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Vaisakha 7, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 27, 1983/Valsakha 7, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो आप लोग थोड़े लग रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : हम तो हमेशा ही थोड़े हैं, ये हमेशा ही ज्यादा हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कुछ ज्यादा ही कम नजर आ रहे हैं।

Renaming of Neelachal Ispat Nigam

*767. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to change the name of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the progress made in regard to investment decision for the second steel plant in Orissa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An investment decision on this project will be taken after considering the Detailed Project Report which is under preparation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, the hon. Minister must be aware that much headway has been done in respect of Dhaitri steel plant and we are grateful to the Central Government that they have decided to have the second steel plant in Orissa and though the place was shifted from Paradip to Dhaitri but for the last two years there has been the office functioning and the Managing Director has been appointed. The State Government has given full cooperation in respect of land acquisition proceedings and so on. I would like to know when the Centre has been so kind—the hon. Minister, Mr. Mukherjee, who was incharge of steel had also committed that this steel plant is coming up in Orissa—whether the detailed project report which was prepared by the British firm and as we could not accept the conditions of the British firm whether there was again offer of assistance from Soviet and French firms ? We would like to know how much time it will take to get the DPR ? We can expect that investment decisions can be taken soon because all the preliminary works have been undertaken. We would like to have a word of commitment from the hon. Minister as we used to get from the previous Minister.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, the hon. Member is right that we are going ahead with the pre-construction activities like land acquisition and finalisation of the linkage of the raw-materials and other infra-structural support etc. In fact, the State Government has been requested to acquire 6,000 hectares of land for the location of the plant and township. Work on acquisition is progressing. Preparatory work such as raw-material testing, provision of construction, water, power and railway facilities and fixing up of raw-material linkage is on hand and Hindustan Steel Works Constructions Ltd. has been given letter of intent for construction. Un-

doubtedly, the hon. Member is absolutely right that we had given letter of intent to Davy Mackie of U.K. originally to come with the turn-key project. Later on they rescinded the entire offer and we also gave up the project of turn-key because *inter alia* it involved very unsatisfactory technology transfer considerations. We are absolutely ready. The feasibility report has been received and DPR is in preparation. The main difficulty is financial constraint. As soon as financial stringency is overcome I assure the hon. Member that we will proceed ahead with the task.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
We welcome this reply of the hon. Minister.

Licences for Manufacturing Mini-Micro Computers

*768. **SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 120 units have been granted licences and letters of intent for the manufacture of mini-micro computers ;

(b) if so, whether measures have been devised for cancelling the licences if proper steps are not taken by them to start production ;

(c) whether a committee of experts from the Department of Electronics will be visiting the units to assess the situation before a decision is taken on this score ;

(d) whether only 15 of the units had actually commenced production of the mini-micro computers in the private and public sectors put together ;

(e) if so, what are the other steps being taken to step up growth of computer industry ; and

(f) whether licences and letters of intent of those units who have not so far taken any initiative to set up units have been withdrawn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (f).

A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) About 140 units have been granted licences and letters of intent for the manufacture of mini-micro computers.

(b) Provisions exist in the industrial licensing procedure to evaluate whether parties are taking effective steps to start production, and if progress in this regard is found to be unsatisfactory, the Letter of Intent/Industrial Approval issued to the party concerned could be cancelled under those provisions.

(c) An Expert Committee to monitor the computer manufacturing activity in the country has been set up by the Department of Electronics.

(d) About 20 units have reported that they have produced mini computer/micro-processor based system during the calendar year 1982.

(e) Several fiscal incentives have been given to the computer industry, for instance :—

(i) recognition as a priority industry, increased depreciation allowance ; and

(ii) reduced customs duty on a number of capital equipment and components.

An important component of the DOE's programme to develop the computer industry indigenously has been R and D financing through the Technology Development Council of the Electronics Commission. Over the last 12 years, some 60 projects have been financed at a total outlay of Rs. 9.5 crores. These projects include the development of the TDC family of computers at ECIL which has led to production of 8 crores during 1982 including the TDC-332 medium size computers and the data handling systems for air defence.

8 industrial approvals have also been issued for the manufacture of a range of computer peripherals to 8 companies. The

Department of Electronics has also been promoting systems engineering, software development and hardware-software integration of computers, particularly where hardware is not available indigenously, to meet the demand for both general purpose and special systems in the area of communication, message switching, load despatch etc.

