ready-made garments including the handmade garments. They have flooded the markets there and their fear was that this may cause a lot of unemployment in their countries. Of course, there could be some other reasons also. Here, it is not only against India but also against some other countries from our areas that this action has been taken because this injustice has been done. I do agree with the hon'ble Member that diversification of our exports is absolutely essential. I have already discussed the matter with the producers here but they are having their own problems. Some of their produce is on the verge of shipment and under the circumstances these restrictions have done great harm to our economy.

Sir, not only I have taken up this matter with the Vice President and the Minister from EEC but I also requested the Foreign Minister to take up the matter. During his recent tour he had informal discussions with the ministers concerned. Today it is before the Surveillance Committee. Even if it is required to be taken up at the diplomatic level it shall be done.

One more suggestion has been made regarding the bilateral trade, namely, when we are importing can't we have our conditions also. There are two areas of operation. Wherever they are in need of goods those conditions could be applied but when we want these goods to be purchased by them then we cannot lay down conditions. Even then this suggestion will be borne in mind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this action of the EEC—I regret to say—amounts to making a mockery of an international agreement. It was signed with a lot of fanfare and under the guise of friendship and co-operation but I find no sanctity is attached to this sort of agreement. It is nothing short of hypocrisy. The true appearance behind the 'Aid' they are giving us is only soft soap and veil. The intention is clear. They want to retard our economic progress. What else can be expected from these capitalist countries!

The slogan to which we have been playing for so many years, viz. Export or Perish is something very dangerous. Please, get out of this. Mr. Minister you are even exporting minimum necessity items. You are exporting these things below our actual cost of production inspite of the fact that our labour gets the minimum wages. You are exporting the precious natural resources of this country.

Sir, as a result of all this we are operating totally in the Buyers Market. On the one hand there is a well-designed manoeuvring by the capitalist countries and on the other hand in our own country the big businessmen and the middlemen are exploiting the poor tailors. Sir, two-fifth of these garment exporters do not produce their own requirements of export. In my constituency in areas like Mahestala, Akhra and Santoshpur more than three lakh persons are employed in tailoring industry and all of them come from minority communities which are economically backward of the backwards in this country. In the Government of

India's map of the garment industry this vast traditional area does not figure In this connection I have written numerous letters Sir, the exploitation in the production sphere is also there Excessive prices are charged on raw materials cloth button thread and sewing machines The actual man who produces the thing gets a fraction of the last price No attention has been paid whatsoever The exporters on the one hand get profit export incentives and on the other they get import entitlements which you sell at a blackmarket price at enormous profits They do not put them into books of accounts I would request the hon Minister to tell us whether he is going to constitute a Legislators Committee at the national level for a thorough probe and analysis into the working conditions of the workers in tailoring industry so that before the end of this year we are able to do something for the lakhs of people in this industry There is no guidance no regulation and no attention has been paid whatsoever It is a deplorable condition I am more concerned with this because it involves the minority community that is the muslims As I said the traditional areas are totally neglected Internally there is no purchasing power there is no public distribution system The cloth that they produce does not even reach 15 per cent of the population in the country The GATT member countries concluded an agreement in December 1973 known as Multi Fibre Agreement Part of Article 12 of the Multi Fibre Agreement says the arrangement shall not apply to developing country exports or handmade cottage industry products made of such handloom fabrics or to traditional folklore handicrafts and textile products "

How is it that the EEC has unilaterally scrapped it?

Then Sir in March this year the FEC unilaterally imposed restrictions illegally on certain kinds of garments which were outside any restriction under the Indo EEC bilateral Textile

Agreement which should be operative till December 31, 1977 and brought handloom cotton garments also under this restriction Now, without any warning the EEC Import Agreement resulted in very large quantities of exported goods which had reached EEC ports remaining uncleared there and similar quantities of manufactured goods lying here unshipped involving over Rs 350 crores Fabrics of equal value made expressly for the garment industry remain on the hands of the weavers all over the country What would be the ultimate result of this?

Now unless the Government take recourse to certain strong measures to avoid closure of the manufacturing units in this cottage industry it will render at least 15 million people—men women and children—unemployed because it is a labour intensive industry I would like the Government to help this industry impartially particularly because the minorities who are very much backward economically in this country should be looked after properly The hon Prime Minister who is sitting here promised to solve the unemployment problem Now Mr Dharia had said in the Rajya Sabha yesterday that he would take it up at the Prime Minister's level He has made a slight mistake I would like to point out that the EEC has no Prime Minister Our Prime Minister can write to all the Prime Ministers who are constituents of the EEC This mischievous design should be thwarted right now Unless you increase the purchasing power in your own country They will exploit us and they are already doing that now But I want your assurance that you are going to constitute a Committee so that it can give a report on the overall working of the tailoring industry in this country before the end of this year

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA As I have said the Government is concerned with the situation that has been created because of the decision taken by the EEC countries I said in the Rajya

[Shri Mohan Dharia] Sabha that "I look at this matter with all possible seriousness" and then I said "I have taken it with the Foreign Minister and also discussed it with the Prime Minister." To save the situation, even if it is to be taken at the Prime Minister's level, it will be taken; government shall do all that is possible; that was the spirit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got the debates; EEC has no Prime Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I know. But they are having their own chief; and our chief is the Prime Minister. They may have a president or chairman. From our point of view we attach great importance to this question; whether it is to be done at the level of the Ministry of External Affairs or at the Prime Minister's level whatever efforts are needed will be taken. We know the difficulties of these people who are the worst sufferers.

Some other comments also were made by hon. Member. He has asked for the constitution of a committee. By and large the Labour Minister....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to have the honey and leave the wax to the Labour Ministry?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is the Labour Minister who deals with the working conditions of labour. So far as the constituency of the hon. Member is concerned, I have already requested the hon. Member to have the tailors organised in a cooperative society and whatever help and cooperation could be extended to the hon. Member will be given. If it is not possible in the hon. Member's constituency, it will never be possible in any other constituency.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister has taken recourse to a very dangerous method of pumping grease; that should not be done. If you have a work force of about 3 lakhs of per-

sons, men, women and children, you cannot possibly have a cooperative society. I regret to say that in the eastern region during 30 years of congress rule cooperative movement has not grown at all. Therefore, I should like you to take other steps. Why are you afraid to constitute a Committee?... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the next member.

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Calling Attention Motion has been brought before this House to highlight the grave consequences of the E.E.C.'s unilateral decision in violation of the Textile Agreement to impose certain curbs, in fact to stop the import of handloom garments from India—India will be denied the foreign exchange earning of the order of Rs. 200 crores a year, besides throwing lakhs of workers engaged in the handloom industry out of employment on the streets. This unilateral decision of the E. E. C. has assumed serious proportions in the country, with particular reference to Tamil Nadu where more than a lakh of people have lost their livelihood. The hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that ready-made garments worth Rs. 65 crores are rotting in the godowns. I would like to raise four specific questions in this regard.

(1) In the year 1969 one Shri A. K. Jain organised a unit called EXPORTOS for furthering the export of readymade garments. On July 16, 1977, he had the privilege of receiving a Silver Trophy from the hon. Minister of Commerce for outstanding export performance. It is reported that this gentleman has started a small unit in Mauritius for producing readymade garments. He will supplement this production by sending substantial quantities of readymade garments from India to Mauritius. As Mauritius happens to be a Member of the E. E. C.

*The original speech was delivered Tamil.

there is no restriction on the export of readymade garments to E. E. C countries from Mauritius. Naturally, this gentleman exports all the garments—produced in Mauritius and sent from India—to E. E. C. countries. The obvious snag here is that Mr. Jain accumulates foreign exchange in Mauritius at the cost of India. The foreign trade and the foreign exchange reserves of Mauritius are built up at the cost of our country. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister of Commerce that he would discourage setting up of units abroad just for the sake of exploiting the potential market for personal benefits from a third country, thus depleting our country's foreign exchange earnings. I would also like to know the steps that the Government would take in this direction.

(2) Santa Cruz, Bombay is declared as Export Processing Zone. Many small industrial shed, with electric power, water etc., which have been constructed at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of promoting the production of Electronic goods for export, are lying idle because of the fact that the electronics industry has not come up to satisfaction. It is understood that the U.S.A. would send cloth to this place for fabrication into garments and for re-export, because the labour here is cheap. If there is any truth in this, it is highly improper. The hon. Minister is aware that already lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers are out of their jobs. If cloth is allowed to be imported from America and garments are to be made out of it for re-export, it will only mean that the dimension of unemployment in the country would go beyond description and the entire handloom industry in the country would be decimated. I would suggest that the industrial sheds in this Export Processing Zone, Santa Cruz, should be allotted to our readymade garments manufacturing workers and the garments should be fabricated from indigenous cloth. The Government should explore and ex-

plot the potential market for readymade garments in African and Middle-eastern countries.

(3) I understand that the Government is seriously considering the constitution of Readymade Garments Export Promotion Council. When that is done, I demand that the handloom weavers must be given representation on this Council. I emphasise this because it is the normal thing that such institutional arrangements are taken advantage of only by the textile mill-owners for their aggrandisement. The hon. Minister of Commerce should bear this in mind at the time of constituting this Readymade Garments Export Promotion Council.

(4) Sir, there is imperative necessity for setting up Export Inspection Agency for readymade garments. I understand that the E.E.C. countries were compelled to come to such a decision because of the sub-standard goods sent from here. I request that the hon. Minister should expeditiously set up this Readymade Garments Export Inspection Agency so that we are able to earn foreign exchange by the export of quality goods, which in turn will enable lakhs and lakhs of workers and handloom weavers to retain their livelihood.

I shall be happy if the hon. Minister can give satisfactory answers to these questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the hon. Member has asked me four questions. One is regarding one Mr. Jain in this industry in Mauritius. I would like to assure the hon. Member that whatever is produced in India only will go against our quota and nothing manufactured outside will be allowed to be exported against our quota. As a matter of information, I may inform the House that Mauritius is not a member of EEC. Mauritius is a member of ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries and they get some special treatment from EEC countries. So far as our export is concerned,

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

whether it is Jain or anybody else, they will not be allowed to disrupt our exports from here.

Secondly, regarding Santacruz complex, that is a complex created for the goods to be manufactured and 100 per cent to be exported. To some extent, it so happens that the orders are booked from outside, they send their material that is manufactured and value added and then sent outside. Nothing is allowed for domestic consumption. Again the cloth or the fabrics that is imported, if it is manufactured within the country, if its import could be replaced, I shall look into it. I do not know the specific problem mentioned by the hon. Member.

The third point is regarding Ready-made Garments Export Promotion Council. This House is well aware that the Ready-made Garments have made not only good progress but have also proved to be a boon to this country. Our exports have gone much above Rs. 250 crores. It was a long-felt need and, therefore, the government has taken a decision to have a separate export promotion council for ready-made garments.

He suggested that a representative of the handloom sector should be on the council. Those who are engaged in the manufacture of ready-made garments, including the handloom sector will be accommodated. This industry is spread all over the country, and particularly, small-scale manufacturers are engaged in this industry. Therefore, care will be taken to give proper representation to the small-scale manufacturers, including handloom.

He spoke about quality control. We are having our own mechanism at present to check the quality of the goods that go outside. If the quality is not good, they not only bring a bad name to the country, but our export suffers. Therefore, we have already

tightened that mechanism. The hon. Member has made certain suggestions and has also said that the goods that were exported were not of good quality. I shall look into it.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DIFFICULTIES OF STUDENTS FOR ADMISSION IN DELHI COLLEGES

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, under rule 377, I draw the attention of the Education Minister to the serious situation arising out of the difficulties of the students in getting admission to the various colleges, including medical colleges and engineering colleges in Delhi and, in fact, throughout the country. The hundred days of Janata Government's rule have brought untold sorrows not only to the students but also to the parents. Admissions have been declared invalid in some cases. In some colleges in Delhi, admissions have been made without following the rules and regulations. They are taking money and admissions are going on. According to the *Times of India* dated 18th July, 77, students with 70 per cent marks fail to get admission. A tense atmosphere has been created in the university campus. The political activities of the Vidyarthi Parishad are also throttling and preventing admissions. The authorities are hand in glove with such political miscreants and preventing the entire student community from getting admission. The question is not only about the percentage of marks. Sometimes. It is the fancy of the

managements of the colleges, principals and the administrative authorities in colleges which is responsible for this. I quote from *Times of India* dated 15th July 77:

"Admissions made by various colleges of Delhi University before noon today may be declared irregular and invalid. The Admission Grievances Committee has condemned the colleges violating admission rules of the university and asked the Vice-Chancellor to take action to stop such violations."

Sir, these violations are going on and aggravating the situation. Further, I would like to state that students drawn from various States are here seeking admissions. We have to set an example of high character in the university campus as we want to build up the character. But discrimination has been made on the basis of the States. Students from southern States are running after admissions to various colleges and they are coming back with disappointment as all the college admissions have been closed for them. This is the situation that is prevailing now. I would like to say that there is a scramble for admissions for various courses and I can quote certain news items in this context. The first list of admissions has been put up by the university. The students are told that after the 1st list of admissions is exhausted, there will be a second list of admissions. But, for students in the second list of admissions the doors have been completely closed and nearly 2600 students have no admissions at all irrespective of any merit. The rules and regulations for admissions have been violated and, therefore, this situation has been created throughout Delhi and also throughout the country. The months of June and July constitute the season for admissions. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Education how far the rules of admission are violated and what procedure he is adopting to ease the situation. All the students should

be able to secure admissions to various colleges easily without being discriminated in any way. The hon. Minister should see that certain norms in this regard are laid down and the rules are framed. At present the admission rules are completely violated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would investigate into it and also whether he would place all the facts on the Table of the House and assure this House that such tensions will be eased throughout the country and particularly in Delhi.

(ii) REPORTED LAYING OFF OF JUTE WORKERS BY THE JUTE MILL OWNERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the unabated liberties that are being taken by the jute mill owners in the matter of creating serious problem for the country and the Government through laying off thousands of jute workers all over the country.

Very recently, the JK jute mill in Kanpur declared a lock-out and thereby rendered 2000 workers unemployed. By this process they have already been able to create unemployment of about 75,000 people. The Commerce Minister may kindly look into this.

The jute mill owners tried to create problems by taking recourse to block closures which, however, has been stalled successfully for the time being by the joint efforts of Shri Jyoti Basu and his Government and the Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharma.

I request the Minister to make a statement on the JK lock-out as well as cover those who have already been laid off in West Bengal and other areas.

12.54 hrs.

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, in between two items, I am rising on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you cannot rise on a point of order in a Vacuum.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After one item and before another item starts I am rising on a point of order. You are allowing members to make their statements under under Rule 377. I have also given a notice under Rule 377 relating to the resignation of Justice Mathur.

But I am informed now by the Table that the Home Minister is going to make a statement *suo moto* under 372 at 3.30 p.m. to-day on the same subject. So, when I have already given a notice, if I am to be forestalled and the Minister is to make a statement and we are to be prevented from asking a question on it, it is not fair. In that case, you should have allowed me; and let him make a statement in the afternoon. That is all that I request. I have not touched on the merits. Allow me to make my submission under rule 377 on the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, as a matter of fact, the first notice under rule 377 was received from Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra on the same subject, viz. on Mr. Mathur. If I were to allow, I would have allowed him. As a matter of fact, I was about to allow him. Even at 3.30, I had thought I would ask him to raise it, because we can allow only one.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): In that case, we will lose the opportunity of putting questions. When we send a Calling Attention Notice, we have ample opportunity to say what we want to say. But knowing that, the hon. Minister is making statement. It is most unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is only making the same statement which he has already made in the Rajya Sabha. That is all.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We must have an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask for some clarification, when he makes the statement.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. I introduce the Bill.

12.57 hrs.

PETROLEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Petroleum Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20-7-77.

12.58 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th April, 1977."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th April, 1977."

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): I would like to make a few remarks on the Report that has been placed, by the Minister of Education on the University Grants Commission, for the year 1975-76.

The University Grants Commission was created under the Act of 1956. A national policy on education was adopted in 1968, by both the Houses of Parliament. The observations on university education included: (1) the number of students to be admitted to college or university departments, should be determined with reference to the laboratory, library and other facilities and to the strength of the staff; (2) Care should be taken in establishing new universities; (3) Special attention should be given to the organization of post-graduate university courses and to the improvement of standards, training and research at this level.

13 hrs.

This has to be given more support, increased support. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education in its resolution published in 1976, also made the following observations:

"The objectives of the Fifth Plan could have been achieved and significant steps should have been taken to bring about the long-needed transformation of the educational system, had the allocation originally asked for of Rs. 3,320 crores been granted."

Unfortunately, the Planning Commission has approved only Rs. 1,200 crores. As a result of that, the UGC feel that they could not implement all those objectives which the Planning Commission has in view. But, within the limits, the UGC has done some good work and it has done its job very well.

The total number of colleges is mentioned by the UGC at page 119 of its Report. In 1971-72, the number of colleges was 3,896. In 1975-76, it increased to 4,508. The enrolment was about 24,86,108. The enrolment for correspondence course has been mentioned at page 122. Therefore, there is a decrease in the enrolment for the regular classes of the colleges.

The object of the creation of the UGC was to co-ordinate the activities of the Universities and affiliated colleges, give them necessary assistance, bring about uniformity in the educational system, standard of teaching, co-ordination of standards, improvement of research facilities etc. Earlier reports on education are there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He may continue his speech after lunch. We will now adjourn for lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL in the Chair]
MOTION RE: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1975-76—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rachaiah to continue his speech.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: I was saying that a number of commissions were appointed earlier like Radhakrishnan Commission, Kothari Commission, Gajendragadkar Commission, etc. but still the procedure has not been simplified. I do not know whether the present Minister is going to appoint one more commission to have a survey of the working of the universities taking into consideration the present day situation of unemployment. If you look into the figures, you will find that out of 3856 colleges in 1973, only 910 were in the rural areas and the rest were in the urban areas. Out of 22.4 lakh enrolments, 19.6 lakh college enrolments were in the urban areas. Out of 5.2 lakh girl enrolments, only 63,000 were in the rural areas. It shows that our education is urban biased, urban oriented. The Janata Party has stated in its manifesto that they would give priority to rural problems, to the speedy development of rural areas. So, if there is any expansion of colleges and universities, we should see that they are started in the rural areas so that this imbalance can be set right.

Out of the total number of colleges, two-third are affiliated colleges with 90 per cent of enrolments. They get grant-in-aid from the Government. But they are very much hesitant to enrol SC & ST students on the plea that they have no money at present to meet the expenditure of their college. Therefore, I would suggest that when 90 per cent of the amount is given by the Government, the Government should take over all the colleges and treat them on par with the central universities. Out of the total allotment made, I feel that the central universities get 26 per cent of the total amount from the Government. Why should there be such a disparity? The

per capita expenditure on every student in the central universities particularly in the Nehru University is about Rs. 10,000/- whereas in the rural colleges, it is less than Rs. 100 and Rs. 150/-. So, we are having two standards of education, one for the elite and another for the rural poor people. Therefore, this disparity has to be wiped out. The University Grants Commission pleads its inability to look into any complaints of maladministration or misappropriation of funds in the affiliated colleges. I, on this occasion, suggest to the Government to make some amendments in the Act so that the colleges do not misuse their funds. If there is any maladministration, the respective University should look into that. When you allot funds, you must tell them that they should see that the money is utilised only for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned.

On p. 3 of the U.G.C. Report, they have already mentioned their inability. It says:

"On occasions, complaints have been received by the Commission regarding mal-practices in the payment of salaries to teachers. Since the Commission does not have any authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the colleges, such complaints have invariably been referred to the universities concerned for such action as they may like to take."

This is the position at present. If that is so, I suggest that there should be a provision to interfere and make enquiries. Since "Education" has become a Concurrent subject, we have got ample powers to see that these malpractices are put an end to.

I would like to mention one more point with regard to the affiliated colleges where more than 50 per cent of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students are admitted, where the results are good and they are running well. You have to give some extra incentive to those colleges so that the affiliated colleges admit scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys and

girls in large numbers. For example, in Karnataka, there is the KGM college of which Mr. Krishnappa is the President. Out of 800 enrolments of girls, nearly 600 accounts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students and the results are hundred per cent. In such cases, the incentives to those colleges should be given not on the basis which the UGC has decided but more incentives should be given to these colleges.

With regard to reservation of seats for scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes students, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested that there should be a survey conducted of all the affiliated colleges and the university colleges as to whether the directives of the Government with regard to the reservation of seats and with regard to the reservation of appointments in the universities have been complied with according to the instructions laid down. But the University Grants Commission has not been able to set up a cell to have the survey conducted. This is what the UGC report says:

"The position obtaining in 104 universities and institutions deemed to be universities from which replies have so far been received is as under:

(i) Forty-four universities are observing strictly the instructions issued by the Government of India in the matter. Of these, 18 universities have indicated the provision for relaxation of 5 per cent marks for students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(ii) In 45 universities, the reservation of seats for students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes varies from 3 per cent to 33 per cent.