(f) So far, 9 approval letters in the small scale sector and 1 in the organised sector for the manufacture of mini-computer/micro-processor-based systems, have been cancelled.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all know computers are playing a vital role in the field of defence and atomic energy. I would like to know how many large computers we have imported during the last year ? Secondly, since we are manufacturing mini and micro computers why can't we manufacture large computers and what steps the Government proposes to take in this regard ?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, approximately about twenty to twenty-five large computers are imported costing about Rs. 20 crores. Sir, the mini and micro processors can to a certain extent replace the large computers but at the same time the large computers act as host-systems for satellite system like micro and mini computers and thereby large computers are also needed in the country. To give an example for Civil Aviation, namely, Indian Airlines and Air India we are importing UNIVAC-1100 system so that on this large computer, the micro and mini computers act as terminals. As such, large computers are also needed in the country. We are not in a position to manufacture large computers and we do not have the technology and since the demand is only little we will continue to import these large computers.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : I would like to know whether it is a fact that some electronic experts have underlined the need of some important electronic equipment in important areas like defence to keep abreast with the latest development ? In addition the experts have also

suggested that while buying some equipments it should be seen that it is available from abroad from more than one source since a single source can any day dry up. What are the steps the Government proposes to take to improve the electronic industry especially in the field of defence of the country ?

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all aware that defence computers are a very sensitive item and it is very difficult to purchase them whether from U.S. or Soviet Union or any other country. As such, we are taking adequate measures to develop our own technology in this very sensitive area. To give you an example, the Department of Electronics has funded the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and who in collaboration with ECIL have developed a data handling system for the Indian Air Force at a cost of Rs. 6 crores. I assure you that we will take adequate measures to develop on our own as much as possible, but as regards very large computers, as I mentioned earlier, we have to depend on the import of these computers. And we are making efforts not only to buy these from United States, but are also exploring the possibility of buying them from Japan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The micro-processors is the revolution of the 1970s and 1980s and I am glad that the Minister has assured us that the country will not be left behind in the acquisition of this technology. The Minister has said that we will import these because we are not able to produce them. In view of this, I would like to know whether his attention has been drawn to numerous articles that have appeared in various magazines, for example the Telegraph of Calcutta, the Sunday magazine etc. where whole files have been reproduced to show that there seems to be an import lobby working in the Electronics Ministry and there is a tug of war which is going on. Has his attention been drawn to that ? The whole file is being reproduced there, and the self-reliance in electronics is being sacrificed by the existence of an import lobby.

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : I have

repeatedly told in this august House that our aim is for self-reliance. You can imagine that the Department of Electronics has funded Rs. 9.5 crores to ECIL and 60 other Research Institutes for the past 12 years to develop and design our own competence in computers and computer processing technology. Whatever appears in the press, we do not take notice of that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What do you mean? The whole files have been reproduced to show that there is in existence a lobby and people are claiming all kinds of access to these important people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I am also looking after the electronics. I would like to add that we will certainly look into the leakages of the files, and try to take adequate steps in this regard.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is what I wanted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : At least, the Minister said that he would look into the leakages. The previous answer was that they do not take notice of the press reports. In a democratic Government, you have to take note of whatever appears in the press.

The Government should not only be responsible, it should be responsive also. Has the Government identified the sectors where computerisation is a must? If so, what are those sectors?

Secondly, has the Government studied the impact of computerisation on the conditions of employment, because ours is a country where we have a large number of unemployed persons.

SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO : Government is fully aware about its social responsibility, but the hon. Member will agree with me that in this high technology area, if we do not take adequate precautions and move with the times, we will be left behind. With this background, we have taken steps to

introduce this computerisation only in areas like power generation where data acquisition system is required, so also in the ONGC where telemetry and telecontrol system is involved, as also for mass production with quality. I can assure the hon. Member that employment potential is not sacrificed with computerisation; only mass production with quality is there with computerisation without effecting employment potential.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The question of unemployment caused by computers has come up many times in this House. Abroad, it has been seen that not in every field, but certainly in some sections, where computers have put in, there is some dislocation in the beginning, but because of increase in efficiency, increase in productivity, ultimately there are many cases of greater employment being generated. We should keep that in view.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Indirectly.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Directly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Once you are right.

Dowry Cell

*769. **SHRI N.E. HORO :**
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dowry cell set up by Government is proving to be a non-starter;

(b) if so, the details regarding the cases reported to the cell since its inception; and

(c) the details regarding its performance?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). In pursuance of instructions issued to the Police to take serious notice of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women, an Anti-Dowry Cell was set-up in Delhi Police.