(iii) Fifteen universities have not provided for any reservation of seats for candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but they have indicated

that no difficulty is being experienced by the students belonging to these categories in regard to admission to various courses."

Without giving the figures, if they have come to this conclusion, how can we believe that they have provided adequate provision for the accommodation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates? Therefore, I plead that a cell be created to have a survey conducted as to whether these guidelines have been followed by the universities.

Another point that I want to make is with regard to the students' unrest all over the country. During 1974-75, there was not so much of trouble because the Emergency was there.

Fifty per cent of the universities did not conduct examinations in time. We must have some relationship with the atmosphere that has been created in the universities. Most of the students who are now facing examinations are annoyed because the examinations are conducted at the end of the academic year.

There should be some change in the examination system and there should be some practical bearing on our day-to-day life. These examinations do not have a bearing on our day-to-day life; they prepare the students for the desk work. Therefore, the unemployment problem has increased and has been mounting day by day. Therefore, we have to see that the vocationalisation and commercialisation of the education has to be looked into.

With regard to hostel facilities, for the students, there has been a lot of difficulty for the students to get accommodation for their lodging and boarding all over the country and their are very few students' centres. Therefore, this needs top priority in providing and granting funds for the construction of hostels for the students. Library facilities like book-banks and other facilities have to be made available for the poor sections

[Shri B. Rachaiiah]

and the weaker sections of the students. Therefore, I lay more stress on these points; we have to look to the reality of our life and our education should have a bearing on our life and what we are going to derive out of it. We have to see that the aim of our education should be to make an individual a full person mentally and physically fit. If that is so, we have to change our attitude with regard to our education. Therefore, I feel that the present day education has not been helpful in solving the problems of our country.

I, once again, thank the Minister for having brought out this Report. Being an eminent scholar and academican, I think he will appreciate the difficulties that are being experienced by the students in the universities and he should try to see that there is a uniform pattern of examination, uniform pattern of standard and maintenance of the uniform system of education. He should also see that more facilities for lodging and boarding for these students are provided and particularly the interest of the SC and ST students has to be safeguarded. With these words, I conclude my speech.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जीशी (अलमोडा) :

सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर यह सदन विचार कर रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पढ़ने से विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और उच्च शिक्षा की सारी भूमिका के बारे में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न प्रश्नचिह्न बनकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। उच्च शिक्षा के विस्तार, कानूनों के विकास स्तरों की रक्षा और समन्वय, छात्र कल्याण और कमजोर वर्गों को, सहायता, ग्रामीण व्यावहारिक अभिविन्यास इत्यादि-इत्यादि अनेक विषयों पर इस रिपोर्ट में यू०जी०सी० के द्वारा किये गये कार्यकलापों का विवरण है।

उच्च शिक्षा के विस्तार के बारे में कहते हुए इस प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है कि छात्रों

की संख्या में इस वर्ष केवल 2.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई और इस प्रकार से इन्होंने बड़ा हर्ष प्रकट किया है कि उच्च शिक्षा में आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या को इन्होंने नियंत्रित कर लिया है। यह तो विवादास्पद प्रश्न है कि उच्च शिक्षा के लिये आने वाले छात्रों की संख्या को नियंत्रित किया जाये अथवा नहीं, लेकिन अगर आप गौर करें तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इसी वर्ष में कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है। 1970-71 से ही निरन्तर उच्च शिक्षा छात्रों की संख्या में ह्रास होता चला जा रहा है। 1969-70 तक 14.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक वृद्धि होती थी लेकिन 1970-71 से 9 प्रतिशत ह्रास शुरू हुई जो घटते-घटते 2.5 प्रतिशत पर आ गई। इस लिए यह कहने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कुछ कदम उठा कर इसी वर्ष दस वृद्धि की रोक लिया है। इस रिपोर्ट से यह पता लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि यह वृद्धि किन क्षेत्रों में रही है, किन स्थानों पर अर्ती का स्तर गिरा है और इसके क्या कारण हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बड़े कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के खोलने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस प्रकार प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर अर्ती को रोकना कहा तक उचित है। आयोग की रिपोर्ट से यह भी पता नहीं चलता है कि क्या उसके द्वारा छात्रों को दूसरी दिशाओं में भेजने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं या नहीं। भाखिरकार जो लोग माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के आये हैं, उन्हें क्या करना होगा— देश की वह युवा-शक्ति किधर जायेगी, इस रिपोर्ट से यह ज्ञात नहीं होता है कि विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस बारे में कोई उपक्रम किया है या नहीं।

सब से पहले हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग क्या

किस लिए गया है और उसकी भूमिका क्या है। 1972 तक संशोधित यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन एक्ट के प्रप्याय 3 के सैक्शन 12 में कहा गया है :

"It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities and for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, the Commission may perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may be deemed necessary by the Commission for advancing the cause of higher education in India...."

Not for stopping the cause of higher education in India, not for throttling the cause of higher education in India.

"...or as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of the above functions."

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की भूमिका तो यह है कि वह उच्च शिक्षा के विस्तार, उन्नयन और विकास के लिए काम करे, न कि उसकी भर्ती में बाधा पहुंचाये और छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा लेने से रोके।

सैक्शन 14 में कहा गया है :

"If any university fails, within a reasonable time, to comply with any recommendation of the Commission under section 12 or section 13 or contravenes the provisions of any rule made under clause (f) or (g) of sub-section (2) of section 25 or of any regulation made under clause (e) or clause (f) or (g) of section 26, the Commission... may withhold from the university the

grant proposed to be made out of the funds of the Commission."

यानी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को विश्वविद्यालयों पर अधिक नियंत्रण रखने के लिए बड़े भारी अधिकार दिये गये हैं। वह जब भी चाहे, तब विश्वविद्यालयों के फंड्स को रोक कर उन्हें कोई एक विशेष प्रकार का कार्यक्रम अपनाने के लिए मजबूर कर सकता है।

इस एक्ट को पढ़ने से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की भूमिका के बारे में दो बातें साफ़ हो जाती हैं। एक तो यह कि विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उच्च शिक्षा के विकास, उन्नयन और उसके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने और अधिकाधिक छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है। दूसरे, अगर कोई विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने, उसका विकास करने और अनुसंधान के स्तर को उठाने में कोई प्रबरोध उत्पन्न करता है, या कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशों को नहीं मानता है, तो आधिक नियंत्रणों द्वारा उसको ठीक किया जा सकता है। विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के इतने व्यापक अधिकार और इतना व्यापक क्षेत्र है।

जहां तक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर खर्च का प्रश्न है, 1976-77 में उसे 778.5 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। उससे पहले उसे 32 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता था। शिक्षा का कुल बजट 187.8 करोड़ रुपये है। अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार शिक्षा पर जो खर्च करती है, उसका 41.42 प्रतिशत हम विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को दे रहे हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की गति-विधियों का देश में क्या परिणाम है? आपात-काल से पहले मुझे छात्रों के एक सेमिनार में जाने का अवसर मिला। वहाँ एक छात्र ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। उन्होंने कहा—

[डा० नुरली मनोहर जोशी]

"The utility of higher education in India lies in its utility".

यह छात्रों के उद्गार हैं उच्च शिक्षा के बारे में कि उच्च शिक्षा का मतलब इस देश में केवल उसकी निरर्थकता से है, वह सार्थक नहीं है।

यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अध्यापकों के स्तर के विकास के बारे में भी विचार करता है। अब उसके बारे में मैं क्या बताऊँ ? एक कार्यक्रम उसके द्वारा दिया गया है अध्यापकों के स्तर का विकास करने के संबंध में। मैं स्वयं अध्यापक हूँ। मैंने कई बार देखा है कि अध्यापकों के स्तर में जो गिरावट आई है और उसके बारे में विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो कदम उठाए हैं वह किस तरह अपर्याप्त हैं। मैंने एक लिमेटिक पढ़ी थी कि—

Once there was a young man
named Besser,

Whose learning grew lesser and
lesser

Till it became so small

That he knew nothing at all,

And now he is a College Professor

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) :
He is now a Member of Parliament.

डा० नुरली मनोहर जोशी : यह तो आपके मीसा की कृपा है।

विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों के स्तर के विकास में, अनुसंधान में और पाठ्यक्रम के सुधार के सम्बन्ध में यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग नितान्त असफल रहा है। पाठ्यक्रम के सुधार में यह क्या कर रहे थे वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। यह श्री सतपाल कपूर एम० पी० का लेटर है जो यू०जी०सी० के पैनल के सामने विचारार्थ रखा गया था।

Copy of letter No. Nil dated 19th
October, 1976 addressed to Prof. Nurul
Hasan by Shri Satpal Kapur, ex-M.P.

अभी तक तो ये सब लोग और जगह हो हस्ताक्षर कर रहे थे लेकिन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्या कर रहे थे यह आप देखिए। यह पत्र शिक्षाविदों के पैनल के सामने रखा गया था।

"This is to bring to your kind attention my note, 'Policy for Communicating Achievements' which I along with a group of Congress Workers discussed with Shri Sanjay Gandhi"

"During the course of discussion, Shri Sanjay Gandhi appreciated the logic presented For this, he emphasized the contribution the teachers in schools and colleges can make by documenting the achievements and the task ahead in specific village, block, ward, town, district, state and national context, In each village, the primary school teachers, in collaboration with social workers and other volunteers should prepare documents on the achievements and progress in the village since Independence, during the dynamic decade and during Emergency. These documents should be made part of the students curricula and they should be examined on these also as in any other subject of their study. Similarly, in middle schools, high schools or colleges, achievements and progress at the block, district and state levels respectively should be taught and students should be examined therein. In universities, priority should be given to conduct research on various aspects of socio-economic transformation that the country has undergone during the last ten years so as to make a proper assessment of the forces of change and progress.

I am sending this to you for proper examination of the suggestions made and request that appropriate action to implement them may kindly be taken at the earliest.

This is a copy of the letter written by Shri Satpal Kapur to Prof. Nurul Hasan and which was circulated to various panels of the UGC. This was on the agenda of the UGC panels for discussion during 1976.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I am on a point of order. Let whatever he is quoting from be laid on the Table of the House. There is a clear direction issued by the former Speaker Shri Hukum Singh that if a Member quotes from a certain document and he is willing to authenticate it as a genuine document, he is at liberty to lay it on the Table of the House with the consent of the Chair.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It is a good suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are two or three points which arise. One is that whether his custody of the document is proper or not will have to be looked into. Moreover, he has not supplied a copy of it in advance. So it is better that we rest content with whatever he has read out. If you insist on its being laid on the Table, it will create difficulties.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Since it relates to an ex-Member of Parliament, we should know whether it is an authentic copy or not....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing him to lay it on the Table.

डा० सुरजी मनोहर जोशी : तो मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की इमर्जेंसी के दौरान रही, पिछले दिनों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो कुछ किया, उसके बारे में इस सदन में ध्यात प्रश्न उठाये जा चुके हैं और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सारी प्रतिक्रिया

पर आज हमें विचार करना है। बाहिर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किस लिए बनाया गया? उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर गिरते चले जा रहे हैं, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने एक सकुंलर भेज दिया है कि जितनी भी उच्च शिक्षा के अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियाँ होंगी उनके लिए डाक्ट्रेट की डिग्री का होना अनिवार्य होगा। मैं डाक्ट्रेट के विरोध में नहीं हूँ लेकिन किसी नियुक्ति के साथ इसको अनिवार्य करने का मतलब यह है कि आप उच्च अनुसंधान में भी गिरावट घाने का रास्ता खोल रहे हैं। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि जो पीसिस हमारे पास पढ़ने के लिए आती हैं उनको देखकर हमें शर्म आती है। उच्च अनुसंधान का प्रबंध, जिस पर आप लाखों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं छात्रवृत्ति के तौर पर, इस देश में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में जो अनुसंधान करवाये जा रहे हैं उनकी कोई सार्थकता नहीं है। इसका पूरा रिव्यू होना चाहिए और इसकी पूरी जांच की जानी चाहिए कि जो लाखों रुपया वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए यू०जी०सी० के माध्यम से दिया जा रहा है उससे जो अनुसंधान हो रहे हैं वह इस देश की परिस्थितियों से और इस देश की आवश्यकताओं से कहां तक संबंधित हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इसके बारे में पूरी जांच की जानी चाहिए। आज लाखों रुपया छात्रवृत्ति के तौर पर दिया जा रहा है। करोड़ों रुपए के वैज्ञानिक उपकरण आज प्रयोगशालाओं में पड़े हुए हैं बिना किसी काम के। मैं आपको मिसाल देता हूँ। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में 6 एलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोप खरीदने के लिए ग्रान्ट दे दी गई लेकिन मेरी राय में वहां पर एक या दो एलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोप पर काम कराने के लिए समय या अनुसंधान की समस्याओं की माला उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन वहां पर 6 के लिए ग्रान्ट दे दी गई जबकि

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

एक इलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोप 6-7 लाख के फारेन एक्सचेंज में प्रायेगा। इस तरह से आप ग्रान्ट्स देते चले जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से आज इस गरीब देश में कंप्यूटर्स को स्थापित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने चार साफ्टिकेटेड कंप्यूटर सेन्टर्स बनाने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों से कहा है। हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति इस मामले में आटोमेशन की यह नहीं है कि क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों पर हम इन कंप्यूटर्स को ले जायेंगे। यह कंप्यूटर्स जो आते हैं वे अपने साथ एक संस्कृति भी लाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मस्टी नेशनल्स इस यू०जी०सी० में भी तो आपरेट नहीं करने लगे हैं? आप कंप्यूटर्स को यू०जी०सी० के माध्यम से विश्वविद्यालयों में भेज दें, जो छात्र अनुसंधान करें उनको आप कंप्यूटर्स की भावत डबबा दें इस तरह से वह अनुसंधान का एक हिस्सा बन जायें और फिर कंप्यूटर्स खरीदने के लिए वह बाध्य हो जायें और इस तरह से धीरे-धीरे वहां की सारी औद्योगिक और टेक्नोलॉजिकल डेवलपमेंट्स को यथावत इस देश से स्थापित कर दें। मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज होगी। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो उच्च शिक्षा इस देश में हो रही है उसका उपयोग इस देश की समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिए होना चाहिए। आज अधिकांश जो वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान हो रहे हैं वह पश्चिमी देशों की नकल हैं। वहाँ की समस्याओं में थोड़ी बहुत समस्याएँ हल होने से कही रह जाती हैं उनको पूरा करने मात्र के लिए यह उपक्रम हैं। हमें तो अपने अनुसंधान और उच्च शिक्षा को देश की समस्याओं के साथ ऑरिएण्ट करना होगा, उनके साथ जोड़ना होगा। कैसे जोड़ना होगा, इस संबंध में मैं आपको एक देश का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा जिनके बारे में अक्सर चर्चा की जाती है, वह देश है इज़रायल। मैंने वहाँ की एक वीटिस देखी जोकि जियो-

मैफ्री विभाग की थी। उसमें एक एम० ए० पास छात्र को यह समस्या दी गई थी कि तेल अरबीक के पास एक गाँव में साल के तीन महीनों में, हवा किस दिशा से किस दिशा में बहती है उसका नक्शा बनाये। इज़रायल में सूँक पानी की कमी है इसलिए वहाँ सिंचाई में स्प्रे सिस्टम का उपयोग किया जाता है। अगर हवा के साथ स्प्रे मशीन को रखा जाये, हवा की दिशा में, तो कम पानी में अधिक सिंचाई हो सकती है और अगर विपरीत दिशा में रखा जाये तो ज्यादा पानी खर्च होगा। तो वहाँ एक एम० ए० पास छात्र गाँव की समस्याओं का निराकरण करने के लिए अनुसंधान का प्रकल्प लेता है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने ऐसे कितने प्रकल्प हमारे देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में चालू करवाये जिनसे वहाँ के ग्रामों के औद्योगिकरण, ग्रामीण कृषि, ग्रामीण सिंचाई तथा ग्राम्य ग्रामीण जीवन की समस्याओं का निराकरण किया जा सके? किस विश्वविद्यालय ने कितने गाँव आज तक एटाप्ट किए कि वह उन गाँवों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करेगा, उनकी मार्केटिंग प्रॉब्लम्स का अध्ययन करेगा, उनकी एग्पेरियन्स प्रॉब्लम्स का अध्ययन करेगा और उनकी सोशल प्रॉब्लम्स का अध्ययन करेगा? मैं जानना चाहूँगा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस दिशा में कौन से कदम उठाए? (व्यवधान) मैं दो मिनट और लूँगा। यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अभी तक अपनी भूमिका को साफ समझ नहीं पाया है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह बात तो जरूर कही गई है कि इसमें आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस बात को अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया गया है कि यह परिवर्तन किस दिशा में होना चाहिए और क्यों होना चाहिए।

जो शिक्षा पद्धति यहाँ लागू की गई थी उसके विषय में दो-बार भ्रम राधाकृष्णन् कमीशन से श्रीर कोठारी कमीशन से उद्धृत करके मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूँगा। इन्होंने कहा है कि भारत में जो शिक्षा का उद्देश्य था—

"It would be extremely easy for Government to establish, at moderate expense, in various parts of Provinces, places of gratuitous instruction in reading and writing English, multitudes, especially of the young, would flock to them; and the easy books used in teaching, might at the same time convey obvious truths on different subjects."

फिर ये कहते हैं—

"These protests proved unavailing, but in a few years the Court of Directors (of the East India Company) wrote with approval of the efforts to raise up a class of persons qualified for high employment in the civil administration of India: "As the means of bringing about this most desirable object we rely chiefly on their becoming through a familiarity with European literature and science,...."

Mind the words 'European literature'.

"...European literature and science, imbued with the ideas and feelings of civilised Europe—on the general cultivation of their understanding, and specifically on their instruction in the principles of morals and general jurisdiction".

भागो चल कर ये कहते हैं—

"Resolution of Bentinck and his Council.—Macaulay's Minute was approved by the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck and his Council. On 7th March, 1835, they passed a resolution in which they emphasized:—

(1) that the "great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science amongst the natives of India and that all funds appropriated for the purposes of education would be best employed on English education alone;

(2) that while the colleges of oriental learning were not to be abolished, the practice of supporting their students during their period of education was to be discontinued.

(3) that Government funds were not to be spent on the printing of oriental works; and

(4) that all the funds at the disposal of the Government would henceforth be spent in imparting to the Indians a knowledge of English literature and science."

यह शिक्षा पद्धति थी, जो लागू की गई थी, जब तक इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा।

"The Committee recommended the establishment of a new institution in which 'the various branches of medical sciences cultivated in Europe should be taught and as near as possible on the most approved European system'."

भारत का इसमें कोई डिक्रि नहीं है।

"I would make it my principal aim to communicate through the means of the English language a complete education in European literature, philosophy and science to the greatest number of students who may be ready to accept it."