Since its inception, on 22nd January, 1983, 5 cases were received by the Anti-Dowry Cell from the Districts Police for investigation. Investigation of 4 of these cases is in hand and one case has been returned to the local Police for appropriate action. 2 of these 4 cases have been registered u/s 302 IPC and the other 2 u/s 306 IPC. Besides, 47 complaints received from the public have been looked into.

Keeping in view the number of complaints being received in the Cell, its strength has been increased.

SHRI N.E. HORO : Has the Anti-Dowry Cell which was started 2 or 3 months back, started working. The statement says that five cases were reported, five cases of death were reported ; and the action taken so far is Nil. It is still being processed. They say they received 47 complaints, about which the statement is completely silent. This Anti-Dowry Cell seems to have been established, not for preventing deaths. It is for enquiring into the cases after suicides and unnatural deaths have occurred. I would like to know from the Minister whether Government is serious about taking such steps which would prevent the system of dowry itself.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Government is very serious in effectively controlling this evil system. As you know, apart from governmental and administrative action, there must be a social awareness from the public ; and voluntary organizations must also help in detecting these cases and coming to the rescue of these unfortunate people.

With regard to these four cases—mentioned by the hon. Member—I can only say that these four cases have been investigated thoroughly, and they are at the investigation stage. Some of them have been referred to

the judicial authorities ; and we are taking all the steps to see that these cases are expedited, as early as possible. We have also established a dowry cell in the Delhi Administration. The functions of the Cell are :

- (1) To investigate cases of murder, attempt to murder, abetment to commit suicide and other forms of harassment to wives on grounds of demanding dowry. While some of such cases are investigated by the respective police stations all such cases which involve complicated investigation and cases in which the complainant is not satisfied with the progress of the case in the police stations are transferred to the Dowry Cell.
- (2) To enquire into complaints from women and their parents of harassment caused as a result of demand of dowry and advise proper legal action. In cases where an evidence to the Dowry Prohibition Act is made out, the complainant is advised to file a complaint in the court of law.
- (3) To maintain liaison with the voluntary agencies for providing help to harassed women as a result of demand of dowry.

So, even before this crime is perpetrated, the Dowry Cell is being charged with the task of enquiring into the various grievances made out by these harassed people from time to time. I may say that we are strengthening the Dowry Cell also recently ; and it is now manned by a Deputy Commissioner of Police ; two Inspectors, seven Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, five Head Constables and twelve constables.

It has been our constant endeavour to see that these deaths do not occur. We will take proper steps to see that such culprits are brought to book as immediately as they are brought to the notice of the Administration.

SHRI N.E. HORO : What I am worried about is this that you ask the Anti-Dowry Cell to enquire into the cases after the mischief is done. You have already said that these cases are being enquired into with what

results? You know the system where the police officers and others are pliable, and wherein you can purchase even justice. These cases can be hushed up, and the mischief has already been done, and suicides have taken place. That is not going to help us. What I want to know from Government is this. You said that social awareness is necessary, and that voluntary organisations should go into this. But in that direction, what has the Government done? There are so many organizations in this country. There are big temples where they collect millions of rupees. How are they being used for this type of work, i.e. for bringing about social awareness? I would like to know from Government what are the special steps taken by them, or proposed to be taken, for bringing about deterrent punishment to those people who are committing these things.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The present Dowry Prohibition Act has got several loopholes and it is not as effective and deterrent as my hon. friend has pointed out. That is why a Bill has been introduced in the Parliament and a Joint Select Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Krishna Sahi. Now, the recommendations of the Committee are engaging the attention of the Minister of Education and a Bill is pending before the House. We will ask the Education Ministry to expedite it as early as possible, to bring this Dowry (Amendment) Bill before the Parliament with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. Our effort has been to make it as stringent as possible. Now, it is not a cognizable offence. So, these are practical difficulties. That is why administration is finding it difficult to implement effectively this Dowry Prohibition Act.

SHRI G.S. REDDI : The hon. Minister in his reply has said that 47 complaints have been received from the public and they are being looked into. A complaint is received by the cell from the district police usually after the death. Whenever the public at large comes to know, whenever even the voluntary organisation comes to know that in certain families there is a problem of dowry and the possibility of death may come or suicide may come, and whenever they complain to

the cell, it should be taken most seriously. For example, when we go to the airport and get into the aircraft, if there is some telephone call saying that there is a bomb kept somewhere, then immediately so much precaution is taken because so many lives are involved. Similarly, if a complaint comes from any voluntary organisation or any person complains to the cell that in a particular family, the problem of dowry death is going to come up, it should be taken very seriously. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government of India is going to give necessary instructions to the cell that whenever they receive such complaints, they should take it very seriously.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : A reconciliation-cum-guidance bureau under the anti-dowry scheme has been set up by the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also launching publicity propaganda through various media. We have also sent elaborate instructions to the various State Governments to set up such cells in their respective States. Instructions for getting post-mortem conducted by at least two doctors in dowry death cases have also been issued. Various steps have been taken. Special Magistrates have also been detailed. Government is also seriously thinking of establishing family courts to see that these cases are taken out of the purview of the normal courts and the family courts can go into this matter and settle the dispute.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : As the hon. member has suggested we must do something about finding it out before an incident occurs. A counselling cell may not be very helpful since such women may not even be allowed to go outside the house. It depends on the conditions. This matter needs to be probed into. We must be able to check any warning that may come in. Also, this matter should be taken up publicly. All people in *mohallas* should be ever vigilant about this.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जैसा

आपने कहा कि अधिक से अधिक पुलिसकर्मी बढ़ा रहे हैं तो क्या उसमें अधिक से अधिक महिलायें भर्ती करके महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की संख्या भी बढ़ायेंगे ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप दिल्ली में प्रदेशों के स्तर पर समितियों का गठन कर रहे हैं, क्या आप जिला स्तर पर भी करेंगे ? किन-किन प्रदेशों में आपने आदेश दिए हैं और किन-किन प्रदेशों में समितियों का गठन हो चुका है ? अगर नहीं हुई हैं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसको जिला स्तर पर ले जायेंगे ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Deputy Commissioner, who is heading this cell, is a lady. The hon. Member's suggestion is very valid ; we will certainly look into this matter.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This exercise of looking into has been going on. How many times will you say it ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About the inspections, that had been done ; we will also follow them up as suggested by the hon. Member whether the instructions that have been given by the Government to various State Governments with regard to these district centres are being followed or not. We will pass on this information to the State Governments for their consideration and action.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know how many Members of Parliament have taken dowry.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri B.V. Desai.
Absent.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nityananda Misra. Not present.
Shrimati Kishori Sinha. Absent.
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

Agreement with Japan on Expansion of Durgapur Steel Project

*772. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with Japan in regard to the expansion of Durgapur Steel Project ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Mr. Speaker the answer mentions that there was no agreement reached with Japan with reference to the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant. In the month of October, 1982 it was reported in the Press that Japanese help was sought for the expansion of Durgapur Steel plant; may be that agreement might not have been reached between Japan and our Government. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a Japanese technical team had come to India some time in October, 1982 to make an on-the-spot study, comprising 12 or more members drawn from Mitsubishi, Nippon Steel and Nippon Kokan and others; which team visited the Durgapur Steel Plant from the 19th October, 1982 onwards for four days, and left for New Delhi, met the experts in SAIL ; and the team also submitted its report to the Government of India and if so, why this team was called and what were the recommendations or suggestions made by this team with reference to the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Project ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It is true that a Japanese team from Nippon Steel did visit India in October, 1982. The Durgapur Steel Plant had been in trouble ever since its erection and therefore various studies have been undertaken for rehabilitation and modernisation of the plant. In the meanwhile, MECON was entrusted with the task

of giving a Project Note on the rehabilitation and modernisation of the plant. When the Japanese visited India from 7th October, 1982 to 27th October they endorsed the entire views expressed by MECON about rehabilitation and modernisation. Rehabilitation took in replacement of equipment, which has become obsolescent; and whatever was suggested by MECON—there are various steps suggested by MECON was endorsed by the Japanese.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I would like to know whether before the Japanese team came, British Steel Corporation Overseas Services made a report to our Government which indicated an investment need of Rs. 1130 crores for development of this project? This recommendation was also processed by the experts of SAIL and submitted to the Steel Ministry. If so, what was the reaction of the Government? In spite of this report, where was the necessity for the Government of India to call another team of experts from Japan and to spend lakhs of rupees over this?

SHRI N.K.P SALVE : As I said, various studies have been undertaken because we wanted this plant to be set right. The British Team also did visit India in 1980. After they visited and we had a discussion with them, we entrusted the task to MECON and on the basis of the report of MECON we had proceeded.