भाज इस देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह वही पाठ्यक्रम है जो 1863 में विषयविद्यालयों में लाया गया था।
 प्राय देखिये—यूरोपियन लिटरेचर यूरो-

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

पियन साइन्स के पाठ्यक्रम पर कितना समय देते हैं, विदेशों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसमें लिए कितने घन्टे घ्रलट करते हैं, वेस्टन फिलासफी कितनी पढ़ाते हैं, वेस्टन लिटरेचर कितना पढ़ाते हैं और उस में भी ब्रिटिश लिटरेचर कितना पढ़ाते हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सोचा है—भारतीय साहित्य, एशियन साहित्य और अफ्रीकन साहित्य पर कितनी चर्चा होती है—इस का इस रिपोर्ट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। हमारे तमाम पाठ्यक्रम में एशिया में हुए विकासों का, एशिया के दार्शनिकों का, इन में चीनी साहित्य भी शामिल है, कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। भारत में बड़े बड़े दार्शनिक हुए हैं, वैज्ञानिक हुए हैं—उनका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। हम को अभी भी न्यूटन का जिक्र, प्रीस्टले का जिक्र, कांट का जिक्र, हयम का जिक्र मिलेगा। मैथीसिनल सायन्स में यूरोप में पिछले 300 सालों में जो विकास हुए हैं, उनका जिक्र मिलेगा, लेकिन भारतीय अधिष्ठान पर भारत की आला शिक्षा में कैसे प्रतिफलित होनी चाहिए—इस का जिक्र नहीं मिलेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में कोठारी कमीशन क्या कहता है—उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक हम अपनी शिक्षा को भारत के जीवन को रिप्लैक्ट करने वाली नहीं बनायेंगे, जब तक अपनी शिक्षा में ऐसी बेतना का प्रादुर्भाव नहीं करेंगे, ऐसी बेतना की प्रतिस्थापना नहीं करेंगे जो भारत की आत्मा को प्रतिबिम्बित करे, जो भारत की संस्कृति को प्रतिबिम्बित करे, जो यह बताए—छात्र को कि उसकी क्या परम्परा है, उस की क्या शक्ति है, उस की कमजोरियाँ क्या हैं, उस के साधन क्या हैं, तब तक शिक्षा का विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उच्च शिक्षा के मामले में भाषा के प्रश्न

पर एक बहुत ही विचित्र नीति अपनाई है। आज यह कोशिश नहीं है कि इस देश में उच्च शिक्षा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से दी जाय। दुनियाँ में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं है, जहाँ उच्च शिक्षा की पढ़ाई विदेशी भाषाओं में देने की विसंगति या विरोधाभास हो। मेरा यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं पढ़नी चाहिए, लेकिन कुछ विषयों के लिए पुस्तकालय की भाषा के रूप में। मैं पूछता हूँ—रूसी भाषा क्यों नहीं पढ़नी चाहिए, फ्रेंच क्यों नहीं पढ़नी चाहिए? जितना विज्ञान और साहित्य थ्रब फ्रांस की भाषा में है, फ्रांस में जितनी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित होती हैं, रूस में जितनी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित होचो हैं, व अंग्रेजी से कम नहीं है, फिर हम उन को क्यों नहीं पढ़ते हैं। जापान ने अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से जरूर सीखा, लेकिन आज उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए जापानी भाषा में अनुसंधान की पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन भारत में किसी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं है, बंगाली में नहीं है, हिन्दी में नहीं है, तमिल में नहीं है, तेलगू में नहीं है, क्यों नहीं है? क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस बात से धरराता है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से उच्चतम विषयों की शिक्षा दी जाय?

महापति महोदय, मैं विज्ञान का अध्यापक हूँ और मैं एम० ए० सी० तक विज्ञान हिन्दी में पढ़ाता हूँ और मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि मेरे छात्र विज्ञान को अपनी भाषा में प्रतिक्रमच्छा समझते हैं, उस छात्र की तुलना में जो विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से पढ़ता है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा का अध्ययन करवाया जाए, तो भारत के वैज्ञानिक, भारत के छात्र दुनियाँ में सब से बड़े वैज्ञानिक बन सकते हैं। विज्ञान को बे अपना बच्चा समझें और विज्ञान से बे खेलें और उसे आत्मसात करें।

श्रम में भाग का ध्यान केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों की और आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जिन को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उनके अनुरक्षण के लिए अधिक मात्रा में अनुदान दिया है। उन को ही उस ने उच्च शिक्षा का केन्द्र समझ रखा है और उस का सारा ध्यान केवल उन्हीं केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों की ओर गया है। जो अनुदान उस ने इन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए दिया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	1 करोड़ 43 लाख रुपया
दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय	1 करोड़ 3 लाख रुपया
बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय	6 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपया
विश्व भारतीय विद्यालय	1 करोड़ 27 लाख रुपया
अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	5 करोड़ रुपया

इस तरह से ध्यान देखें कि सन् 1975-76 में इन पांच विश्वविद्यालयों को 17 करोड़ 21 लाख रुपया दिया गया है, जिन के छात्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	2039
विश्व भारती	1578
दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	78,504
बनारस हिन्दु विश्वविद्यालय	14,588
अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	9,596

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में जबकि कुल 2039 विद्यार्थी हैं, वहाँ पर उन के लिए 1 करोड़ 43 लाख रुपया व्यय किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की क्या परकोमेंस हैं जिस की वजह से उस को इतना रुपया अनुदान के

रूप में दिया गया है। उस के पहले वर्ष में भी उस को 1 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपया दिया गया था और इस वर्ष में भी उस को डेढ़ या दो करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में दिए जायेंगे। भारतवर्ष में जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, कृषि अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता है, एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी की आवश्यकता है और हम एप्रोप्रियेट टेक्नोलोजी की बातें किया करते हैं लेकिन कहीं पर उन बातों का प्रतिबिम्ब विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के क्रिया कलापों में नहीं होता है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित नहीं किया कि वे भारतवर्ष के लिए नए अनुसंधान के लिए, नई तकनीक के लिए, नई प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्माण के लिए लोगों को प्रेरित करें और भारत को समस्याओं का निदान करें।

आज भारत के कालेजों की बहुत ही दुर्दशा है। कालेज के अध्यापक, कालेजों के पुस्तकालय, कालेजों की प्रयोगशालाएँ बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग यह समझता है कि क्योंकि उस के नाम के आगे 'विश्वविद्यालय' लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए उसे विश्वविद्यालयों की तरफ ही ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि कालेजों के विकास के ऊपर भी उस को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। कुछ बड़े प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय मेजर यूनिवर्सिटीज के नाम पर बनाने की बात थी। सभी विश्वविद्यालयों अनुदान आयोग ने देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ऐसे मेजर विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना नहीं की है। केवल दो, तीन, चार केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों को बना देने से ही बात नहीं बनेगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय है या ऐसे दूसरे जो विश्व-विद्यालय हैं इन को मेजर यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाया जाए। जो पुराने विश्वविद्यालय हैं उन में से कम से कम पाँच, छः विश्वविद्यालयों को मेजर यूनिवर्सिटी बना कर सारे क्षेत्रों का विकास

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

उन के साथ जोड़ा जाए। इन विश्वविद्यालयों में जो शिक्षा के उपकरण पड़े हुए हैं, साइटी-फिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स पड़े हुए हैं, उन को जोनल पूल के रूप में बनाया जाए और करोड़ों रुपये की जो ग्राइडिल कैपेसिटी है उस को बचाया जाए और उनका उपयोग किया जाए।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रबन्ध में शामिल किया जाए। यह आज बहुत आवश्यक है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रबन्ध में छात्रों के सहकार की, तरफों के सहकार की मांग को स्वीकार किया जाए। विश्वविद्यालयों की कार्यकारणियों में विश्वविद्यालयों की संकाय समितियों में, विश्वविद्यालयों की पुस्तकालयों और भवनों की कमेटियों में छात्रों को हर स्तर पर शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जब तक हम विश्वविद्यालयों के परिवार में उस के एक प्रमुख भाग को यानी छात्रों को ठीक स्थान नहीं देंगे, तब तक विश्वविद्यालयों की जो बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं, उन का निराकरण नहीं किया जा सकेगा। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इन तमाम समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस सारे प्रतिबेदन को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग केवल अनुदान बांटने के लिए ही अपना साम्राज्य बनाने की कमेटी बना हुआ है। मैं इसके सदस्यों के बारे में आज कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता और दूसरी तमाम चीजों के बारे में जो शिकायतें हैं उनको आज मैं नहीं रखना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो कुछ किया है, उस की जांच करनी चाहिए। उस को जो फंड्स दिए गए हैं, उस का अनुपात ठीक है अथवा नहीं, इस के बारे में एक रिज्यू कमेटी बनी थी पिछले साल जिस ने अपना प्रतिबेदन दिया है और शायद वह मंत्री जी के पास था गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उस विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिज्यू कमेटी के सारे परिणामों को सदन के

सामने रखा जाए और सदन इस बात का मूल्यांकन करे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की जो भूमिका होनी चाहिए, उस का उस ने ठीक प्रकार से निवाह किया है या नहीं किया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to assist the Chair. The Chair has been good enough to make certain observations. This is the beginning of the Sixth Lok Sabha and you want to set the records straight. Here is Rule 369 which deals with this matter. Sir, Rule 369(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha says:

"(1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it."

And Rule 369(2) says :

"(2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public."

Now, you will see Direction No. 118, sub-para (2) (i). It says :

"If in the course of his speech, a member wishes to lay a paper or document on the Table without previously supplying a copy thereof to the Speaker, he may hand it over at the Table but it will not be deemed to have been laid on the Table unless the Speaker, after examination, accords the necessary permission."

In this context if you will make an observation, it would be helpful to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already made an observation that firstly, a copy has not been supplied to the Chair. Secondly, I cannot say whether this document is in proper custody and whether it is duly certified or not. Thirdly, the hon. Member has

not volunteered himself to lay that particular letter on the Table. It is for these reasons, I cannot allow that.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I am prepared to hand it over at the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You will kindly read Direction No. 118(2) (1).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bosu, I have already made my observation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Direction No. 118(2) (1) says that if a Member wishes to lay a paper during the course of his speech, he can hand it over to the Speaker. You may examine it and then you may give the permission to the Member to lay it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But, during the course of his speech, he has not offered to lay it. And so, I cannot allow it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Member is willing to offer it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot allow that now.

Now, before I call Shri Janeshwar Mishra, I would request the hon. Members that since the time at our disposal is very limited and since senior Members take more time, junior members are pointing this out. I request all the hon. Members to cooperate with me as far as time is concerned. I would expect the rest of the Members to speak within the time-limit.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : सभा-पति जी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की 1975-76 की ओर रिपोर्ट विचार करने के लिए हम लोगों के सामने रखी गई है, उसके बारे में मेरा कयाल है कि विश्वविद्यालय तालीम में 1975-76 का साल गुजामी के जमाने से भी सबसे गन्दा साल था।

इस विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने से पहले में अपने मन की भावना जो मेरे मन में आई, वह आपके सामने व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा। जब मैंने इस आयोग की बनावट के बारे में पढ़ा और यह पढ़ा कि इसके कौन लोग मेम्बर हैं, कौन-कौन अध्यक्ष है तो मेरा माथा ठनका।

इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं प्रोफेसर सतीश चन्द्र। ये इलाहाबाद के है और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्ड होल्डर रहे हैं। भूतपूर्व शिक्षा राज्य मंत्री, जो कि पूरे मंत्री नहीं थे, उन प्रोफेसर नुरुल सहन के जमाने में ये प्रोफेसर सतीश चन्द्र इस यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के अध्यक्ष बनाए गए। प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन साहब भी कार्ड होल्डर रहे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के इन अध्यक्ष प्रोफेसर सतीश चन्द्र ने ही प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन को दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर बनाने की स्वीकृति दी थी जिस की इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है। उसके बाद उन्ही प्रोफेसर सतीश चन्द्र की पत्नी श्रीमती सावित्री चन्द्र को जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में रीडर बनाया गया जो लेक्चरर के पद की भी जानकारी नहीं रखती हैं। यह श्रीमती चन्द्र भी कार्ड होल्डर हैं।

प्रापत कालीन जमाने से शिक्षा विभाग में जो अजीब ढंग की रिक्लबतारी चल रही है, उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। मेरे विचार में तो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की इस रपट पर विचार ही नहीं होना चाहिए था क्योंकि इसकी बनावट पिछले साल ही हुई है सबसे पहली मांग में यह कल्पना कि यूजीसी को तत्काल भंग किया जाए और उसकी जगह पर नई यू जी सी कायम की जाए जिस में स्वतंत्र विचारों के लोग हूँसी और अमरोंकी चीनों में से कोई भी न हों। जिन का मानस किसी दूसरे मुस्क से प्रभावित न हो और अपने

[श्री जनैश्वर मिश्र]

देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को स्वतंत्र रूप से चलाने के लिए जो प्रतिबद्ध जो ऐसे लोगों को इस तरह के कमीशन में रखा जाए। यू जी सी के इलावा ऐसे जितने और संस्थान हैं जैसे आई० सी० ए० आर०, आई सी० एस० आर०, शिमला में जो एडवॉकेट स्टडीज वाला है ये सब संस्थान एक तरह से सफेद हाथी के समान बन गए हैं और इन में केवल फिजूल खर्ची होनी है। अगर इन सब की बनावट और इनके परमोनन को देखा जाए तो आप पाएंगे कि कांग्रेस और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के ज्यादातर लोग इन में भरे हुए हैं। जो एमरजेंसी के दौरान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के उन तमाम कामों का ब्रांड मूंद कर समर्थन करते थे उन से भरे हुए हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में जैमे ड० जोगी जी से बताया उसका ब्रांड मूंद कर समर्थन करने वाले भरे हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहला काम आपको बह करना चाहिये कि यू० जी० सी० की जो वर्तमान बनावट है उसको तत्काल भंग किया जाए।

इस रिपोर्ट को शुभ्रात की गई है कि पिछले साल वैश्विक वातावरण बहुत शान्त था और वह शान्ति का वर्ष था। शान्ति किस तरह से? शान्ति तलवार की नोक के नीचे, कश्मिर की शान्ति। उस शान्ति की चर्चा की गई है और उस पर गर्व किया गया है। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि 1975-76 का वर्ष जो रहा है इसमें विश्वविद्यालयों का वातावरण अपेक्षाकृत शान्त रहा है। लड़के घर के भारे बोल नहीं रहे थे। हर यूनिवर्सिटी के गेट पर पुलिस थी और प्रक्रिका प्रोफेसर चोर्नों में थे, वे बोल नहीं पा रहे थे और प्रक्रिका विद्यार्थी भी जो उनकी तरह के स्वतंत्र विचारों के थे उन्हें भी जेल में डाल दिया गया है। इस बात पर डम रिपोर्ट में बमपड किया गया है।

पिछले तीस साल से हिन्दुस्तान में ये विचाराधारा चलती रही है कि लड़का,

विद्यार्थी या अध्यापक अगर कभी हलचल मचाता है या नई किस्म की बात कहता है तो वह अनुशासनहीन है। अब नई किस्म की तम्बोली आई है। हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में नए लोग गटी पर बैठे हैं। उन लोगों से मेरा निवेदन है कि जब कभी नया हुनर, नई कला या नया दर्शन आने लगता है तो पुराने हुनर और कला के खिलाफ थोड़ा बहुत अमत्तोष कभी कभी प्रस्तुति हो ही जाता है और कभी कभी उसके खिलाफ बगावत की बात ही जाती है, नफरत की बात ही जाती है। उसके बिना उस हुनर में तरक्की ही नहीं सकती है। जिस शान्ति पर गर्व किया गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत के मानस को वह मुर्दा बनाने वाली थी और उस शान्ति की भस्मना होनी चाहिये। पुरानी जहानियत के नाम पर जो विश्वविद्यालयों से जहानियत निकलेगी वह कलम फिस्सू तो हो सकती है, तोता रटन किस्म की तो हो सकती है लेकिन उससे कोई नई उपलब्धि आप समाज के लिए निकाल सकें यह असम्भव बात है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय का भाषण शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर जो हुआ था उसको सुना है और उस विशेष संदर्भ में मैं यह बात उन से कहना चाहता हूँ। हम इसके साथ हैं। इन्होंने जवाब में कहा था कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में शिक्षा में प्रामुल्यूल परिवर्तन करने की कहीं कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। यहाँ पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रामुल्यूल परिवर्तन की मांग की है, हम उस पर कैसे विचार कर सकते हैं। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जनता पार्टी जो ब्राज कुर्सी पर है, केवल अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के बल पर नहीं बैठी है, बल्कि इसके पीछे जो और तम्य हैं, जैसे जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का आन्दोलन, विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन, और उससे पहले 30 साल से लगातार सत्ताकण्ड दल कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ हल्ला और आन्दोलन, इन सारे आन्दोलनों में वर्तमान

शिक्षा पद्धति में भ्रामूल परिवर्तन का वायदा देश की आम जनता, पढ़ने वाले लोगों और शिक्षण सस्थाओं को दिया गया है। इसलिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूँगा केवल चुनाव घोषणा पत्र के आधार पर उसमें भ्रामूल परिवर्तन की कही कोई बात नहीं कही गई है, यह कह कर हम बगल नहीं काट सकते हैं। हमारी जिम्मेदारी होगी हमें भ्रामूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। उस पर मैं बाद में आऊँगा। अभी तो मैं उन विश्वविद्यालयों की ही चर्चा करना चाहता था जो विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली सरकार चलाती है। उनकी प्रकल देखता हूँ तो सबसे पहले अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी है। उसने बारे में शिक्षा की मांग पर बात करने हुए भी कई सदस्यों ने आग्रह किया था कि आज से कुछ साल पहले अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कानून पास किया गया इमी मदन में उस कानून को ले कर कि हिन्दुस्तान भर के मुसलमानों की भावनाओं को ठेस लगी थी। हमने भी वायदा दिया था कि जब कभी भी कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता से जाती है तो उस कानून को रद्द करवाया जायगा और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो जनतापिक स्वरूप है उसको पुनर्स्थापित किया जायगा। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि जो नये किस्म का विश्वविद्यालय भन्वान आयोग बने उसमें स्वतंत्र विचार के लोग हों, विश्वविशानियों के जनतापिक स्वरूप को समर्थन करने वाले जितने कानून अब तक बने हैं वे सारे के सारे कानून समाप्त होने चाहिये, और इसके साथ-साथ विशेष कर अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ जो ज्यादाती हुई है उसको समाप्त किया जाये।

काशी विश्वविद्यालय के बाइस-चासलर डा० श्रीमाली साहब, इमरजेंसी के दौरान जिस तरह से यह किया करते थे, मैं एक ही मांग करूँगा, केवल एक यूनिवर्सिटी का नहीं हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज के उन प्रापेसरो की शकस पाव कर रहा हूँ कि इमरजेंसी के दौरान वे लोग 20 सूत्री जैसे सत्ने किस्म के कार्यक्रम की तारीफ़ किया करने से तो कभी कभी मुझे शक हुआ करता था कि यह

प्राफेसर होने लायक है या उनी विश्वविद्यालय में किसी दूसरी जगह पर जाने लायक है।

श्री बसन्त साठे सारे कार्यक्रम तो आपने अपना लिये है जनता पार्टी ने, अब क्या शिकायत है आपकी? 20 सूत्री के साथ और 2, 4 जोड़ ले।

श्री जनेश्वर निख साठे साहब ने चकि छेड़ दिया इसलिये मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ।

सभापति महोदय आप अपना भाषण दीजिये।

श्री जनेश्वर निख सरकार के किसी कार्यक्रम का राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम का विश्वविद्यालय का शिक्षाविद् अगर खुले आम प्रोपॉजिन्डा करता है तो उसके शिक्षाविद् होने का स्वरूप खत्म हो जाता है, वह सरकार का दलाल बन कर रह जाता है। यह बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति होगी कि यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राफेसर से आप अपने प्रोग्राम का प्रचार करवायें। कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी का प्राफेसर स्वतंत्र विचार का होना चाहिये, लडका उसमें विश्वास करे कि जो हमको पढा रहा है वह किसी की दलाली में नहीं पढा रहा है बल्कि मिजाज का आजाद आदमी है तभी लडका विश्वास के साथ उसकी बातें पढ सकेगा। जनता पार्टी ने क्या स्वीकार किया, क्या नहीं किया, इस पर चर्चा नहीं है, यूनिवर्सिटी का प्राफेसर क्या कर रहा था इस पर चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के बाइस चासलर का बयान मैंने कल, परसो पढ़ा, डा० हजेला हासब से मैं बहुत कम परिचित हूँ, लेकिन उनका बयान जब मैंने पढ़ा—अगर राजनीति के नेता लोग राजनीतिक बातारण से विश्वविद्यालयों को दूर रखें—तो मुझे हरी आ गई, क्योंकि यह विश्वविद्यालयों के बाइस चासलर केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से ही आज नियुक्त होते हैं। इनकी नियुक्ति गवर्नर, राज्यपाल या शिक्षा मंत्री करता है। जो राजनीतिक के

[श्री जनेश्वर मि ।]

शारा, राजनीतिक के पेट से अपनी कुर्सी पर झारकर बैठना है, जब वह लड़कों से या राजनीतिक नेताओं से यह कहने लगता है कि इस वातावरण को राजनीतिक से दूर रखी, तो थोड़ी देर के लिये लड़का भी शक करना है उसके बयान पर, और राजनीतिक के लोग भी मोचने है कि यह अपनी मा को ही लात मारता है ।

15 hrs.

मे नोकशाहों के बारे में भी कहना चाहेंगे कि यह कानन बन जाना चाहिये कि रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एम० या पी० सी० एम० के लोगों को इन पदों पर नहीं बिठाया जायेगा जब उनको पेंशन लेनी होती है, सरकार उनसे खुश होती है तो उन्हें वाइस-चांसलर की कुर्सी पर बिठा दिया करती है, या ही 2, 4 साल तक कुर्सी तोड़ने के लिये ? उनका तालीम में कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है । तो पूरी की पूरी शिक्षा व्यवस्था इसी कारण बिगड़ी है ।

इस बहस में अपनी गढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी और बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कह रहा था, लेकिन यहां जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी एक अजीब किस्म की यूनिवर्सिटी बनी हुई है । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि उसमें केवल 1500 छात्र हैं और 250 अध्यापक हैं । यदि इतनी मंहगी और खर्चीली तालीम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों को मिल जाये तो मैं यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन और जो शिक्षा पद्धति चल रही है, उस पर गर्व करता । लेकिन 6 लड़कों पर एक अध्यापक, ऐसा नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर खोज होनी चाहिये कि ऐसा दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में है या नहीं ? आखिर यह क्यों और किस बात के लिये ? इसका एक ही कारण था । हिन्दुस्तान की और यूनिवर्सिटीज में जब लड़कों में अपनी मांगों और यूनिवर्सिटी को लेकर हलचल मची तो सरकार के जितने आई० ए० एम० आफिसर और मिनिस्टर

थे, इनके मन में चिन्ता हुई कि अगर हमारे बेटे इन यूनिवर्सिटीज में पढ़ेंगे तो बिगड़ जायेंगे इसलिये इन्होंने सोचा कि एक बडिया किस्म को, जबसुरत यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाये और जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी खोली गई । इसमें जितने अध्यापक अब तक नियुक्त हुए हैं वे या तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग हैं या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं ।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में एक डा० गोपाल हैं, जिन्होंने काल-पात्र के लिये इतिहास, झुठलाने वाले इतिहास की रचना की । वह राधाकृष्णन साहब के रिपेतेदार हैं । उन्हीं के साथ एक कृष्णामूर्ति साहब हैं । ये भी इतिहास के प्रोफेसर हैं । जिस तरह का इतिहास ये लिखते हैं, इसकी जानकारी आपको हो गई होगी ।

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन इस तरह के प्रोफेसरों के लिये, खुले हाथों से विश्वविद्यालयों को पैसा दिया करता है । मैं साफ तौर से शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मांग करूंगा कि आज भी विश्वविद्यालयों में इस तरह के प्रोफेसर पड़े हैं, जो इतिहास के पन्नों को झुठलाने की साजिश कर रहे हैं । आज ही नहीं अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी उनके कहने पर गंदा इतिहास लिखा गया । अब धीरे-धीरे उसकी सफाई हो रही थी, लेकिन मुझे पता लगा है कि 30 साल में इस तरह का इतिहास जोड़ने की साजिश चल रही है ।

मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद ने जो किताब लिखी थी, भारत के बंटवारे के बारे में उसका एक हिस्सा तो प्रकाशित हो गया, लेकिन एक हिस्से के बारे में यह था कि वह इतने धरल के बाद प्रकाशित किया जायेगा । मुझे तो जानकारी है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री इस बहस का जवाब देते हुए बतायें कि यह कब तक चल रही है कि उस हिस्से को राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय से गायब कर दिया गया है ।

केवल इतिहास शूटलाया नहीं जा रहा है, इस मुल्क के इतिहास की चोरी भी की गई है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लोग जब अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं तो इस तरह के तथ्यों को जानकारी में नहीं लाने देते। मैं आरोप लगाऊंगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की अहनियत और जानकारी के साथ बेईमानी की गई है, इसकी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये।

जब मैं इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ता हूँ, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह दृष्टिहीन, दिशाहीन और बड़बिहीन किस्म के पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की रिपोर्ट है। वे पढ़े लिखे तो हैं—मैं उन्हें प्रशंसा नहीं कर सकता हूँ—लेकिन मैं उन्हें बड़बिहीन अरुण कहूँगा, जो अपने मुल्क के इतिहास की चोरी और उस को तोड़ने पर पदां डालने की साजिश करें। जिन संस्थाओं में इस तरह की साजिश करने वाले अध्यापक हों, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उन संस्थाओं की खुले दिल से मदद करे, हमें इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री बसन्त साठे : क्या मोलाना आज़ाद की किताब यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन के पास रहनी है ? तो फिर माननीय सचिव किस पर चोरी का आरोप लगा रहे हैं ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : शिक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा गया है :

“विश्वविद्यालय ने एक प्रशासन तथा मार्गदर्शन केन्द्र शुरू किया, जिस में शिक्षकों ने स्वीकृत सेवाएँ कीं। इस के परिणामस्वरूप सन 1976 में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में सात स्नातक भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा तथा सम्बद्ध सेवाओं के लिए चुने गये। (इस के पहले कभी कभी केवल एक आधा छात्र चुना जाता था)”

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों को सिविल सर्विसज की नौकरी के लिए काउन्सिलेशन में पास कराना नहीं है, बल्कि उन्हें दर्शन, कला और विज्ञान में पारंगत बनाना है।

यह रिपोर्ट बता रही है कि पिछले तीस-साल तक विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा लार्ड मैकाले के जमाने की लकीर पर चलती रही है। आज भी अध्यापकों का इस्तेमाल इस लिए हो रहा है कि उन के विद्यार्थी कलेक्टर बनें, वैज्ञानिक, साहित्यकार या दार्शनिक न बनें। इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर बमबंद किया गया है कि प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय के कितने विद्यार्थी कलेक्टर बनें। आज देश का सियासी माहौल बदला है, और उस बदले हुए माहौल में इस दृष्टिकोण को भी बदलना पड़ेगा। विश्वविद्यालय की तालीम कलेक्टर बनाने के लिए नहीं है।

मान लीजिए कि हमारे देश में लार्ड मैकाले के जमाने की तालीम को ही रखना है, तो मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहूँगा कि आज हमारे विद्यार्थियों पर दोहरी मार पड़ रही है। एक तो वे विश्वविद्यालयों में अपनी खोपड़ी का, एबस्ट्रैक्ट मालज—अमूर्त ज्ञान का—इन्तहान देते हैं—बी० ए०, एम०ए०, पी० एच० डी० और डी० लिट० की परीक्षाएँ पास करते हैं। और फिर जब वे लोक सेवा आयोग, रेल सेवा आयोग या पुलिस सेवा आयोग के सामने नौकरी के लिए आते हैं, तो अपने वेट का, जेनेरल नालेज—मूर्त ज्ञान, का इन्तहान देते हैं और कैरियर्स एंड कोसिज तथा हू इज हू अग्यि रट कर पर्चा भरते हैं।

मैं अर्ध कहूँगा कि हमारा मुल्क बड़ा गरीब है। यहाँ दो तरह के इन्तहान नहीं चल सकते हैं। इस से समय खराब हो रहा है। या तो विद्यार्थी बी० ए० और एम० ए० का इन्तहान दे, और अगर सरकार को कलेक्टर की जगहें भरनी हों, तो एम० ए० की परीक्षा में ऊपर के बीस पच्चीस

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

विद्यार्थियों को छांट लिया जाये। और अगर सरकार ने लोक सेवा आयोग, रेल सेवा आयोग और पुलिस सेवा आयोग आदि द्वारा अलग से इम्तहान लेना ही है तो फिर यूनिवर्सिटी के इम्तहानों को खत्म कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि उन की जरूरत नहीं है। हम यूनिवर्सिटी में जा कर पढ़ेंगे, और अगर कलेक्टर की जगहों के लिए विज्ञापन निकलता है, तो हम पब्लिक मैनेजमेंट कमीशन का इम्तहान देंगे। अगर हमारा नम्बर बढ़िया हो जाय, हमें नौकरी दे दें और नहीं तो नहीं दें। लेकिन दोहरे इम्तहान की मार से मुल्क के मौजूदा युवा जन को बचाने की कोशिश करें, हम यह प्रार्थना जरूर आप से करेंगे। सुबह नक़्सा साहब ने एक बात छेड़ी थी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में और दिल्ली के बारे में कि छात्रों को भर्ती का बड़ी दिक्कत पड़ रही है। यह केवल दिल्ली का माहौल नहीं है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह स्थिति है। यह जुलाई का महाना बड़ा खतरनाक महाना होता है। लड़का गांव से आता है। उस का बाप अपने घर का गेहें बेच कर, अपनी बीबी के जेवर गिरवी रख कर अपने बेटे को शहर में भेजना है कि जाओ यूनिवर्सिटी में पढो क्योंकि बाप को उम्मीद होती है कि लड़का यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ेगा तो बुढ़ापे में उस को रोशनी दिखलाने का काम करेगा। लड़का आता है और यूनिवर्सिटी के गेट पर देखता है, वहाँ तपती लगी रहती है कि अब जगह खाली नहीं है। लड़का चुपचाप लौट जाता है। उस के मनोबल को चोट लगती है। वर्तमान शिक्षा मन्त्रालय से मैं यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि जो नये किस्म की तानीम, नये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के द्वारा बलाई जायेंगी उसमें हम बात की छूट होगी कि अगर कोई लड़का उपयुक्त परीक्षा पास कर लेता है तो ऊपर के इजे में जाने के लिए उसको लाजिमी तौर पर जगह मिलेगी अगर वह जाना चाहता है। कोई नकाबट उसमें नहीं डाली जायेगी।

तानाशाही मुल्कों में शिक्षा का एक रैस्ट्रिक्टड हुआ करता है, सिकुडनवादी हुआ करता है, लेकिन जनतन्त्री मुल्कों में शिक्षा का एक फैलाववादी हुआ करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार जिसने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने जनतन्त्र का सबसे बड़ा वायदा किया है उसके लिए जरूरी है कि वह शिक्षा के एक फैलाववादी रखे। सिकुडनवादी एक अगर वह रखेगी तो आने वाले जनतन्त्र के लिए यह चीज खतरनाक होगी।

जिस शांति की चर्चा का गई है उस शान्ति के चलते बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र-संघ आदि भी खतरे में पड़े हुए हैं। जैसे के तैसे भंग हैं। मैं चाहंगा कि उन छात्र-संघों को पुनः स्थापित किया जाय। मैं डा० मूली मनोहर जोशी की इस मांग का भी समर्थन करूंगा कि विद्यार्थियों को अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में उसके इन्तजाम में, उसकी सीनेट में, उसकी कमेटियों में, उसकी इमारत बनाने में और उसकी लाइब्रेरी आदि में सब में उचित सामेदारी दी जाय। वह आज विश्वविद्यालय में जाने के बाद इस कृष्ण का शिकार होता है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय उसका नहीं है, केवल प्रबन्ध-समिति या अध्यापक लोग या केवल वाइस-चांसलर ही इस विश्वविद्यालय के मालिक हैं और लड़का मालिक नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर यह बात अच्छी नहीं हुआ करती है। दुनिया के बहुत से मुल्कों में विद्यार्थियों को अधिकार दिया गया है विश्वविद्यालय चलाने में और उसकी कमेटियों में। यहाँ भी देना चाहिए और अधिकार देने का मतलब यह नहीं हुआ करता है कि वाइस-चांसलर अपनी मर्जी से किसी को नियुक्त कर दे। फिर तो बलाओं की सामेदारी हो जायेगी। लड़कों की नियुक्त बहाँ पर होगी, वह तय करेगा कि हमारा कौन प्रतिनिधि जाय, इसके लिए ब्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसी के साथ साथ समाप्त करते हुए मैं यह भी ध्यान करूंगा कि आज जिस तरह की

महंगाई है उसमें गरीब भावसी का बेटा विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ने की हालत में नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अगर विश्वविद्यालय की तालीम की तरफकी के लिए पैसा देता है तो विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रवासों में सस्ते रेट पर भोजन की व्यवस्था भी करे और जो कमी पड़ती हां उसे बहान करे। इसकी मैं मांग करूंगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को इस समय जो अनुदान आयोग चल रहा है उसको बैरंग लौटा दिया जाय। यह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग आज हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की गाड़ी कमाई के ऊपर उसके सीने पर सफेद हाथी की शकल में है। मैं चाहूंगा इसको खत्म किया जाय और स्वस्थ तथा आबाद मिजाज के लोगों को एक अनुदान आयोग गठित किया जाय।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, while speaking on the Report of the University Grants Commission, let me at the out set express my deep sorrow at the remarks that were made by the speaker, who preceded me, against the University Grants Commission's personnel. The burden of his remarks was that the Commission was packed with wrong people because they were alleged to belong to certain political philosophy or thought. It is very unfortunate that he says that they should be removed and new persons of what he considers free thought should be appointed. They will be appointed naturally by the very people who have come into power now. So, by the very logic of what you said it will mean that the replacement also will be political-oriented. Therefore, I would tell my friend through Mr. Chairman that this is a very unfortunate remark.

जो जनेश्वर मिश्र : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं ने केवल यह कहा कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के अध्यक्ष, उसकी पत्नी—इन दोनों को शिक्षा मंत्रालय रिस्वत

न दे और शिक्षा मंत्री को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग रिस्वत न दे। मैं चाहूंगा चन्दर साहब इस तरह की हरकतों से बचें क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लोग किसी को झूठ कर सकते हैं जिस तरह से प्रो० नूरुल हसन साहब को किया। मैं चाहूंगा इस तरह का झूटाचार शिक्षा के महकमे में न चले। अगर चन्दर साहब को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कोई डिग्री या जगह दे दे तो उसको भी मैं पसन्द नहीं करूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order, it is only a point of clarification.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is not a clarification. It is only a repetition of what he said. I am confident that the hon. Minister is capable of clarifying and defending the University Grants Commission's personnel who cannot be here to defend themselves against such wild remarks. I am very sorry to note that the people in high and responsible positions in the Janata Party are running amuck and making wild remarks here and there.

Coming to the Report, let me say that I want to congratulate the University Grants Commission for their first observation in their Report that in the previous year there has been a peaceful atmosphere in the universities and students have been going to their classes for studies. My friend was remarking that people must be free—free to rebel, and free to participate in all movements. Among the students also, it is only those rebel leaders who bring about violent activities in the universities. May I point out to him that even our great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Vivekananda, Jawaharlal Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan were the products of universities. But did they go with knives to the colleges?

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या प्राप जय प्रकाश जो को अपना लीडर समझते हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I consider Jayaprakash Narayan also a great man of this country. I may disagree with him, but I respect him. I hope you will also do the same for others.

From the type of atmosphere that was prevailing before, I am sure no educationist would encourage such type of activities where principals and vice-chancellors were gheraoed.

Day in and day out universities have become virtually places of riot. Is that what our students have to do? There will have to be discipline in universities and I would plead with my friends not to talk of encouraging such activities in the universities. That is why I congratulate the University Grants Commission on its first part.

Coming to the latter observations, I would take them point-by-point, and make suggestions to the hon. Minister. In the very introductory chapter, at page 2, it is said that there is proliferation of colleges. In one year, the number of colleges increased from the earlier figure of 85.

123. The UGC says :

"The University had been informed that under section 12(a) of the UGC Amendment Act, no university or college established after 17th June, 1972 would be eligible for assistance from the Central Government or from any other organization receiving Central funds, unless the Commission had declared that institution to be fit to receive Central assistance. It would appear that this provision has not been sufficient to deter unplanned proliferation of colleges; and necessary remedial steps may have to be considered."

What do we mean? We mean that new colleges should not come into existence. Because of our incapacity to support these new colleges, of our incapacity to make provision for the

large number of new students who come out of high schools and want higher education, of our incapacity to provide them avenues of employment or knowledge which will make them job-worthy, you want to shut down the colleges. They want to go in for higher education and you don't have enough colleges. You say that you will not give grants to these colleges. Where are these students to go? Where are these young men who come from rural areas, who have passed their Matriculation examination, supposed to go hereafter—I mean the new additions to the market of educated young men? Where will they educate themselves?

I do not think this is a very happy situation. You should not put a constraint in this manner in the way of new colleges coming up. In this context, you have talked of 10 plus 2 plus 3, in this Report itself. At page 4 of the report it is said:

"The Commission has also appointed a task force to suggest details of the change-over and the nature of adjustment that would be necessary in the syllabi of the university. The task force has also been asked to consider the question of introducing Pass, Honours and Link Courses in the Central universities, as well as the problems of organising schools and pre-degree classes within the framework of 10 plus 2 plus 3."

What was the object of 10 plus 2 plus three? The idea was that after passing the high school examination in the 10th class, the 2-year course should be such that it will equip the student in some vocational field. Everyone need not become an Arts or even a Science graduate, if he can go to a course which will equip him and make him job-worthy and equip him with something connected with life and enable him to become a craftsman, machinist, wireless operator or anything in any field. That was the idea of the 2-year course, so that he can become a useful citizen and a work-worthy citizen who can contribute to the

growth of national wealth and also take out a living. Is that happening with your 2-year course? There is an observation in the Report which says that they have not been able to find enough equipment, enough new syllabi or a programme for training in this 2-year course, with the result that they are playing with the lives of our students. Those who come to this 2-year course are neither here nor there. After the 2-year course, they cannot go to the college for further education, because that was not intended. The student has passed the 11th. Otherwise, one year will be wasted. Here, in the 2-year course, he is not equipped for anything. Why are we throwing away books, syllabi, funds, special equipments and other things? Why are we playing with the lives of our youngmen? Why was the old course changed? If you were really serious about bringing changes, you should have made all the preparations. Do you know what the UGC say? They say "we do not have enough funds to bring about this change; we hope that enough funds would become available." Therefore, I am glad the hon. Minister has expressed the view that the scheme of 10 plus 2 is still under consideration. Really, I would beg of you to consider this. If the 10 plus 2 year course does not equip the young men all over the country to get sufficient knowledge to equip them in some vocational field, you must abolish this course. Today in Maharashtra and elsewhere the boys who come out of the 10 year course are not admitted to the medical colleges. What are you going to do for them? Therefore, I would beg of you to consider this aspect also.

Then I will come to the pattern of development of colleges. The Report says at Page 3:

"However, there has not been any marked improvement in the general situation facing the colleges. In view of the revision of salaries of the teaching staff, in a number of cases boards of management or private

colleges are finding it difficult to run the colleges, particularly non-viable colleges. On occasions complaints have been received by the Commission regarding the malpractices in the payment of salaries to the teachers. Since the Commission does not have any authority to interfere in the internal affairs of the colleges, such complaints have invariably been referred to the Universities concerned for such action as they may like to take."

What a sorry state of affairs? As every Member must be knowing, in many colleges the teachers are not paid salaries for months together. What can they do? Can they teach on an empty stomach, on starvation? Yet, the UGC say that although they give the grants to the universities and colleges, they are helpless because they have no control over them. I would beg of you to consider this. When the Constitution was amended by the Fortysecond Amendment Bill, among the many good things that were done, one was that education was brought in the Concurrent List. So, now you have the power to bring about changes to control and help these colleges to become viable colleges and to help the professors and lecturers get their salaries. Therefore, I would request you to consider this aspect.

There is another matter relating to research facilities. I was surprised to hear my hon. friend, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, deride scientific education. There seems to be a phobia for them that whatever happened during the last 30 years must be bad. Therefore, he said that all our education has been futile, including scientific education. Do you know that India today has a proud record in this field? After America and USSR, India is the third country in technology and scientific expertise. Is it not something to be proud of? What is good is good and you must admit it. It was possible through this very education given by the colleges and universities in the past, under the guidance and supervision of the UGC. Therefore, do not throw away the baby with the bath

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

water. Think what is good and retain it. Therefore, I would submit that research should be given attention in this context.

It is stated at Page 4 of this Report:

"The Commission has always looked upon research and teaching as correlated activities. The Commission is firmly of the opinion that in order to introduce greater flexibility in the course, to link them with the needs of the community and specially with the rural community and to develop them innovate a programme, researches in universities and colleges needs to be considerably strengthened."

Again, they lament and say that they hope that enough funds would be forthcoming from Government. I also hope that you will lay special emphasis on research and give enough assistance particularly, as Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi pointed out, to make education community-oriented, field-oriented, rural-oriented, so that our young men will be able to take some initiative. An excellent example was given by him about the research that was made. We have also similar problems. I think we have enough talent in this country and that our young men also can do it.

Then, you talk of student welfare. Students go to universities and colleges which are mostly in urban areas. They come from rural areas. Having come there, they do not get hostel facilities. In a place like Poona, which was considered a seat of learning and knowledge, there is an engineering college. You will be amazed to know that even ten per cent of the students there are not provided with hostel facilities. What are the others to do? They try to get some accommodation in the city. They get a room for Rs. 200 for three boys. Do you think that a poor student coming from an ordinary family can afford to have education under such circumstances? That means indirectly we are discouraging students from poorer families from getting higher education. Therefore, if you want young men from rural

areas to come to urban areas where these colleges are located, the first and foremost thing that you have to provide is hostel accommodation. I support Shri Janeshwar Mshra's suggestion that their food should also be subsidised. These are two elementary measures of student welfare.

I also support Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi's suggestion that students should have participation in the management of the colleges and universities, but do not have unionism in the sense of trade unionism. Let the representatives come directly from the students themselves and do the job. I think that would be a very healthy move and would give them a sense of participation.