MECON had suggested that whereas for rehabilitation the expenditure is to be in the vicinity of Rs. 238 crores, for purposes of modernisation in two phases, it will aggregate to Rs. 1551 crores. Since various studies are taken and technical opinion and expert opinion is always welcome in a matter like this—we never close our mind—we also called the Japanese team, who endorsed the view of the MECON. As I said, the entire work has been entrusted to MECON. We are working on the approach given by MECON.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister has admitted that from the very beginning the Durgapur Steel Plant was in trouble because of sub-standard

machinery and other things. This Japanese expert team, British expert team and MECON had recommended for rehabilitation and modernisation of the Plant. They also recommended that in order to make the DSP a viable one, its expansion is also necessary. So, on the recommendations of the Japanese team, British expert team and MECON, will the Government take a decision not only for rehabilitation and modernisation but also for expansion of the DSP, so that it can be made viable and can play its role in the development of national economy?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : By way of an answer I have hardly to add anything to what I have already said. We have already taken up the rehabilitation plan which will involve Rs. 238 crores. We are going ahead with it. The modernisation plan involves a massive investment of Rs. 1551 crores. We will take it up as soon as financial stringency is overcome.

“Danger posed to the Indian Coast by Giant Oil Slick”

*776. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ascertained facts regarding the giant oil slick, encircling the Gulf coasts, posing danger to the Indian coast;

(b) the immensity, magnitude, distance and speed of the oil slick ;

(c) whether precautionary measures, if any, have been considered and adopted by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The Government have ascertained facts regarding the giant oil slick encircling the Gulf coasts. There is no likelihood of any danger to the Indian coast.

(b) The oil is gushing into the Northern corner of the Gulf estimated at 2000-

7000 gallons per day and has caused slicks totalling nearly 3,50,000 gallons in the Gulf area.

(c) and (d). According to the scientific data available, the oil slick should settle in the middle of the Gulf. It is unlikely that oil slick will pass through the Gulf of Hormuz into the Arabian Sea/Indian Ocean. As such, the question of taking any precautionary measures does not arise. However, Government are keeping a close watch on the movement of the slicks.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह बताया है कि आयल स्लिक से संकट की कोई संभावना हमारे देश के सामने नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि नेचर का कोई भरोसा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरह के संकट से सुरक्षा के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कोई प्लान बनाया है या नहीं ?

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि दुनिया में जब भी कोई संकट आता है, तो उस पर विचार करने के लिए, उस के बारे में सोचने के लिए हमारी नेता और हमारा शासन उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इस समस्या से जो आर्थिक संकट पूरी दुनिया के सामने आया है, उस पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए कोई इन्टरनेशनल कान्फ्रेंस करने की बात हमारी सरकार सोच रही है या नहीं और उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व करने की बात वह सोच रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, at present the DG, Shipping at Bombay has a contingency plan. It is a Central coordinating authority which has about ten governmental agencies involved in dealing collectively and in a coordinated manner with this problem of oil slicks and all kinds of dumping that goes on in the ports and in the ports of India. There is Merchant Shipping Act which is now going to be revised and in that there is provision of fines which are

going to be considerably enhanced because this problem is assuming greater proportion. The Bill for amending the Merchant Shipping Act was revised. It has been passed by the Lok Sabha and is now pending in the Rajya Sabha. This is implemented by the Mercantile Marine Department which looks into the implementation aspect.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member... (*Interruptions*).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I answer the second part ?

MR. SPEAKER : Surely.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are naturally deeply concerned about the ecological damage which the oil slick may cause in the Gulf. The countries concerned have been discussing this among themselves. They also have a regional organisation called the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment. If we are approached by this organisation for help and if necessary conditions are created in which we can do something, we shall be prepared to extend whatever assistance is possible within the limits of our technical possibilities.

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आयल स्लिक की वजह से दुनिया का जो नुकसान हुआ है और काफ़ी देशों को खतरा पहुंचा है, उस का ब्यौरा क्या है और कहां तक वह नुकसान पहुंचा है ? हमारे यहां तो ऐसा संकट आए, तो फ़ीशरमैनों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो सकती है और समुद्री जीव भी काफ़ी मात्रा में नष्ट हो सकते हैं और फिर हमारे देश पर भी आर्थिक संकट आ सकता है। इसलिए हमारे देश के लोगों को रिलीफ़ देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Sir, when the hon. Member wants to know about the global position, I would say that the law of the seas is on the anvil. She also wants to know about the position regarding our own

country. We have the National Institute of Oceanography which is going into the details of the impact of any such occurrences, and regarding compensation, it is a suggestion which could be considered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is a hypothetical question.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : It is a very hypothetical question because we are firmly convinced that technically this particular oil spill almost never flows out of the Gulf.