In regard to examination reform, you have stated that you have not got even 18 colleges to cooperate with you in your experimental programme. Rural or practice orientation in education is, I believe, the sole of the whole thesis and programme of the Janata Government and I congratulate you on that. You may call it by any name, but it is the 20-point programme. This is what is incorporated in the University Grants Commission's Report. (Interruptions).

The report says:

"The Commission has already selected 18 universities for experimentation in this area. However, the need of restructuring with a view to make them relevant to the developmental requirements of the community with special emphasis to rural areas, did not receive such attention from the university community as might have been expected. Efforts to make up this deficiency will have to be taken on an urgent basis on all fronts."

Therefore, I would request you to give special emphasis to this aspect.

I would also request the hon. Minister to consider the question of nationalising the university education at some stage

so that the syllabi, the programme for education all over must be similar, planned, co-related with our life and requirements. Students feel frustrated because after they come out of colleges, do not know where to go. They cannot get job because their education has not been connected with the job. You are also, helpless, You might have seen in the Labour Ministry's Report that lakhs and lakhs of educated students are on the employment register. That is why the frustration is there.

With these words, I would congratulate the Education Minister for having submitted this report of the UGC.

15.39 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE D. S. MATHUR FROM THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF MARUTI GROUP

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister,

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On a point of order. Under Rule 372, when the statement is made by the Minister, the Members will not be allowed to put questions. We have given calling attention notice on this and the Speaker is already seized of the matter. It is, therefore, for consideration that when the subject matter is pending for the consideration of the Speaker, whether it is correct on the part of the Home Minister to make such a false statement and escape the responsibility. Sir, you must safeguard and protect the rights of the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy-Speaker has already allowed it.

श्री कलेश्वर मिश्र (बनारहाबाद) :
लकप्पा साहब ने जो आपत्ति की है कि
माननीय मंत्री जी सचर बनना बसतब दे देंगे
तो उसके बाद जो उन्हें क्लेशवन करने का
प्रधिकार है, वह राइट बाल हो जायेगा। मैं
आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मंत्री जी के बसतब

1885 LS-10.

पर सदन में बहस की इजाजत भी का सकती है
ताकि सभी सत्य कार्यवाही में, बहस में,
हिस्सा ले सकें।

समापति नहोबब : यहां ऐसा नहीं है कि
जो भी बड़ा हो उसको परीक्षण ही जायेगी।
जिन्होंने यहां क्लेशवन करने के लिये लिख कर
दिया है, जैसे माननीय एस०एन० मिश्र और
माननीय बसन्त साठे, उन्हीं को मौका दिया
जायेगा।

They have already written. They will be given a chance, not all the people who get up.

श्री कलेश्वर मिश्र : प्रलय से नोटिस दे
कर बहस हो सकती है।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : बेयरमैन साहब
पहले इस बात का तो फैसला करें जो उन्होंने
एक बात कही है। स्टेटमेंट प्रती हुषा नहीं
धीर उन्होंने कहा "फाल्स स्टेटमेंट"।

समापति नहोबब : नहीं कहा है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayan-
kul): On a point of order, Sir. This
matter has already been discussed in
the other House. Now, the Home
Minister is making a statement here..
(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak
later on; I will allow you. The hon.
Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
My attention has been drawn to cer-
tain observations made by some Mem-
bers regarding the resignation of Jus-
tice D. S. Mathur as the Commission
of Inquiry into the affairs of the
Maruti group of concerns.

It is not correct to say that any
documents required by the Commis-
sion were withheld by the Ministry of
Home Affairs, or that Government had
tried to influence the Commission in
any way.

In a recent publication an oblique
reference was made to a colleague of

(Shri Charan Singh.)

Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court hinting to him about his elevation to the Supreme Court after the judgement. As there was reason to believe that the reference was to Justice Mathur, Justice Sinha was requested, in the public interest, to confirm whether such an incident had occurred. Justice Sinha has verified the incident as well as the impression he derived that Justice Mathur was conveying this information to him in a way which could not be dismissed lightly. When this was brought to the notice of Justice Mathur, he has confirmed that he did meet Justice Sinha and speak to him about some rumours regarding his elevation to the Supreme Court, but denies having done so in any manner which could be objected to. Justice Mathur has, in his letter of resignation, given his version of what happened. In view of the doubts which necessarily will arise in the public regarding this incident, Justice Mathur's resignation is appropriate. As Hon'ble Members are aware, Justice A. C. Gupta, a serving Judge of the Supreme Court, is being entrusted with this Commission of Inquiry on the same terms of reference Government are as equally anxious as the Hon'ble Members that the truth regarding the affairs of the Maruti Group should come out in full in the inquiry.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to add that although I did not want to place on the Table of the House the *four letters that have been mentioned in this statement of mine but when the hon. Members of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha insisted on that, I placed a copy each of the *four letters on the Table of the House in the Rajya Sabha. I am doing so in the Lok Sabha as well. (Placed in Library See No. LT-762/77).

श्री स्वामिनन्दन मिश्र (बेकूँसराय) :
चेयरमैन साहब, मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से

जानना चाहूँगा कि श्री जगमोहन लाल सिन्हा से जो माथुर साहब ने मुलाकात की वह किस मामले के सम्बन्ध में मुलाकात की? सीधे वह गये उनसे मुलाकात करने या किसी मामले के सम्बन्ध में बातें करने गये, और वह मामला कौन सा था जिस सम्बन्ध में माथुर साहब श्री जगमोहन लाल सिन्हा से बातें करने के लिये गये?

श्री चरण सिंह : वह मामला यह था, जो श्री राज नारायण जो ने इलैकशन पिटीशन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ दायर का जो ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola): I am sorry to hear from the hon. Home Minister. In this statement, he seems to be adding fuel to the fire.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : श्री मयूर का बयान जो उप चुका है इच्छाकारी में, उस पर जो चर्चा होगी ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Where it is But he is adding fuel to the fire. The question was about Justice Mathur's resignation from the Commission. In the report which has appeared in *Times of India*, it is stated that "he was reportedly of the view that the Commission would be enabled to discharge its functions effectively unless all relevant documents were handed over to it. Those documents include certain records available with the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Home Ministry was reluctant to part with the files pertaining to the Maruti affairs. It was apparently of the view that the Government should keep the files in its custody. Justice Mathur understood to have felt that the Commission should have in its possession all the documents pertaining to all the 13 specific charges. Mr. Mathur was also in favour of giving premature publicity to the working of the Commission as it might give the impression that the Commission was biased."

*The original words of the Minister of Home Affairs were "three letters".

The correction as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards on that very day.

So the reported resignation was on the ground that Government was not co-operating with the Commission was not giving the files—not only this—was prejudicing the enquiry by giving premature publicity which defeats the justice. So, therefore, a judge, the man who has been the Justice, felt that he cannot carry on the work of the Commission and do justice. That is why, he resigned.

Now, what does the Home Minister's statement impute? It says that Justice Mathur's resignation was accepted or he was asked to resign because of an alleged conversation between him and Jagmohan Sinha and that he has denied. In your statement, the Home Minister says that when this was brought to the notice of.....

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Will the hon. Member let me know whether there is a statement or a letter by Mr. Justice Mathur to which Mr. Sathe is referring or a mere Press report which has no basis?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. This kind of statement that has been made by my friend, Mr. Sathe,—he has made certain remarks on the basis of the report which has appeared in the newspaper. Now, it will be very difficult for the hon. Minister to say whether these are facts or not unless those three letters, as has been promised by the hon. Minister, are placed on the Table of the House. This kind of a question or this kind of a statement will prejudice and will create an atmosphere which is not contrary to the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister. Therefore, may I request, on a point of order, that all these questions or remarks that the hon. Member wants to make should be reserved now. We will also get those letters which have been placed on the Table of the House in the Rajya Sabha. Only after that, this question should be raised. Otherwise, all the questions are irrelevant and it will

be difficult for the hon. Minister to reply. (Interruptions). We also want to know. (Interruptions). This kind of allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. There is no point of order at all. He is reading from a newspaper report. He is not saying that somebody was saying that or that there was a rumour and all that. He has come with a newspaper cutting here and he is seeking clarification from the Minister. It is for the Home Minister to reply. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I want to reinforce what my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Guha, has submitted to you. Unless we are in a position to read the three letters, we will not be able to make any kind of enquiry which would sound to be sensible, because, all the material seems to be contained in those three letters that have been placed on the Table of the House. It is only after a perusal of these three letters that we will be in a better position to put questions to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister should expect all these things. When he is coming here to make a statement, he should expect that this kind of thing will be asked here, and he should have come prepared for these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir I do not mind having a further discussion after we have seen these letters. I am not in the habit of jumping to wild conclusions on the basis of hypothetical argument in the Supreme Court: I am not in the habit of doing that. I am basing my arguments on this newspaper report where the report categorically, in terms, says that Mr. Mathur was not in favour of giving premature publicity to the working of the Commission as it might give the impression that the Commission was biased; Government was not cooperating with the Commission and, therefore, his resignation was in protest

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

against that attitude of the Government. This is what the report says. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): On a point of order, Sir. You are the protector of the dignity and honour of this House. Mr. Sathe is in the habit of taking out skin from cheese which is non-existent. He is very active doing the work of the caucus of the Congress.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? There seems to be no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU: After the Home Minister has made the statement and has laid three letters on the Table of the House....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is capable of answering him. Why do you bother? Please sit down.

SHRI S. KUNDU:....unless there is some fresh material which is not covered by these, Mr. Sathe should not be allowed to make reference to something published in a newspaper which is frivolous and irrelevant to the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Mr. Sathe may continue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not mind the abusive remarks made by my friend in the House. (Interruptions) If I am serving the cause of any caucus, I can say that he is also a lackey of another caucus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may seek the clarification from the Minister.

SHRI VASANTH SATHE: You are not stopping them. (Interruptions).

जोधरी बलबीर सिंह (होमिवापुर) :
मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है। पहले मेरी बात सुन लें। सुनने के बाद कह सकते हैं कि मेरी बात गलत है या सही है।

अखबार में एक बयान आया। माननीय मन्त्री ने उसको काउन्सिल किया। जब के लेटर भी पेश किए। उस के बाद भी उसी अखबार

का रेफरेंस देते हुए ये बोल रहे हैं। यह बिलकुल गलत है। अगर इस अखबार के अलावा इन के पास कोई और काउन्सिली प्रूफ है या कोई और प्रूफ है तो उसको बें पेश कर सकते हैं। उसी अखबार का रेफरेंस देना बिलकुल गलत है।

समापति महोदय : कोई 'प्राइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर' नहीं है। आप बैठिए।

जोधरी बलबीर सिंह : कैसे नहीं है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in what you say; please sit down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think the Hon. Minister had stated even earlier, that he is going to hold the Judiciary of this country in high esteem,—if I am wrong you can correct me—but today he is denigrating a retired Justice of the Allahabad High Court by saying that he was responsible for having made some irresponsible remarks to his colleague, without verifying the facts from him. (Interruptions). I would like the Home Minister to clarify this: he says in his statement that when this was brought to the notice of Justice Mathur, he confirmed that he did meet Justice Sinha and speak to him about some rumours regarding his elevation to the Supreme Court, but denies having done so in any manner which could be objected to. Having got this explanation from Justice Mathur, to say further 'in view of the doubts which necessarily will arise 'in the public regarding this incident' means that you are casting aspersions on the integrity of the Justice while accepting his resignation. (Interruptions). I would like to know the reason for accepting his resignation. If you are going, through your statement, to impute certain motives to him and allege unjudicial and undignified behaviour on the part of Justice Mathur, it is not conducive to the respect of the Judiciary.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Mr. Satha has tried to make two arguments on the basis of a report in a Daily. This Daily is no doubt of all-India fame, but it is this paper alone which carries this report. And this report has no basis, in fact, whatsoever, nor does the correspondent allege anywhere in his report that he had a talk with Mr. Mathur or any other responsible person at all. It is a figment of his imagination and nothing else. Now, with your permission, I will leave it to the hon. Members of this House, how another hon. Member should mount an attack on a member of the Treasury Benches or a member sitting opposite, simply on the basis of a canard that appears in the press.

16.00 hrs.

The second point that the hon. Member tried to make is that I have cast aspersions on Mr. Mathur. This again has no basis, in fact, and I shall repeat the same words. I have said in my statement:

"Justice Mathur has, in his letter of resignation given his version of what happened. In view of the doubts which necessarily will arise in the public regarding this incident, Justice Mathur's resignation is appropriate".

'Is but appropriate', I should have said. Now, the public will weigh the version of Mr. Mathur against the version of Mr. Sinha. That is the point. It will raise doubts in the mind of the intelligentsia and the readers of the press, as to who is correct. The situation which would have developed would have proved very embarrassing to the Government. So, during the course of my conversation, with him, I suggested that it would be embarrassing for him also, but he did not take any hint from me. I wrote a letter to Mr. Sinha referring to what had appeared in a publication named "The Judgement" by Mr. Kuldip Nayar and drew his attention to a statement made in that book. This is a small letter and I will read it:

"My dear Justice Sinha,

Perhaps, it might have come to your notice that Mr. Justice D. S. Mathur has been appointed to hold an enquiry into the affairs of the Maruti Group. It is obvious that there must be complete public confidence in persons holding such enquiries and there should be no misgivings of any kind regarding the objectivity or impartiality of such an enquiry. In Kuldip Nayar's recent book, *The Judgement*, the following statement appears:

'A colleague on the Bench had told him that he expected him to be elevated to the Supreme Court after the judgement. Sinha merely looked at him with contempt.'

I have been receiving disquieting reports that the colleague of the Bench, referred to in the above statement was Mr. Justice D. S. Mathur. My colleague, Shri Shanti Bhushan, Law Minister has already spoken to you (Mr. Sinha) about this matter. I would be very grateful if you will kindly let me know all the relevant facts in that connection. It is needless to add that I am making this request only out of considerations of important public interest involved.

With kind regards."

He wrote back a long letter to me giving details of the meeting that Mr. Justice Mathur had with him on 23rd May, 1975 at his house. I will not read that letter; it is too long. Then, I sent that letter of Mr. Sinha to Mr. Mathur and Mr. Mathur in reply sent his resignation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is a good thing, Mr. Home Minister, that you should change Mr. Justice Mathur. It is a good thing that the Home Minister took the trouble to try to verify the integrity of Mr. Justice Mathur from Mr. J. M. L. Sinha who had given the confirmation about his doubts about his eligibility to hold such an important position in his letter dated

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

9th July, 1977. You have laid it on the Table of the House. But I have my own ways and I would like to have the confirmation or otherwise from you.

* * *

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikodi): On what basis is he making all these allegations? ... (Interruptions). Will the hon. Member lay it on the Table of the House? Mr. Sathe was speaking on the strength of the press report. Now, let me know - from the hon. Minister and from you on what basis he is making such wild allegations. Let him not do that... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please do not make a speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. You have allowed him 20 minutes.***

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is speaking from his own imagination.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ***

Secondly, who is the person...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not yielding... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under Rule 353.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has no point of order.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are in the Chair and you are the property of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you raised a point of order, I heard you. Like that, I have to give him an opportunity also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will finish in one minute!

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know as to who is the man who carried this message from Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Allahabad... (Interruptions). I want to know who carried this message from Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Allahabad. I want to know this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola): Under Rule 353:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a Member against any person unless the Member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

Now the allegation was made against Mrs. Mathur and Mrs. Sinha without taking your permission and without asking you under Rule 380..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are shedding crocodile tears. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? Your behaviour is very bad. I am sorry to say this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can say what you like. I have done what I..

There is no point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is none of your business. Please take your seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who are you to say? What is all this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Oh! Shut up.

(Interruptions)

स्वाम्य श्रीर परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री (श्री राज नारायण) : मेरा विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि चैयर को गुस्ता नहीं करना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन जब मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर सुन रहा हूँ और आप गड़बड़ करते हैं, तो गुस्ता करना ही पड़ता है । जब एक माननीय सदस्य की बात मैं सुन रहा हूँ और गड़बड़ एक भावनी करता है, तो गुन्से से उसको सुनाना ही पड़ता है । मुझे हाउस में डेकोरम और डिगनिटी मेन्टेन करनी है ।

श्री नरसिंह यादव (बनौली) . बार बार आप इन्ही का प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर सुन रहे हैं ।

You are favouring. You should be neutral.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. He has not finished his point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say something on his point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not finished his point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can listen to him also after this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will definitely listen to him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can listen to him afterwards.

When such a remark is made, Rule 380 says--

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House".

MR. CHAIRMAN: I uphold the point of order raised by Shri Sathe. Rule 353 is very very clear. Whatever remarks he has made, please expunge those remarks....(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Mr. Chairman, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu asked a question to the Home Minister. It is for the Home Minister to say whether it is correct or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The only thing is the point of order raised by Mr. Sathe, which is, whether he sought permission or not. He has not written to the Speaker under Rule 353. It is very clear that before making any allegation against anybody he should write a letter. He should write to the Speaker as also to the Minister. He has not done this. It is not allowed.

श्री राज नारायण : मैं आपसे विनम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि क्या आप हमें मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस में यह दिखा सकते हैं कि क्वेश्चन पूछते समय अपनी बात को प्रसंग के रूप में कहने की शैली से इजाजत लेने की जरूरत है ?

सभापति महोदय : राजनारायण जी, जो कुछ भी मंत्री जी ने कहा, he has a right to seek clarification. But he has gone out of that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It is necessary for the Member to take permission from the Chair at the time of putting a question. He has done that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question at all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am putting a definite categorical question with the permission of the Chair to the hon. Home Minister. (Interruptions). I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister about this. Is it a fact that he took the trouble of writing to Mr. Justice J. M. L. Sinha to get a confirmation about what has been alleged, in order to make sure that the Judge, who has been given such an important assignment in the country, has the integrity that is required of the job? I want to know whether it is a fact that Mr. J. M. L. Sinha, in his letter dated 9-7-77 had stated that on 23rd of May, 1975 after 10-30 P.M., Mrs. Mathur came to the House of Mr. J. M. L. Sinha. (Interruptions). Sir, I am asking a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know whether it is a fact that in reply to the hon. Home Minister's letter Mr. Justice J. M. L. Sinha had confirmed that on 23rd of May, 1975, (that is, about 20 days before the delivery of judgment in Allahabad against Mrs. Indira Gandhi) after 10-30 P.M. Mrs. Mathur, wife of Mr. Justice Mathur, came to the House of Mr. J. M. L. Sinha* * *

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting a letter. I am in possession of certain information. You can confirm or deny this. My information is this. Mrs. Mathur came to the house of Mr. J. M. L. Sinha. He can deny it or confirm it. ***

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is a funny way of doing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ***

I also want to know the action taken against Mr. Mathur if my allegations are found to be correct and also the name of the person who carried the

message from Mrs. Gandhi at Delhi to Allahabad and whether the man has been identified. If so, what action has been taken against him. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my reply to the question put by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is in the affirmative. He did go to the house of Mr. Sinha as Mr. Sinha has written to me in his letter during the week ending 23rd May. Now, who the emissary from Delhi was, I have not made any enquiry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I will consider his suggestion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am seeking only a certain clarification on the statement of the hon. Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, do not make any speech. You confine yourself only to seeking clarifications.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Home Minister. He has himself admitted that there was some dialogue with Shri Mathur by the Home Minister himself, and the Law Minister too talked to Justice Sinha and there, something happened in between it seems. It is very well known that the Law Minister is a very good and flourishing and practising lawyer of the Allahabad High Court. And so, he knows all the judges naturally. He has gone to his home town and he has found some time to go there and talked to him. The Home Minister is also a very good man. I am only making a suggestion. (Interruptions). Everywhere it is seen that when new Members come they get training... (Interruptions). The point I am making is this. I am not attributing any motive. It seems that there was something that had happened in between. Here I am only seeking a clarification on how the whole episode started and what led to the resignation

tion of Mr. Mathur? The Law Minister talked to Mr. Sinha and the Home Minister himself had a dialogue with Mr. Mathur and even written letters. And then the Home Minister himself admitted that he made any hint to resign. It seems clear to me that he got him to resign. You can repudiate it if I am wrong. I am only seeking a clarification from the Home Minister. Not only he is very much concerned about it but we ourselves as also the country are very much concerned about this. You may be grateful to them because you are now sitting on the other side. You do not use your politicking in your allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, you will kindly ask your questions.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This country, everybody here in this Parliament is concerned about what happened. The credibility of the enquiry should not be lost if you go on changing everyday and politicking with these Commissions. It is dangerous and it will lose its credibility.

So, I want to know from the hon. Home Minister as to what has happened in between; what is the episode? Will he assure this House that he will not use this enquiry for politicking and for his own purpose?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: What was the question about Mr. Mathur? I told him about the rumour that is circulating in Delhi and also amongst the Members of this honourable House. I told him that may be, this rumour has no basis. But, this statement that has appeared in the book written by a leading journalist is bound to carry a conviction with some of the people; maybe, somebody, if not all, on this side or the other side may put a question on the floor of this House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Did you make an enquiry before appointing him as Chairman of this Commission?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have not made any enquiry either through J. B. or anybody else. I knew that he was a very efficient Chief Justice of the

Allahabad High Court. That is all I knew. I hold that every Chief Justice who has served for some time whether on the High Court or on the Bench of the Supreme Court is an hon'ble man and a true man. That is all. With that assumption I made a request to him to accept this burden of going into the details and finding facts. Well, Mr. Sathe, believe me I have not till today read the book to which I am referring. Friends told me that such and such sentence has appeared in that book. So, I put to him and suggested it will be embarrassing to him and to the government also, whatever may be the facts. That is all. He said he would like to proceed with the enquiry. I spoke to him once more during the same conversation. Yet he will not take the hint. I expected him to say at once that if such are the circumstances, if there is such a statement in certain book and there is certain rumour about my impartiality, well I will not touch this matter with a pair of tongues. Instead he said it is all baseless. If the question is raised on the Floor of the House he will write to the Speaker stating all the circumstances and facts of the matter and we will request the Speaker to read out his letter to the House. I said perhaps there is no precedent of this kind. Perhaps the Speaker will not oblige you.' That is all. Then he went away. Then I wrote a letter to Justice Sinha. Justice Sinha wrote a long letter to me which is now before the hon'ble Members. I gave certain relevant extracts of the letter I wrote to Mr. Mathur and the implications of my letter were correct. Then he sent up his resignation. That is all that has happened.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, this Commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Maruti Group of Companies has a chequered progress. The appointment of the commission was delayed. Then Justice Khanna was appointed. Now, Justice Mathur has resigned. Last time when I asked about the delay, the Minister got angry. Now, I would like to know from you whether there will be further delay in getting the final report

from the Commission because now a new judge has to look into the whole matter. Whether you will assure the House that a more speedy enquiry will be conducted and a report will be made available to the country as soon as it is necessary? Secondly, I would also like to ask that the Minister on the basis of a report which appeared in the book wrote letters and took the final decision but two days ago when the report appeared in *Times of India* which gave a completely different version from what the hon. Minister has said, he kept quiet. My question is why did he not deny the report *same day and put the record straight* because then there would have been little misunderstanding about the whole thing? If you do not get annoyed, may I ask you: Is it a result of after-thought that you are coming today and denying it. A report has appeared two or three days ago and there is every reason for the country to get worried about such a report because the matter is of supreme importance. Unfortunately, I must say that the Commission—whether it is an ill-fated Commission or not—has made a chequered progress, as I mentioned. Now, why did you not come to the House the same day and deny it with the same spirit? (Interruptions)

My question is: Why did you not come before the House and deny it when this news appeared in the press?

श्री चरण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मित्र ने एक ही बात को कई बार बोहराया है कि जिस रोज़ खबरार से खबर निकली थी, उसी रोज़ क्यों नहीं घाये ? खबरार में एक बेदुनियाद खबर निकली, मैं नहीं समझता था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य इसका जिक्र करेंगे, लेकिन कल ही खबर निकली और कल ही राज्य सभा में जिक्र किया गया । आज धाकर मैंने बयान दे दिया । क्या आप चाहते हैं कि रात में मैं यहाँ आता ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Chairman, I have made it very clear to the

hon. Home Minister that a full discussion on this issue has to be held. The Members on this side are agitated over this matter and that is why we should have a full discussion on this subject. Anyway, the hon. Home Minister has realised the need to make a statement now. My friend, Mr. Chandrapan, has already stated that a deliberate attempt was made by the Home Minister to clarify the issue late. Here is a devastating statement made by Mr. Mathur. I do not know how the Home Ministry is functioning in this country. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point has already been made. Do not go into controversy.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The point at issue is that when Justice Mathur was appointed, his repeated statement has appeared in the press which the country has come to know that the Ministry is reluctant to part with the files pertaining to the Maruti affairs and the Commission is not allowed to function freely. That means there must have been an interference. I do not know what kind of interference was there by the Home Ministry and for what purpose. I do not know the kind of master mind operating in the Home Ministry. We are all supporting the appointment of the Commission. We are not worried about that. But the master mind working in the Home Ministry is no less than the Minister, Mr. Charan Singh. How this devastating statement was made by Mr. Mathur? Would any reasonable Home Minister keep quiet, I do not know? Because certain documents were asked for. It is clear in the statement. A responsible person has made the statement. I am not questioning his integrity. You have got whole respect for judiciary. For a moment you come to power. You have to give respect to judiciary. Therefore, what are those documents that Mathur was persistently asking to have from the enquiry point of view? Will you kindly place the letter he wrote? What has he written to the Home Ministry or C.B.I. about such documents? Will you

kindly explain that position to this House and clarify?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: There was absolutely no document which Justice Mathur asked for from the Home Ministry or the CBI which was refused. Whoever says so makes a deliberate mis-statement, not to say a false statement. Secondly, I should like to say, with your permission, only one sentence in reply to all that he has said: usually people judge others by their own standards... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I protest. I would never make a false statement as the Home Minister has made about the thinking about killing leaders... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE. The same remark was made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi against him... (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इस बात का पता है कि जब से उन्होंने इस सदन में मासिक काबड और इमर्जेंसी को एक्सेसिज का जांच करने का बिर्यय घोषित किया है, उसी समय से देश में गृह मंत्री जी और सरकार को बदनाम करने का बिल्कुल एक पडयत्न रचा जा रहा है। कल के प्रखबारों में जो खबर छपी है, उसके पीछे कौन है? (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह जनता पार्टी का इन्टर्नल पालिटिक्स है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इन्टर्नल नहीं है। यह इन्दिरा-संजय गैंग का पडयत्न है। और ये लोग इस गैंग का कितना समर्थन करते जायेंगे, उतना ही कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी कीचड़ में फसती जायेगी, मैं यह चेतावनी उन्हें दे देना चाहता हूँ।

यह पत्र-व्यवहार तो 8 जलाई से शुरू हो गया। कल जिस तरह के समाचार प्रखबारों में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि प्रखबारों में समाचार देने वाले प्रच्छी तरह जानते थे कि इसके पीछे क्या है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : अब आप प्रखबार वालों के भी खिलाफ हो गये ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें प्रखबार वालों का दोष नहीं है। उन्हें जो खबरे दी जाती हैं, उन्हें वे छापते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि प्रखबार वालों को गसत ढंग से झीफ करने वाले ये लोग कौन हैं, और इन्दिरा-संजय गैंग के साथ इन लोगों का क्या सम्बन्ध है, क्या इसकी जांच गृह मंत्री करेंगे और उसके निष्कर्ष सदन के सामने रखेंगे, क्योंकि समूचे देश में इस गैंग के द्वारा प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार से सहयोग न करो, यह सरकार चलने वाली नहीं है, फिर इन्दिरा का राज धाने वाला है। इस तरह की अफवाहें उड़ायी जा रही हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी इस मामले की पूरी जांच करके सदन को अवगत करायेंगे और इस पडयत्न का पर्दाफोड़ करेंगे ?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मधु लिमये साहब का जो सुझाव है, मैं केवल यह कह सकता हूँ कि उस पर गवर्नमेंट विचार करेगी, कोई वायदा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, जब से होम मिनिस्टर ने अपने जवाब में कुछ बातें पहले प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कही हैं तब से मेरे मित्र होम मिनिस्टर से बहुत नाराज हैं और किसी न किसी तरह से, चाहे वह गलत हो या ठीक हो, होम मिनिस्टर पर और इस पार्टी पर आक्रमण करना उनका उद्देश्य बन गया है। लेकिन उनको याद यह मालूम नहीं है कि होम मिनिस्टर इस ए हार्ड नट टु क्रैक। साठे साहब ने जो बात कही कि जुडिसियरी के बारे में जनता पार्टी के मन में कितनी इज्जत है तो यह होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्पष्ट कर दिया, सारे पत्र सामने रख दिए जिससे स्पष्ट हो गया

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता]

कि हम जुडिशियरी को बहुत इज्जत की निगाह से देखना चाहते हैं ।

अब साठे साहब ने एक बात कही कि उस अखबार के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ? मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कल आफ ला रेस्टोर किया है इसलिए अगर प्रेस ने कोई गलत बात हीम मिनिस्टर के संबंध में छाप दी तो भी हमारी सरकार उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, जिस पर हमें गर्व है और यह इस बात की निशानी है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में समाचार पत्रों को पूरी आजादी है कि वे चाहे किसी के बारे में भी लिखें और चाहे वह गलत भी हो तब भी हम उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करते ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से मैं कमीशन देश में बँटे हूँ तब से यह एक भावना देश में पैदा होती जा रही है कि यह सरकार कुछ साफ्ट है, इन कमीशनों के बारे में जितनी कड़ी कार्यवाही चलनी चाहिए वह नहीं चलाई जा रही है । कुछ अफसर उनके साथ मिले हुए हैं और कुछ अखबार के लोग भी मिले हुए हैं ऐसा मझे मालूम हुआ है । इसलिए जो कार्यवाही तुरन्त होनी चाहिए और कड़ेपन के साथ होनी चाहिए उसके बारे में यह इम्प्रेसन होता जा रहा है कि वह नहीं हो रही है और सरकार साफ्ट है इस मामले में । तो क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय देश को स्पष्ट पतायेंगे कि जो कमिटेमेंट इस सरकार का और हमारी पार्टी का है कि जो दोषी है उनको सजा दी जायेगी, उसमें किसी प्रकार की रियायत नहीं बरती जायेगी, उसे वह पूरा करेंगे और क्या इस बारे में देश को विश्वास दिलायेंगे ? इस इम्प्रेसन को कि सरकार साफ्ट है दूर करने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं ?]

श्री बल्लभ साठे : अब आप यह कह दीजिये कि कमीशन के पहले ही सजा दे दीजिये । तसल्ली हो जायेगी ।

श्री बल्लभ सिंह : यवाब तो बरअसल मुझे बही देना चाहिए जो साठे साहब तयबीज कर रहे हैं । अगने देश का मिखाफ इतना बिगाड़ दिया है कि कूल आफ ला का सवाल रह ही नहीं गया है । सब लोग यह आशा कर रहे हैं जो साठे साहब और उनकी पार्टी ने उदाहरण पेस किया उसी पर जनता पार्टी भी अमल करेगी । लेकिन जनता पार्टी के सदस्यों को चाहे कितना ही गुस्सा आये, चाहे उन्हें कितना ही रोष हो, और चाहे उन्होंने देश की कितनी ही बर्बादी होते हुए अपनी आँखों से देखी हो, तब भी यदि बिचार करेंगे तो वह भी मुस सें सहमत होंगे कि कूल आफ ला को हमने रेस्टोर किया है, उसको एवालिश करने का सवाल नहीं है और कायदे और नियम के राज में हमेशा देर लगती है क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी का और प्रिसिपल आफ नेचरल जस्टिस का तकाजा यह है कि दूसरे आदमी को मौका दिया जाय अपनी बात कहने का । वही अदालत है, वही जस्टिस है, वही कूल आफ ला है । इसलिए बड़े से बड़े मुखालिफ को भी और यह जानते हुए भी कि उसने देश के साथ बड़ी से बड़ी गद्दारी की है और वह किया है जो इतिहास में न हुआ हो, हम बिना मुकदमा चलाए और बिना उस को अपनील का मौका दिए जेल में नहीं डालेंगे ।

अब मैं एक ही सेन्टेन्स और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फर्ज है हमारे सारे दोस्तों का कि वे लोगों को एपूकेट करें कि इसमें देर लगेगी । अगर हम भी वही करें जो कि इन्दिरा जी ने किया तो हम सें और उन में कोई फर्क नहीं रह जायेगा ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Bada-gara): Maruti has been used as a whip for a long time. I have no objection to it. It was used by my distinguished friends before the elections and it has been successfully used after the election results were announced. I had also hoped that it is a very necessary and desirable thing that the govern-

ment had come forward with the commission of inquiry because we wanted to clarify these matters. For that we on this side have no objection whatsoever.

Personally, I have always wanted that the affairs around Maruti and the dynastic messiah should be cleared once and for all so that the political life in this country can be clean. We are absolutely one with you in that.

But what I am worried about is the way the Home Minister and the Home Ministry are going about it. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta spoke about the impression of softpedalling. That impression remains in this country on the one hand and on the other hand, there is an impression of illegality and wrong procedure being followed. The Commission of Inquiry Act, particular sections 5 and 5A, prohibit any parallel enquiry. I would like to know whether Justice Mathur had raised this specific question whether the Home Minister had ordered the CBI to go into certain questions which have been covered by the terms of reference of Justice Mathur. Would the Home Minister also give us an assurance that whatever may be his present level of relationship with the Prime Minister or other colleagues in the Cabinet, the interne-cine warfare that has started in this Cabinet is not reflected in the attitude to this commission? Would he give that assurance?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: So far as the government is concerned, it has made it clear beyond doubt that the commissions of inquiry are themselves free to regulate their procedure.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I asked a specific question whether it is a fact that Justice Mathur had complained.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: There was no complaint whatsoever from him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Whether you have instituted any CBI enquiry into anything covered by his terms of reference.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: No.

श्री जनेरकर लिख : सभापति जी, मैं आपके जरिए गृह मंत्री जी से तीन सवाल सफाई के तौर पर जानना चाहूंगा। चूकि मावति के कागजात के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है तो क्या यह सही है कि पिछले चार महीनों से यह भ्रमवाह है कि बहुत से कागजात उस सम्बन्ध में नष्ट किए गए हैं ? क्या जितने जरूरी कागजात मावति कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में चाहिए वह सब के सब मंत्री जी के पास आ गए हैं ? क्या यह सही है कि जब इन्दिरा गांधी 1 अक्टूबर रोड प्रौर सफदरजंग रोड का बंगला छोड़ कर गईं तो उस बंगले के घराते में बहुत से जले हुए कागज के टुकड़े पाये गये। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इसके बारे में जवाब दें, क्योंकि बहुत भयानक तौर पर यह भ्रमवाह फैली हुई है—गहर में प्रौर देव घर में ।

दूसरा प्रश्न—चूकि जज पर दबाव डालने की बात चल रही है, तो क्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जज साहब का भी बयान कहीं न कहीं प्राया है कि भ्रष्टरूप से इस मुकदमे के फसले के बारे में उन पर भी दबाव डाला गया था ?

तीसरा प्रश्न—क्या महाराष्ट्र-टाइम्स की इस खबर की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान गया है कि इस समय कांग्रेस का काकस तो खत्म है, लेकिन संजय-साठे साठगांठ चल रही है ?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय मित्र ने चार सवाल किये हैं । जहां तक आखिरी सवाल की बात है—माननीय साठे प्रौर संजय की साठगांठ चल रही है—मैं माननीय साठे के खिलाफ़ ऐसा कोई बयान मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ । वे केवल अपनी झूठी करते हैं, चाहे वह संजय के हक में हो या दूसरे के के हक में हो । (अवकाश)

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं अपनी इयूटी करता हूँ, आप अपनी इयूटी करते हैं ।

श्री खरब सिंह : दूसरा सवाल यह था कि जब माननीय इन्दिरा जी कोठी छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह गईं तो उनकी कोठी के अहाँ के अन्दर जले हुए कागज के टुकड़े थे या नहीं थे । मैं तो उस सड़क से कम निकलता हूँ, पैदा भी नहीं जाता हूँ, इसलिए इसका मुझे इल्म नहीं है । हाँ, सफ़ाई कर्मचारी से इसका इल्म कर सकता हूँ । लेकिन कोई तहकीकात मैंने इनके बारे में नहीं की है और मेरे पास पुनिस की भी कोई इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है ।

इनके जलने की बात मैंने सुना है या नहीं सुना है—मैं ठीक नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि कागजात, दस्तावेज और फाइल जलने की खबरे इधर-उधर से आती हैं, कानों से पड़ती रहती हैं, उनमें कितनी सच्चाई है, मुझको मालूम नहीं है । मुझको इतना जरूर मालूम है कि मार्गट कम्पनी के कारखाने की या जो उनकी इमारत है—उसकी तलाशी एक बार सी०बी०आई० ने ली थी, उनके कागजात भी देखे थे । उनको अपनी मुआमलात के मुताल्लिक जैसे “किस्सा कुर्सी का”—उनकी तहकीकात के लिये वहाँ जाना पड़ा, ता जो जरूरी दस्तावेज होंगे उनको अपने कब्जा में कर लिया होगा । इससे ज्यादा मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

यह बात ठीक है कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, जिममें माधुर साहब के मुताल्लिक खबर निकली थी शायद परशों नियुक्ति थी । उसमें एयर साहब के मनासिक्त भी खबर निकली थी कि जिस वक्त स्टे की एप्लीकेशन उनके अरे-तजवीज थी, उनके पास फोन आया था । मैंने यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ी नहीं है, लेकिन मैंने सुना है । कल उन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट के सिलसिले में एक सम्बा बयान दिया है । मैंने उन्को पूरा नहीं पढ़ा है, लेकिन पहले

दिन की खबर का उसमें जिक्र था । उसमें उन्होंने एक एक-दो बातों की तरदीद की है—“अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, जजमेंट मुआफिक नहीं देंगे तो आप और आपकी धर्मपत्नी का जीवन खतरे में पड़ सकता है ।” तो उन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि मेरी धर्मपत्नी का जीवन खतरे में पड़ सकता है—मेरी धर्मपत्नी अब है ही नहीं, इसलिए वह केवल मेरे ही मुताल्लिक था । ऐसा मैंने पढ़ा है, लेकिन मैंने बहुत जल्दी में पढ़ा था । लेकिन उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह तस्लीम करते हैं, एडमिट करते हैं कि उनके पास फोन इस सिलसिले में धमकी का आया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have had enough of discussion on this. We will now go to discuss the Report of the University Grant Commission.

16.55 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1975-76—cond.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के बारे में अपनी निश्चित धारणा यह है कि इस आयोग को पुनर्गठन करना चाहिये और इस आयोग में किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को होना चाहिये जो देश का बहुत ही एमीनेन्ट एजुकेशनिस्ट हो । आज जो इसमें माननीय अध्यक्ष हैं, उनके बारे में माननीय सदस्य श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं । यह बड़े शर्म और खेद की बात है कि उन्होंने अपनी धर्मपत्नी को जबाहरमाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के हिन्दी विभाग में नियुक्त करवाया जब कि जो बेलिक क्वासीफिकेशन हिन्दी में होनी चाहिये थी, वह उनमें नहीं है । उन्होंने न हिन्दी में एम० ए० पास किया है और न ही हिन्दी में पी० एच० डी० किया है । यदि

इस बात में सत्यता है, तो बहुत ही खेद की बात है बहुत ही दुःख की बात है और बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। अगर उच्च शिक्षा को देने वाले, उच्च शिक्षा में काम करने वाले जो अध्यापक हैं, उनकी बेसिक क्वालीफिकेशन ही सही नहीं होगी, तो वे कभी भी अच्छे विद्यार्थी न ही बना सकते हैं और इससे देश का सदा तंग से निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है।

मान्यवर, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों को जब नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं तो इस बात का विमर्श रूप से ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति केवल ऐसे ही लोगों को बनाया जाए, जो प्रतिष्ठित और एमीनेन्ट एजुकेशनिस्ट्स हों, उनका उस क्षेत्र से गहरा सम्बन्ध रहा हो। प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में रिटायर्ड जजों को या नौकर-शाहों को बैठा दिया जाना है, जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को सुधार की जगह पर शिक्षा के संस्थानों का वातावरण दूषित करते हैं। इसलिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दें और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को हम बात का भी निर्देश दें कि विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा शास्त्रियों को ही वहाँ का कुलपति बनाया जाए।

मान्यवर, मैं इंजीनियरिंग एजुकेशन के बारे में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत से इंजीनियर बेरोजगार हैं। इसलिए इंजीनियरिंग की एजुकेशन देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि हम इतने ही इंजीनियर बनायें जिनको हम रोजगार दें सकें, जिनको नौकरी से ले सकें। तमाम बेरोजगार लोगों की फौज खड़ी करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। बेहतर यह होगा कि ऐसे लोगों को जैनरल एजुकेशन, सामान्य शिक्षा दी जाए ताकि वह किसी दूसरे कार्य में लग सकें। स्पेशलाइज्ड एजुकेशन देने

के बाद उन्हें बेकार न कर दिया जाय ऐसा मेरा कहना है। स्पेशलाइज्ड एजुकेशन देने के बाद वे देश के लिए भार बन जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस समस्या पर ध्यान दें।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो गरीब विद्यार्थियों को स्कॉलरशिप्स दी जाती है, वजीफे दिये जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिये। बहुत से गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि मेधावी छात्र होते हैं जो कि प्रागे पढ़ कर शिक्षा में बहुत कुछ कन्ट्रीब्यूट कर सकते हैं और देश के निर्माण में अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं लेकिन उनको स्कॉलरशिप्स नहीं मिलती हैं और उनके पास अपने साधन नहीं हैं जिनसे वे अपनी पढ़ाई को प्रागे चला सकें। इसलिए यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को चाहिये कि विश्वविद्यालयों में आज जितनी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं, जितनी स्कॉलरशिप्स दी जाती हैं उनकी संख्या में वृद्धि करें।

मान्यवर, अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमें एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सेवा प्रायोग की स्थापना करनी चाहिये। आज विश्वविद्यालयों में और तमाम दूसरी जगहों पर जो अध्यापकों की नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं, उनमें भ्राम तौर पर इस बात का झंझा लगाया जाता है, ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि उसमें ईमानदारी नहीं होती है। अगर एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सेवा प्रायोग की स्थापना की जाए और उस प्रायोग के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परीक्षा ली जाए और अध्यापकण की भर्ती की जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बेहतर लोगों को यह कार्य दिया जाएगा।

मैं इस विचार का हूँ कि जो भी व्यक्ति अध्यापन का कार्य करता है वह सर्वाधिक योग्य व्यक्ति होना चाहिये और

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

सबसे अधिक योग्य व्यक्ति को ही अध्यापक बनाना चाहिये। आज यह देखा जाता है कि अध्यापक को समाज में जितनी प्रतिष्ठा मिलनी चाहिये, वही उतनी प्रतिष्ठा उन्हें नहीं मिलती, इसके साथ ही उनको सुविधायें भी अधिक नहीं मिलती हैं, उनकी तनकाह भी बहुत अधिक नहीं है, इस वजह से जो अच्छे लोग हैं वे इस कार्य में न जाकर दूसरे कार्यों में जाते हैं। वे लोग कारखानों में चले जाते हैं, दूसरी तरह के उद्योगों में चले जाते हैं जहाँ कि वे अधिक सुविधायें पाते हैं, अधिक सुख पाते हैं। यदि हमें अच्छे लोगों को, योग्यतम लोगों को अध्यापन कार्य में लगाना है तो हमें अध्यापन कार्य को सबसे अधिक महत्व, सुख-सुविधाएँ और प्रतिष्ठा देनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि अध्यापकों का स्तर ऊँचा हो, समाज के अन्दर उन्हें सर्वाधिक सुविधायें मिलें, उन्हें सर्वाधिक वेतन मिले जिससे अच्छे लोग अध्यापन कार्य में आयें।

17 hrs.