(Interruptions)

बंगला देश से घुसपैठ

*777 श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमाओं पर कड़ी निगरानी व सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों के बावजूद 1980 से 1982 तक भारी संख्या में बंगला देश से नागरिकों की घुसपैठ हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की घुसपैठ नहीं हो, कड़े प्रबन्ध किए हैं ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी) (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, असम और मेघालय में 1.1.1980 से 31.12.1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों जिनका पता लगाया गया, की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

पश्चिम बंगाल	27,724
त्रिपुरा	24,424
असम	7,590
मेघालय	1,563

सरकार को उक्त अवधि के दौरान भारत के अन्य भागों में बड़े पैमाने पर बंगलादेशियों की घुसपैठ के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सरकार स्थिति से अवगत है और घुसपैठ रोकने के लिए सीमा पर सतर्कता कड़ी करने, सीमा बाह्य चौकियों को सुदृढ़ करने, सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा बंगलादेश राइफल के साथ सम्पर्क रखने आदि जैसे विभिन्न उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न का जवाब देखने से यह पता चलता है कि जिसको लेकर सारे देश में दुःख है और पिछले तीन सालों से सारे असम में आतंक फैला हुआ है, सारा असम विदेशियों से भरा हुआ है जिनके कारण वहां आतंक चल रहा है, वह सब इसलिए है कि वहां का, खासकर असम का बार्डर खुला हुआ है और सब से ज्यादा घुसपैठिये वहां हैं जो कि पकड़े नहीं जा रहे हैं : यह इन आंकड़ों से भी पता चलता है। आप उनको पकड़ने के लिए क्या बन्दोबस्त कर रहे हैं ? ये जो आंकड़े मन्त्रीजी ने दिये हैं ये तीन सालों के हैं जिनमें 7,590 घुसपैठिये पकड़े गये हैं जबकि असम में सबसे ज्यादा घुसपैठिये हैं। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1977 से 1979 के बीच में कितने घुसपैठिये पकड़े गये ! इन घुसपैठियों के बारे में क्या निगरानी रखी जाती है। क्या सरकार को बिहार सरकार ने भी यह सूचित किया है कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में भी विदेशियों की घुसपैठ हो रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक असम का ताल्लुक है, 1977 और 1978 के फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन वे मैं माननीय सदस्य के लिए सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

बिहार से भी हमें इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और बिहार सरकार को यह कहा गया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करे।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह बताना चाहूंगा कि वेस्ट बंगाल में जिन 27,724 घुसपैठियों का पता लगाया गया था उन सभी 27,724 घुसपैठियों को वापस कर दिया गया है। त्रिपुरा में 24,424 जो घुसपैठिये आए थे उनमें से 24,347 को वापस कर दिया गया है। असम में भी जिन लोगों को डिटेक्ट किया गया है उनमें से लगभग 5 हजार लोगों को निकाला गया है। इन घुसपैठियों को डिटेक्ट करने का एक प्रोसेस है। जब तक वह प्रोसेस पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक किसी असमिया को घुसपैठिया कह देना उचित नहीं है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is not the answer. He wanted to know whether compared to 1978-79 it is much less now.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : He knows how to put the question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have to help him.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमको जो जवाब दिया गया है और अभी जो मन्त्री जी बोले हैं उनमें फर्क है। हमको जवाब में यह बताया गया है—

“सरकार को उक्त अवधि के दौरान भारत के अन्य भागों में बड़े पैमाने पर बंगलादेशियों की घुसपैठ के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।”

अभी अभी मन्त्री जी बता रहे थे कि बिहार सरकार से सूचना मिली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : “कड़े” शब्द बीच में लिखा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : सतर्कता कड़ी करने के बारे में बताया गया है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि असम के बार्डर पर कितनी चौकियां हैं? एक चौकी से दूसरी चौकी के बीच की दूरी कितनी है?

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : आसाम बार्डर पर करीब-करीब 120 पेट्रोल पोस्ट्स हैं। एक चैकपोस्ट से दूसरे चैकपोस्ट की दूरी करीब 9 किलोमीटर थी जो अब चैकपोस्ट बढ़ाने से 3.4 किलोमीटर रह गई है। हर एक चैकपोस्ट पर कम से कम 10 व्यक्ति बराबर दौरा करते रहते हैं। इसके अलावा पेट्रोलिंग बोट्स और बोटमैन भी हैं। 13 एंजिन बोट्स को भी रिवर एरिया में काम करने के लिए तैनात किया गया है। इसके अलावा मंत्रालय में इस बारे में और ब्यौरा देने के लिए श्री कंपनी की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनाई गई थी। श्री कंपनी अंडमान-निकोबार चले गये हैं। अब श्री नैयर की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी बनाई गई है और उनको कहा गया है अप्रैल के अन्त तक इस संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दें।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। संख्या के बारे में करीब-करीब का इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम से कम संख्या बताई गई है।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : जब प्रश्न पूछा गया है तो इस तरह से करीब-करीब शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना कहां तक उचित है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कम से कम बताया गया है।

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : कम से कम नहीं बताया गया है, गोलमोल जवाब दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एग्जैक्ट नंबर के बारे में आपने जवाब देना है?