मान्यवर, परीक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज की परीक्षा प्रणाली इस प्रकार की है जिसमें विद्यार्थी उन विषयों का पूरा ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते जो कि उनको पढाये जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वर्ष के अन्त में, जब कि पूरा कोर्स वे तैयार नहीं कर पाते, उसके कुछ हिस्से को ही वे तैयार कर पाते हैं, उनकी परीक्षा ली जाती है। इससे उन्हें अपने विषयों का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्व-विद्यालयों के माध्यम से इस बात का प्रयास करे कि जो भी विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उनका मन्वली टेस्ट हो, हर महीने में उनकी परीक्षा होनी चाहिये ताकि विद्यार्थी अपने अपने विषयों का पूरा ज्ञान

प्राप्त कर सकें और उनकी जानकारी उन्हें हो।

मान्यवर मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमें निशुल्क शिक्षा की ओर बढ़ना है तो बजाय इसके कि छात्रों की फीस बढ़ायी जाय, उसे हमें घटाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि निशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रश्न हमारी राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है। हमें अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करते हुए यह देखना चाहिए कि विद्यार्थियों से जो फीस ली जा रही है वह भी कम की जा रही है या नहीं ताकि हम निशुल्क शिक्षा के उद्देश्य की तरफ ध्यान बढ़ते जाएँ।

गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि स्ट्यूडेंट्स पाट्रि-सिपेशन आन दी गवर्नेंस आफ द यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो उस आयोग की सिफारिश है, उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों और छात्रों को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व सिनेट, सिण्डिकेट और एग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल में मिलना चाहिए। जहाँ तक एकाडेमिक काउंसिल का सवाल है इसके बारे में मेरी अपनी राय है कि आयोग की रिपोर्ट को मानना चाहिए। एमजेंसी के दौरान छात्र संघों को पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया गया था। सभी छात्र संघों के कार्यकलापों को फिर से रिवाइव किया जाए, और छात्र संघों के चुनाव कराये जाएँ, यह मेरा कहना है।

सिलेबस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि आजकल विद्यार्थियों को ऐसी चीजें पढ़ाई जाती हैं जिनका कि उनके मुख्य विषय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। ऐसे भी विषय छात्रों को पढ़ाए जाते हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर केमिकल इंजीनियरिंग के विद्यार्थियों को सिविल इंजीनियरिंग सब से पढ़ाया जाता है जबकि इसका उसके लिए कोई उपयोग नहीं होता। मिकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग के

विद्यार्थियों को शैक्षिकी पढ़ायी जाती है। इन्टरमीडिएट और इन्टरमीडिएट तक छात्रों का एग्जीमिन्टरी एग्जामिनेश का ज्ञान हो जाता है। छात्रों उन्हें डिग्री डिग्रियों की जरूरत नहीं होती, उन्हें वे विषय नहीं पढ़ाये जाने चाहिए। जब इस पढ़ाने लगते हैं और उन पढ़ाई के साथ ऐसे विषय जोड़ दिये जाते हैं किन्तु भीषण सम्बन्ध उन पढ़ाई के साथ नहीं है तो सबसे छात्रों के मस्तिष्क पर घनाबधक बोझ पड़ता है और वे सही ढंग से सही जानकारी हासिल नहीं कर पाते। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना कि स्पेशलाइज्ड एजुकेशन देते समय विद्यार्थियों को सही विषय पढ़ाये जाने चाहिए जिसे कि छात्रों को आवश्यकता है। ऐसे ही विषय उन्हें पढ़ाये जिससे कि उन्हें छात्रों के लिए तैयार किया जा सके और वे देश के निर्माण में अपने ज्ञान का उपयोग कर सही भूमिका भेदा कर सकें।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी है कि और भी अधिक कालेज प्रानीप इलाकों में यू०जी०सी० के माध्यम के बुलवाए जाएं। गाँवों में तमाम ऐसे छात्र हैं जिन के पास साधन नहीं है और जो बाहर जा कर पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं भरती हो कर अपनी पढ़ाई कर सकते हैं और शान्ति कर सकते हैं।

प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में मैं चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज वाले जन्म। छात्र छात्रों को इनमें नाम दर्ज कराने के लिए बाहर जाना पड़ता है। जो वहाँ के प्रेजेंट हो कर बाहर निकलते हैं उन सभी को शैक्षिकी विद्या में वे योगदान करें, शैक्षिकी पाने के सुविधात्मक रास्तों का निर्माण करने में वे अपना योगदान करें, इसकी आपकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वहाँ पर साइंस फील्डों के रिजर्व इकाइयों जो इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैक्ना-लाजी में बनाने करते हैं उन्हें तो जूनियर फील्डिंग यू०जी०सी० का 250 रुपया

महीना दिया जाता है और उन्हीं कोर्स में जो इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टैक्नालाजी में रजिस्ट्रेशन करते हैं उनकी चार सौ रुपया दिया जाता है। वह जो भेदभाव है इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। एक ही कोर्स में कोई भी व्यक्ति रजिस्ट्रेशन पी०एच०डी० के लिए करता है तो उसको स्कालरशिप हर जगह समान दिया जाना चाहिये। इसी तरह से मास्टर आफ टैक्नालाजी की डिग्री लेने वाले छात्र को यू०जी०सी० का जूनियर फील्डिंग चार सौ रुपया प्रति महीने का दिया जाता है किन्तु उन्हें कंटिजेंसी ग्राण्ट नहीं दी जाती है जबकि वे भी अपना थिसिस सबमिट करते हैं। जिस प्रकार अन्य कोर्स में पी०एच०डी० करने वाले छात्रों को कंटिजेंसी ग्राण्ट दी जाती है जब कि वे अपना थिसिस सबमिट करते हैं उसी तरह से मास्टर आफ इंजीनियरिंग, मास्टर आफ साइंसिस या इंजीनियरिंग, मास्टर आफ टैक्नालाजी की डिग्री लेने वालों को भी कंटिजेंसी ग्राण्ट दी जाए।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा० कालू लाल श्रीवास्तव जब कुलपति थे उस समय विश्वविद्यालय में बहुत सी प्रगतिशीलताएँ हुई थी, तरह तरह के प्रगतिशील कार्य हुए थे, तरह तरह से लोगों की सहायता गंवा कर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब मतलों की जांच करवाई जानी चाहिये और दोषी पाए जाने वाले लोगों को दण्डित किया जाना चाहिये।

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वहाँ पर और अधिक शैक्षिक इकाइयों और रिजर्व इकाइयों की व्यवस्था करने का मंत्री महोदय यू०जी०सी० के माध्यम से प्रयास करें।

इच्छिम काउंसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च आफ प्रगतिशील का क्रेन्स बना हुआ है। इसको कृषि विभाग में न रख कर शिक्षा विभाग में रखा जाए। वहाँ पर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने और देश का विकास करने की

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

तबाम बड़े बड़े अनुसन्धान कार्य होते हैं। लेकिन आज वहाँ वैज्ञानिकों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा है। एक समाचार नव-भारत टाइम्स में परसों छपा था जिस में कहा गया था कि एक वैज्ञानिक श्री खन्ना प्रारण हत्या करने जा रहे हैं। अगर ऐसी बातें वहाँ होने जा रही हैं तो मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह की बातों पर तत्काल ध्यान दें।

इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : समापति महोदय मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं शिक्षक रहा हूँ। शिक्षा के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ :

शिक्षक हूँ सिगरेट जग को ताकूँ तू भ्रम देति है शिक्षा।

सुबामा ने अपनी बीबी से यह कहा था जब उसने कहा था द्वारिका जाओ, द्वारिका जाओ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो शिक्षा मन्दिर हैं यहाँ पर जो परिस्थिति विद्यमान है वह ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक भयंकर बनी हुई है। मंत्री महोदय शान्ति निकेतन के इलाके से आते हैं। वह इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में हरिजन नान-हरिजन का जो प्रश्न है इसको हटा दो। शिक्षा फ्री कर दो ऊपर से नीचे तक। बिना किसी भेदभाव के देने की व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिये। साफ दिल से मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। भेदभाव बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अपनी पालिसी को आप साफ करें। जनता पार्टी का मैनीफैस्टो मैं अपने पास रखे हुये हूँ। बड़े दुहाई दी जा रही है उसकी। जनता पार्टी का मैनीफैस्टो हमारे हाथ में

है। मैं चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें। माननीय अलेक्जेंडर मिश्र जी ने बताया कि यू० जी० सी० में कैसे कैसे लोग हैं। यहाँ का शिक्षा मंत्री कार्ड होल्डर था, चेयरमैन भी कार्ड होल्डर थे जिन्होंने इस देश को रूस के हवाले कर दिया। इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ और चव्हाण साहब के खिलाफ यही चार्ज है। आपने ऐसे लोगों को यू० जी० सी० में बैठाया। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यू० जी० सी० को तुरन्त बदल दीजिये और वहाँ किसी हरिजन, बैकवर्ड क्लास के प्राध्वी को चेयरमैन नियुक्त करें। जिनका देश में बहुमत है। आज कहा जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार किसको सौंप दिया? क्यों परेशान हैं। आज ही मौका मिल गया कहने का? मैं कहता हूँ कि आपके ही कारनामों ने हमको यहाँ बैठाया। हमारे झंडे में दो रंग हैं, 1857 के बाद हमने हिन्दू मुसलमान को एक साथ किया, हमारे झंडे में कोई भेद नहीं है लेकिन आपके झंडे में सड़क है। 120 साल के बाद हमने दोनों को मिलाया है, आज हिन्दू मुसलमान का झगड़ा नहीं रह गया है। छोटे, बड़े हिन्दू, मुसलमान, चमार, ब्राह्मण, भ्रूकर चपरासी सभी जनता पार्टी के शुभचिन्तक हैं, सारी पब्लिक हमारे साथ है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : बाबू जी ने तो कह उल्टा कह दिया है।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं मृति पूजक नहीं हूँ। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री के कहूँगा कि आप बीनेन्स यूनिवर्सिटी खोलें, प्राचीण यूनिवर्सिटी खोलें ताकि हमारे सड़के सिनेमा संसार से दूर रहें। नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय का प्रावर्ष इस देश में फैल करे। हमने अपने मैनीफैस्टो में कहा है कि हम गांधियन फिलासफी पढ़ावेंगे। आज हमारा तरफ से गांधी टोपी पहने लोग दिखाई

बेहे हैं, लेकिन जहर एक भी नहीं है। बुढ़ा बस कबीर का उपनाम बतलाना। कांग्रेस का धाप लौंगों ने सत्मानात्मक कर दिया। धाप के ज्यादा होने कांग्रेस से मोहभंग है, और इन्दिरा गांधी इस बरबादी के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।

आप कूलर यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करें, बीनेन्स यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करें ताकि लड़के शहर में आ कर चाय, सिगरेट और सिनेमा के पीछे न घुमें। मेरे प्रोफेसर ने कहा Everybody has come with a green note in the University. I have great objection to this Delhi University.

ऐसे बाइउ-चांसलर को खत्म कीजिये, अपनी किंगडम बना रखी है। चिराग तले शंभरा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को पहाड़ों की खोह में ले जाइये तभी आप राम, कृष्ण, पंदा कर सकेंगे, अर्जुन जैसे मेधावी व्यक्ति हमको मिलेंगे।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन डा० मेलकोटे हमारे साथी रहे हैं, वह बयोबुद्ध नेता हैं और इस हाउस के सदस्य भी रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तिरुपति एक प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं जिसको मदद की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश की भी बकालात करते हुये यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को भी मदद दी जानी चाहिए।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री बंगाल से आते हैं जहां कि मुक रबीन्द्र नाथ जैसे त्यागी और बलिदानी पंदा हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का क्रांतिकारी पंदा बंगाल और पंजाब ही रहा है। हथ पर बड़ी छीटाकसी की जाती है। लोग यहां अंधेरी का दम भरते हैं और राष्ट्र-भाषा का विरोध करते हैं। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है; बूब भरना चाहिये। दिल्ली के रामलीला मैदान में जब श्री ब. कृष्ण बाबू ने तो यह हिन्दी में बोले और यहां के

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्री हीरेज मुकुर्मी ने अगला भाषण अंग्रेजी में किया। इसीलिए मेरा शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन है कि भारत का शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करें। और बिना भेदभाव के प्राइमरी से यूनिवर्सिटी तक का, फ्री एजुकेशन करें। उत्तम शिक्षा बनायें और इस देश में उत्तम शिक्षा बिना किसी भेदभाव के सबको दें।

जब कोई अंग्रेजी का विरोध करता है तो और बात है लेकिन जब राष्ट्रभाषा का विरोध किया जाता है, तो उससे मेरा खून खौलता है। सदन में राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी हुई है, तो हिन्दी का विरोध क्यों किया जाता है। मुझे आज भी याद है, 1906 में मुस्लिम लीग के एक नेता ने कहा था—

Those who will join hands, we will join hands. Otherwise, we will go ahead and you will miss the bus. Work while you work; play while you play. That is the way to be happy and gay.

आज हमें इस मुल्क को ऊंचा लाना है, उत्तम शिक्षा देनी है—

मातृवत्, परदारेषु परब्रह्मेषु शोषवत्

आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः।

ऐसे पंडित हमको दें तभी इस देश में कल्याण होगा और हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, ब्राह्मण का भेदभाव समाप्त हो जाएगा।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को पुनः बन्ध-बाध देता हूँ और आका करता हूँ कि शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करके अक्षय बनायेंगे।

*SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GO-SWAMI (Nabadwip): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will speak in my mother tongue Bengali. Sir, this report of the U.G.C. only reiterates the policy initiated in the 5th Five Year Plan and it portrays what has been done and what is proposed to be done following that policy only. In the very first page of this report it has been said:

"The Commission has been laying great emphasis on regulation of the growth of Universities and colleges so that standards could be raised by consolidating the existing institutions."

Then again at page 10 it says:

"While following a policy of regulated admissions to university level courses in the interest of maintenance of standards and proper utilization of our scarce resources, specific measures like the provision of remedial courses and reservation of seats, have been adopted to ensure that students belonging to the weaker sections of the community are not denied access to higher education."

Stress has been laid on consolidation. Now the programmes under consolidation can be viewed under three heads, enrolment regulation, secondly raising the standards and thirdly to make the colleges viable. All these programmes together has been called "consolidation". It has apparently been presumed that there has been enough spread of higher education in our country and that has reached an optimum level. Now they will turn towards raising quality and standard of education. The idea is that we will educate lesser number of students but will provide them with better quality of education? Now the question is are we uniformly following this policy in respect all the students who are coming for higher education. I am afraid that is not being done. Sir, out of total 4058 colleges only 407

colleges are being brought under this quality improvement programme. That has been stated in this report itself. The selected colleges form only 10 per cent of the total number of colleges. The other 90 per cent colleges are left out of this quality improvement programme. That means the programme of consolidation is being made applicable to these 10 per cent colleges only. Along with this mention has been made of social justice. We have all along been seeing that the Government's idea of social justice means, some facilities for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students like grant of additional facilities for research to about 50 such students, as mentioned in this report itself, and opening of a few institutions in some backward areas. It is limited to that only. The Government's idea of social justice ends there and the Government keeps a clean conscience. Then again a few things have been mentioned about flexibility and non-formal education where the Government washes itself of all responsibilities. Any one can deposit prescribed fees and take the examinations. All this is only a repetition of the earlier policies. It is only a play of terminology. In reality this official jargon is nothing but a rhetoric of crisis management. It is only an attempt to conceal the crisis in the field of education. If we go behind this rhetoric and try to probe a little what will we find? Mention has been made about consolidation and "growth". Sir, the question of "growth" is totally irrelevant. In the field of regulation of admission we find that even without any positive role of the U.G.C. regulation has been taking place. Since 1971-72 in the field of college education, it is not that the percentage of growth is declining but the absolute number of students itself is on the decline. In the U.G.C. report it has been said that the percentage of growth in the number of students for higher education is declining. This decline in the percentage of growth also varies from year

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

to year. It has been tactfully that said University level enrolment between 1961-62 and 1969-70 increased by 12.14 per cent. In 1970-71 it became 9.0 per cent. In 1971-72 it was 5.7 per cent, 1972-73 it was 5 per cent; 1973-74 it went down further to 3 per cent. In 1974-75 it went up little to 5.9 per cent. In 1975-76 it came to 2.5 per cent. This is really tactful and this has been repeated in the Ministry's report also. But if we consider the total number, we will find that it is constantly on the decline. In the basic statisticals relating to the Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1974-75 which is a publication of the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, it has been said that in 1971-72, the total number of students in Universities and colleges were 3.26 million. No Sir, this figure has been mentioned in this publication of the U.G.C. on the basic facts and figures. In the former publication it has been said that the total number of students in Universities and colleges in 1973-74 were 3.17 million, and in 1974-75, 2.94 million. In 1975-76 it was 2.42 million according to the Ministry's report. Then what is the growth rate? In 1973-74 as compared to 1971-72 the growth rate was minus 2.8 per cent. In 1974-75 compared to the earlier year it was minus 7.3 per cent and in 1975-76 it was minus 17.7 per cent compared to the earlier year. This shows that even before the U.G.C. took up this programme of consolidation the total number had already started declining. What is the reason for this? In the report of the Ministry "socio-economic causes" have just been touched and passed over. In the U.G.C. report it has been said that the decline is due to non-formal education etc. In our view this decline has been chiefly due to three causes *viz.*, continuous erosion in real income of the people. As a result of this people are not able to make more private investment and the expenses on education has been going down and lesser number of children are being sent for receiving higher education. Secondly, the number of educated unemployed has crossed 40 lakhs and the value of degrees have been on the decline.

Therefore, lesser number of students are going up for degree education. They have lost faith that the possession of degrees will help them in finding employment. Thirdly the allocation and grants of the Government on education has also gone down in real terms. As a result of this the allocation per head of students has gone down and lesser number of students are being provided education so the number is going down without any U.G.C. plan to help it. If we add to this the new 10 plus 2 system then work of "regulation" of the U.G.C. will be absolutely completed. According to the figures of NCERT we find that out the total number of students passing out of Class IX, only 33 per cent will be able to join colleges. That will be the ultimate in "consolidation".