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : एक चैकपोस्ट पर कितने व्यक्ति हैं इसके बारे में एग्जैक्ट फिगर मैं आपको बाद में बता दूंगा

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम के आंदोलनकारियों से जब बातचीत हुई थी, उस समय दो प्रश्नों पर मतकथ था। एक तो यह कि और लोगों को सीमा पार से आने से रोका जाएगा। दूसरा 1971 के बाद जो लोग आये हैं उन्हें पहचाना जाएगा और वापिस भेज दिया जाएगा। आंदोलनकारी नेताओं का कहना यह है कि दोनों बातों का पालन नहीं हुआ है। यह प्रश्न सीमा के सम्बन्ध में है। क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बार्डर सील करने का प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार कर दिया है? सरकार यह कहती है कि यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि अभी भी आसाम में अवैध रूप से लोग आ रहे हैं? पश्चिम बंगाल होकर लोग आसाम आ रहे हैं! बहुत साल पहले एक चर्चा चली थी कि सीमा पर एक निर्जन पट्टी बनाई जायेगी। सीमा पर बाल्ड वायर लगाने की योजना थी। लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि असम की जनता में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है जो वहां के लोगों की समझ में आये और हमारी समझ में भी आये?

संसद सदस्यों का एक दल सीमा पार करके बंगलादेश चला गया। वहाँ पर थोड़ी देर घूमता रहा और वापिस आ गया। उनको किसी ने नहीं रोका।

श्री प्रकाशचन्द्र सेठी : यहाँ पर बंगलादेश जाने से रोकने का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am on a point of order. Is he allowing us not to have a passport ?

MR. SPEAKER : Has he got the guts to do it ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ तक चेक-पोस्ट का इन्तजाम न किया जाना या उसको सीमित किया जाना है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। एक कमेटी बनायी गयी है। इसमें, वहाँ पर बार्डर पर तार खींचने का भी प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। इसमें, दोनों सरकारों के बीच में जो जमीन है, उसको "नो-मैन्स लैंड" बनाने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है। इस प्रकार से घुसपैठियों को रोकने की पूरी कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जहाँ तक, 1971 के बाद से लोगों को निकालने का प्रश्न है, माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात को पढ़ा होगा कि असम सरकार ने ट्रिब्युनल बनाने का प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस ट्रिब्युनल के अन्दर यह भी फैसला ले लिया गया है कि, उसका चेअरमैन नॉन-आसामी होगा। बाकी, वहाँ के लोग होंगे और बाकायदा सारी जांच-पड़ताल करके जो भी इस प्रकार के अवांछनीय तत्व घुस आए हैं, उनको निकालने की कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : To my memory, there is no country in the world where the border has been completely sealed. It is not possible. If anybody demands it, it is impossible. So, the question of protecting the border should be in such a manner that the detections of foreigners are done quickly and deportation is also done quickly. This is a continuous process in Assam which is going on for the last 10 years. And there has been proof from the records of the Home Ministry.

In this house when we get questions specially from the Opposition Benches, the way it is focussed it seems that any Bengali either Hindu or Muslim is considered to be foreigner in Assam because of the hue and cry made here. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Home Minister that when he has said that the tribunals are going to be set up, what are the guidelines that are being given to the tribunals so that the citizens of India who speak Bengali—Hindus and Muslims living in that area—are not hara-

ssed unnecessarily because of the hue and cry raised at all-India level ?

The Government of India has taken no drastic steps in the border areas though the checkpoints have been increased from 32 to 99. Motor boats and speed boats have also been given for this purpose. I would like to know what specific guidelines have been given to the tribunals so that the detection and deportation is done correctly and people are not harassed unnecessarily ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question of detection and deportation arises only for foreign nationals and not for Indians.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, as far as the guidelines are concerned, first of all, the State Government has to frame them and they would send us these guidelines for our guidance. And then, we would be certainly going to issue guidelines so that it would not cause undue harassment to any person but at the same time effective steps are taken to see that foreigners are detected and deported.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, I assume this question is of a very serious national importance. The question of infiltration is everywhere. Now, you may recall that before a couple of days, I had asked one question about the thousands of Bengalis who have infiltrated into Bombay..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, on a point of order. He should correct himself. (*Interruptions.*) I want your protection.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Bangladeshis. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I entirely agree with him.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I am sorry. It was the slip of tongue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, he should not include Madrasis.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, it is Bangladeshis. I have said we are Indians

first and Indians last. I have always looked from that view point and I am never parochial throughout my life and I have maintained that stand. There is no doubt about it.