We find a great imbalance in the matter of college and university admissions. In the U.G.C. report it has been said that there has been a marginal decline in the field of engineering, medical and scientific education. This phenomenon is nothing new in this year's report if we study last few reports we will find that there has been such a marginal decline every year. As a result there is an absolute decline in those fields. We find positive growth only in fields of law and commerce. Now the question arises that keeping in view the economic conditions of our country, whether we want more productive skill or more service skill? Do we want to produce goods or do we want to produce services? In the present report of the U.G.C. we do not find any special effort to remedy this. If this situation continues then after some time we will turn into a nation of shopkeepers. The U.G.C. does not appear to be making any conscious efforts to remedy this imbalance. Along with this it is also to be considered that over 17 per cent of our engineers are already working in foreign countries. Majority of the better students of the ITI's are also going out of the country in search of

[Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami]
employment. Therefore, the picture becomes much more grave.

In these circumstances the idea of "consolidation" can only mean that we are going to provide more facilities of higher education to the well to do people and to curtail educational facilities for the poorer students. Therefore, through consolidation we are discriminating against the poor in a planned way. Educational facilities are being curtailed for them and it is to hide this fact that they are talking about viable institutions. Education is being restricted under the pretext of viable institutions. In such areas where there is very little spread of education it will be extremely difficult to find viable institutes and they may take decades to have viable institutes in such areas. We should also remember that in this country more than 75 per cent of the colleges are private colleges. Majority of such colleges are finding themselves unable to prove as viable colleges and therefore they will be deprived of any Government help. In Bihar, I know, 41 colleges were declared as non-viable last year but that decision has now been postponed for one year. In West Bengal also the situation is very serious. This year the number of students in the first year class in most of the colleges is 50 or less. In these circumstances my demand is that the Government should take over all these colleges and they should take full responsibility of these colleges. About these viable institutions also the question of social justice is being added. On the one hand education is being curtailed but at the same time it is said that for purpose of social justice 50 or 100 colleges in backward areas will be covered by the scheme and they will be given grants even if they are not viable. In the matter of social justice another fraud is being played by saying that special facilities are being provided to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students. We find enough reason to doubt the policies of the last Government in this respect. There has been a research by the Tata Institute of

Social Science on this subject and the findings are, according to this Journal of Higher Education, I quote,—

"The Scheduled Castes continue to be educationally backward and to the extent that this is so, it will be necessary to continue special programmes for their education. However the contention that the programmes for their educational development are giving rise to new inequalities within the Scheduled Castes community is amply justified. If these inequalities are to be controlled, it will be necessary to review and revise the operation of the current programmes. The emergence of new inequalities is not the only problem that occurs. The data indicate that the performance of the students who are covered by the facilities is not altogether satisfactory. Both in their performance and their situation, the beneficiaries of present programmes lag behind their non-Scheduled Castes classmates. The situation needs to be handled with greater imagination and sensitivity than at present."

It has been stated here that Scheduled Castes and Tribes students are not going up for professional and technical courses. They are only crowding the inferior institutions. Only 5 per cent of these are able to join superior institutions and 76 per cent are going to inferior institutions. Even those who are able to join superior institutions their performance is poor. I therefore will expect that the new Government will review the policy and tackle this problem with a new outlook. Now my main question is that standing in the midst of the present acute crisis in the field of education will the new Janata Government keep on following the policies of the last Government only? In this country over 70 per cent of the people are illiterate. There is crisis both in the field of primary education and secondary education and the question of economic and social disparities are also inseparably connected with the crisis in education.

Discrimination against the poor people in providing educational facilities has been in vogue. We must provide equal opportunities of education to all. If we follow the policy of restricted and selected enrolment then only the richer people will be benefited and the poor people will be further deprived. It will not be possible to raise the standards and "consolidation" will only remain an empty slogan. Therefore in the end I will say if we are to free our education from this vicious circle then we will have to give up this policy of discrimination. The Government will have to take the responsibility for providing education to all the students right from the primary stage to secondary and university stage. They cannot shirk their responsibility in this matter leaving the responsibility to private trusts or in the name of non-formal education. Man power planning will have to be undertaken taking the total work-force in society into account. This also is not enough. Side by side Government should provide employment to all the students coming out after training or they should provide unemployment stipends in the alternative. Only then our present system of education will become meaningful and relevant to the realities of life. I will expect from the present Government and the present Education Minister, the introduction of a new and democratic method of education, a new system giving a new direction to higher education in our country

बीचरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो उच्च शिक्षा प्राज कल बी जा रही है, इस के बारे में अकबर इशाहाबादी ने बहुत पहले जो कहा था, वह प्राज भी उसी ढंग से इस पर लागू होती है। उन्होंने कहा था—

यों कल के बच्चों के वह बदनाम न होता,
अपसोल के करघीन की कारिज की न सूजी ।

पिछले तीस सालों में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो गड़बड़ बुटाला हुआ है, उस की बड़ी सम्यनाक कहानी है। करोड़ों नहीं, अरबों रुपया हायर सैकण्डरी एजुकेशन पर खर्चा हो गया, 11वीं जमायत को कालिखों से छीन कर स्कूलों को दिया गया। दो-तीन साल के बाद यह फंसला हुआ कि 11वीं जमायत और ग्रैज का सिलेबस एक कर दिया जाय— अगर ऐसा था तो उन को अलग क्यों किया गया। इतिहास से मैं उस वकत प्रसम्बनी का मेम्बर था—मैंने उस वकत इस की बड़ी खोरदार मुखासिफत की थी। यह सिस्टम सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर खबरदस्ती लागू किया गया था और इस पर अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद, अब 15-20 साल बाद इन्होंने यह कहा कि हायर सैकण्डरी सिस्टम फेल हो गया है, अब 10+2+3 का सिस्टम लागू करने वाले हैं।

अब देखने की बात यह है कि जिस बोकेशनल एजुकेशन को देने की बात ये कहते हैं—उस के लिये हमारे पास क्या साधन है? जिन विषयों की तालीम दी जाती है—उस के बारे में हमारे पास क्या स्टैफ है? हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों में भी इन्होंने इस चीज को लागू किया था कि कुछ लकड़ों को तिरखान का काम, लकड़ी के काम की शिक्षा दी जाय। इस काम के लिये उस वकत घाट एण्ड फाफ्ट्स के टीचर्स नियुक्त किये गये थे, लेकिन जिन टीचर्स को यह काम सिखलाना था—उन को क्या हासिल थी? अगर किसी कुर्सी का अमर का धारम टूट जाय, तो वह घाट एण्ड फाफ्ट का टीचर उस कुर्सी के बाजू को दुस्त भी नहीं कर सकता था। एक मामूली तिरखान, जो 10 रुपये रोज लेने वाला है, वह कुर्सी को बना सकता है, लेकिन जो घाट एण्ड फाफ्ट्स का टीचर है, जिले लकड़ी के काम को सिखाना है, कुर्सी की मरम्मत भी नहीं कर सकता था। इसी तरह से अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद, कुछ सालों

[बो० जलबीर सिंह]

के साथ, यकीन महोदय इसी समय में था कर सकते हैं कि यह सिस्टम भी फेल हो गया है। किस सिस्टम को भी हमें बनाया है, जब तक उस सिस्टम को बढ़ाने के बिना हमारे पास टीचर्स नहीं होंगे, हमारे पास साधन नहीं होंगे, वह सिस्टम फेल हो जाएगा।

मैं इसी बौके पर एक बात यकीन महोदय से और कहना चाहता हूँ। भयज कल कहा जा रहा है—स्टूडेंट्स का एक्सप्लोशन हो गया। वह एक नया फिकरा बड़ बिना गया है। अभी तक तो बिजिल क्लास और अपर क्लास के लोगों के बच्चे डिग्री के कर अपहार करते रहे, हैं, अब जब गरीबों के बच्चों ने भ्रामा शुरू किया तो कहते हैं कि एक्सप्लोशन हो गया है और इस को टोकना चाहिए। अब बड़े फरज से कहते हैं कि ऊंची तालीम बन्द कर दो। अब जो वेहाल के लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं और दूसरे हरिजन हैं, वे पढ़ने के लिए मैदान में घा गये ती कहते हैं कि एक्सप्लोशन हो गया है। हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति को धाय देखिये कि जो यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं उनको तो खोल रहे हैं लेकिन कालेज खोलने में बन्दिश लगाते हैं। जब पंजाब में गुरु नामक यूनिवर्सिटी बनी थी उस वक्त मैं वहाँ पर एसेम्बली का मेम्बर था। उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि धाय यह यूनिवर्सिटी बना रहे हो और क्योंकि यह गुरु नामक जी से सम्बन्धित है, मैं भ्रगर कोई ऐसी बात कहूँगा तो कुछ लोग बुरा मानेंगे, लेकिन मेरा कहना उस वक्त भी यह था कि जब एक पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है, तो वह इसलिए बनी थी कि पंजाबी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। पहले उन्होंने यह कहा कि दो साल में हम यह काम शुरू करेंगे लेकिन फिर जो पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का सिलेबस था, वही पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी का सिलेबस बन गया और जो शिक्षा का माध्यम पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का था, वही पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी और गुरु नामक यूनिवर्सिटी का बनने लगा। मैंने उस समय यह अर्थ किया था कि

जब धाय यह यूनिवर्सिटी बना रहे हैं तो एक गुरु नामक यूनिवर्सिटी को ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाए जिस में ऐसी शिक्षा ही आए जोकि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटियों में नहीं है और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के विद्यार्थी वहाँ पर शिक्षा प्राप्त करें। ऐसी पढ़ाई का धाय इन्वोल्व करे ताकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग वहाँ उस शिक्षा को ग्रहण करने के लिए आएँ। वहाँ पर यह गुरु नामक यूनिवर्सिटी बन गई और हुआ यह कि दो तीन साल के बाद तीनों यूनिवर्सिटियों के वाइस-चान्सलर्स बैठे और उन्होंने यह सोचा कि तीनों यूनिवर्सिटियों का एक ही सिलेबस हो जाए। जब ऐसी बात है तो अगहवा क्यों यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई गई। होशियारपुर का एक धादमी जलन्धर जाता है और गुरु नामक यूनिवर्सिटी में चले जाते हैं। एक कनबाड़ा पहुँच जाता है वह पंजाबी यूनिवर्सिटी में हो जाता है और जो लुधियाना में जाता है वह पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी में हो जाता है। इस तरह से 6, 7 जिलों का वह सुबा है और उस के हम ने छोटे छोटे जिले और बना दिए हैं और तीन यूनिवर्सिटियां वहाँ पर हैं। वे तीनों यूनिवर्सिटियां बाद में यह तय करती है कि तीनों का सिलेबस एक हो जाए। जब सिलेबस एक हो गया तो धलय प्रथम यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का क्या फायदा। करोड़ों खपया लगाया गया लेकिन अखीर में यह कहा कि सिलेबस एक हो जाए। इस इस के हमने अब तक शिक्षा को चनाया है।

सभापति जी, मैं दो तीन प्मिन्ट में खरय कर दूँगा : मैं कई कालेज बनाए हूँ, काबज कालेज, बल्क कालेज, डेविड कालेज और ईशनिंग कालेज। मैं 11 कालेज बना रहा हूँ और कुछ शिक्षा का प्रैक्टिकल सधुर्वा है। काबज डिग्नरियां कैसे प्रायज की जाती हैं। धाय

बाबू और सुरे के जोर पर विद्यार्थियों मिलती हैं। एग्जामिनेशन इलम में लड़कन मैक पर बाबू रूठ देता है और एक तरफ पेपर रखता है और दूसरी तरफ किताब खोल कर नक्क करणा शुरू कर देता है। अगर इम्तिहान ले वाला कोई सुपरवाइजर या सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट आता है तो वह कहता है कि वह बाबू पढा है, घाप मे मुझे रोकने की हिम्मत है? इस तरह से वह नकल मारता है और नकल मारने के बाद फस्ट विद्यीजन और सीकंड विद्यीजन मे निकल जाता है और दूसरा लड़का जिस को ऐसा करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, वह बर्ड विद्यीजन मे धाँवाँ है। दाखले के वकत उस को विककत होती है और जिस ने नकल कर के बच्चे नम्बर पा लिये हैं उस को दाखला मिल जाता है। जिन लोगों को नकल करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है और जिन ने उनसे ज्यादा नम्बर पाने वाली से ज्यादा कामलिफत है, वे मैदान मे पिछड जाते हैं और दूसरे लडके जो नकल करते हैं वे मैदान मे धा जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि एजुकेशन मे कुछ सुधार सामा चाहिए और इम्तिहान इस ढंग से सीधिए कि जी सुरे और बाबू के बल पर घाने निकलने वाले लड़के हैं वे घाने न निकलें और जो पढ़ने वाले लडके हैं, वही घाने निकले।

इसी ढंग से सरकारी कितायों का मसला है। हमारे यहां पंचायत मे उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी और पंचायती की बाइरेक्ट मैचंड सिस्टम से पढ़ाया चाहिए। उन्होंने इस सिस्टम से इस को पढ़ाना शुरू किया जैसे "राज धाया, ध्यान मधा" और यह मही कि हमारा यहां पढ़ने सिस्टम में जो पेंडी और म्हाएली होता जैसे का "ध कथा, क कथा, कि स्वारी, की शिपारी", उंच से पढ़ाते। उंच सिस्टम को छोड़ कर उन्होंने बाइरेक्ट मैचंड सिस्टम से पढ़ाना शुरू किया और हमारे वहाँ पर शाह्य और बड़े अधिकारी, बाइरेक्टर आद एजुकेशन आदर के मुक्तों में बहुत से विच्छेद की वेबने के सिध

जाते थे। वहाँ मुक्तों में कानि के साथ वहाँ के सिस्टम को भी वेब धाते हैं और अपनी बकल इस्तेमान नहीं करते कि यह सिस्टम हमारे मुक्त में लागू हो सकेगा या नहीं, वहाँ हमारे पास इतने साधन हैं? अमेरिका के एक छोट से हाई स्कूल का बजट हमारी एक यूनिवर्सिटी के बजट के बराबर है। वहाँ जो होता है उसकी नकल करके हम उसी चीज को यहाँ भी शुरू कर देते हैं जिसके लिए हमारे पास साधन होते नहीं। जिस किसी के विमान में जो धाया वह शुरू कर दिया। हम वैसे जो पढ़ाई के लिए हैं उन्हें सजुब करने के लिए न वे बल्कि उस वैसे की उन लोगों पर लगायें जिनको धागे बढने का मौका है।

धायकल शुरू के लिए लड़कों में यह इच्छत नहीं है जो प्राचीन जमाने मे होती थी। प्रोणाचार्य ने सबसे पहले पैसा लेकर तालीम दी जिससे लडकों में गुरु के प्रति इच्छत कम हुई। धायकल के लड़के अपने गुरुकों से कहते हैं हम तो पढ़ाई का पैसा देते हैं फिर काने की धर्म। वे कहते हैं कि हम ती फीस देते हैं और पढ़ते हैं। इस तरह धुब और शिष्य का रिस्ता भी बहले वा वह समाप्त होता जा रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम पहले वाला सिस्टम ले आएँ लेकिन हमारे एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि धुब और शिष्य मे एक प्रच्छ रिस्ता कायम ही। अफसर इलाहाबादी ने कहा था —

उस्ताव साहिबे कहन हीं
उस्ताव जी न हीं।

अधकल के टीचर्स स्टूडेंट के साथ बैठ कर बाराब पीते हैं। अगर स्कूल और कानिजों में बराब बनेगी तो हमारी सार्वीय कदा लागूगी। इसलिए जरूरी है कि ऐसा सार्वीय पैसा किया जाए जिससे पढ़ने वाले अपने धुब की धुब का कर्ना दें और धुब की हैं वे उस्ताव भी न हीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me, Mr. Lakkappa. Your two members have already taken more than 40 minutes. Now you are left with 20 minutes. There are another two speakers on your side. I am calling upon them.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta—South): We have a party meeting at six O'clock. Could you not adjourn, I shall speak to-morrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want to speak, I shall ask Shri Lakkappa to speak.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): This is a very interesting subject. Government has come forward to discuss University Grants Commission. It was once discussed when I was a Member.

In the introduction, it was mentioned—

“The universities have been relatively quite during 1975-76. The Commission requested the Vice Chancellor to undertake measures for restoring normalcy in regard to the academic and examination schedule. Although more than 50 per cent of the universities were behind schedule in holding examinations in 1974-75”.

You may not agree to anything on the performance of the Government, but the universities have been relatively quite in 1975-76. It is a reality. That means there are certain far reaching measures which have taken place regarding universities and its development and the academic interest so far as education system is concerned. It has been stated that Education is a State subject. No less a person than Mr. M. C. Chagla has said about this. The question was asked whether UGC is powerless. The reply was given that it was a State subject. The Forty-Second Amendment has done an important thing, namely, placing Education in the Concurrent List. Some Members attacked universities vehemently saying that they are responsible for this

thing or that thing. It is most unfair to attack universities for anything and everything. I wish to emphasise that universities should be free from politics and political operations and politicalisation and it should be free from patronisation of any kind. This is my view.

Sir, university standards have come down in various ways. There is a mushroom growth of universities and the standards all-round have come down. For remedying this situation, certain measures have been suggested. The Kothari Commission has made certain suggestions. Those suggestions are still not implemented. I do hope that the hon. Minister will take certain far-reaching measures in the matter, to implement the suggestions made by the Kothari Commission, to see that university standards do not deteriorate. There are certain radical reforms which are very much needed in the case of certain universities and these universities should be taken care of.

It has been reported that in respect of various colleges and institutions, the funds provided have been misused and misapplied. Certain institutions are not working well. All these things have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister but still no action has been taken in the matter.

There was a high-power committee constituted to review the working of the University Grants Commission some time back. They have reported certain things. They have said that the chief function of the commission has been distribution of money and that it is not evincing any interest in the academic field. There should be an autonomous atmosphere so far as academic education is concerned. That report has also stated about misappropriation of funds granted by the UGC. Large funds allotted for academic education, for developing and enriching the knowledge of students, have been spent on construction of palatial buildings. I will quote

one example. I heard about a certain institute which got funds which were not used properly. That is why I wish to take some time in this discussion of the U.G.C.'s Report.

About the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, there is a case and a judicial enquiry has been pending for a long time and when the Minister, Dr. Chunder recently visited Bangalore, he paid a visit to this Institute which thus got credit whereas there was large-scale misappropriation of funds made by the Director of this Institute. I quote:

"The Indian Express and Kan-nada Prabha published in series of investigative reports from 7th to 11th June, 1977....."

Under the rule of the Janata Government, the Education Minister went to the same place where there is breeding of corruption a seat of corruption—where your money has been misused.

PROP P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, please sit down. Prof. Mavalankar is on a point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to know from you whether the House is discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education or the report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1975-76. My friend may criticise the report of 75-76, and if it is his pleasure to criticise his own, the then Government's action, he is free to do so! That is a different story.

My point of order is only this. He is referring to something which is not relevant to the Report of U.G.C. The discussion here is on the U.G.C.'s report. He is referring to the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, like that, he may go on referring to

the similar institutions at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

As far as I know the Indian Institute of Management is not one of the nine institutions which is deemed to be a University under the U.G.C. Now, whatever is not within the purview of the U.G.C. how is that relevant here? That is my point of order.

MR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): It is relevant in the sense that for instance he is reading from a newspaper report about the mismanagement of that institution which, when the Minister of Education visited Bangalore, was visited by him in spite of the knowledge or in spite of the press report that their affairs are mismanaged, this was what he was referring to.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is that this is not within the purview of this report. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It comes under the Ministry of Education. (Interruptions).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: But he is discussing something which is not relevant.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: In a discussion of this nature when we are discussing the U.G.C.'s report it is relevant in the sense that here is a situation in which the Minister of Education has gone there and he refers to something connected with that and so, it is certainly relevant.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to dispute that. Our discussion should be confined to this report only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar's point in short is this that the discussion refers to the report of the U.G.C. and so whatever is relevant only may be discussed here. But, Mr. Lakkappa's point is beyond that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not taking objection to his criticism of corruption in public life, etc., etc. I stand for incorruptibility in our public life. What I am saying here is that if his point is regarding this particular Institute then he should have taken the permission of the Chairman and then he should have brought this matter to the House.

But, this is not the occasion to do so. That was my point.

18 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I know you are an academician whereas we are politicians, we are not academicians. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? The point

here is that you have to keep the discussion within its relevance.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I have no quarrel with my friend, Prof. Mavalankar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, how much more time will you take to conclude your speech?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 6 O'clock. The hon'ble Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 21, 1977/Asadha 30, 1899 (Saka)