The only thing is that there was a Press report and I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister that thousands of people from Bangladesh have infiltrated into the city of Bombay and an assurance was also given that the Minister would enquire from the State of Maharashtra and he would be going to enlighten the House. As I say, infiltration is a very serious matter, I have received some letters from the citizens staying in the Western Coast, especially Salaya. They say that the local people are living completely in a reign of terror because foreigners came there and they are compelling the citizens to sell their property. If they are not going to do it, they are threatened. Will the Government enquire whether on the Western Coast near Salaya, Jamnagar, foreigners have infiltrated and whether smuggling is going on every day on a large scale ? Every day reports of press are there. Perhaps, Hon. Members are not aware of it. To check this sort of infiltration, as just now it has been said, borders must be sealed. If it is not possible, then, shall we be very much vigilant and take steps to throw out all those foreigners who have infiltrated there in Salaya, Jamnagar on the Western Coast ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Any Muslim who is speaking Bengali will be suspected. This is a dangerous thing. Why don't you mention Rajasthan, Kashmir and other areas ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : There is no question of Bengali here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why not Kashmir, why not Rajasthan and why not other areas ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : My Hon. friend must know...

MR. SPEAKER : No argument. Indian nationals can be ascertained. There is no problem,

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : On the western coast, there is infiltration from Pakistan. You must understand it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you sit down and listen now ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I think the Hon. Member had raised this question before also. Perhaps there is some misunderstanding or misquoting by him. What he means is not Bangladeshis but infiltrators from Pakistan who are coming into some parts of Saurashtra and might be to some extent in Bombay also from Bangladesh. Because borders of Maharashtra and Bangladesh are far off, the question does not arise.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : There are press reports stating that in Bombay, Bangladeshis have come. On the Western coast, Pakistanis have infiltrated. These two are separate things.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I may also first of all clarify that most of the so called infiltrators who come from Bangladesh are poorer people and they are not in a position to purchase property in Bombay. Of course, secondly...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : On the Western coast they are purchasing property.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as smuggling part is concerned, the Government has some reports about that and stern measures are being taken by the concerned Ministry to check smuggling there and to finish the smuggling gang.

Committee on Jail Reforms

*779. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Jail Reforms, headed by Shri A.N. Mulla, has made wide-ranging recommendations for all round improvement of prison administration; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee on Jail Reforms headed by Shri A.N. Mulla, has submitted its report on 31st March, 1983. The Committee has made recommendations covering various aspects of prison administration, which include amongst others, suggestions relating to fresh legislative measures, plans for renovation and remodelling of prison buildings, improvement of living conditions in prisons, strengthening of medical and psychiatric services, tightening of security and discipline, vocational training, educational facilities, correctional measures for rehabilitation of prisoners in society, segregation and treatment of undertrials and measures for expeditious disposal of cases, special treatment for women prisoners, children and young offenders, development of prison personnel, open air jails, system of remission of sentences, planning, research and development etc.

2. As prison administration is a State subject, these recommendations are proposed to be examined in consultation with the State Governments. A special cell is being constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing the recommendations.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, जेलों की दुर्दशा के समाचार अखबारों में आये दिन छपते हैं, खासतौर से बिहार, वेस्ट बंगाल और तिहाड़ जेल की नोटोरायटी बहुत मशहूर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जेल रिफार्म्स कमेंटी बनी

है उसकी जो रिकमन्डेशन्स हैं उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आप किसी समयावधि में कर देंगे या यह लम्बे तौर पर सारा मसला चलता रहेगा ? कोई समय निश्चित किया है आपने इस रिफ़ार्म्स कमेटी की रिकमन्डेशन्स के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The final report of the Committee was submitted by the Chairman to Government on 31-3-83. It has been decided that since prison is a State subject, the report may be examined in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and only thereafter it will be laid on the Table of the House. The Committee has made 58 recommendations.

Time-limit question is raised by the Hon. Member. We will ask the State Governments to expedite their proposals so that the reports may be examined in detail.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chief Ministers Conference in Delhi

*766. **SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers Conference was called to discuss vital national issues on 4 April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A meeting of the Chief Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister was convened on the Afternoon of 4th April, 1983 to discuss certain measures to tone-up administration at State level and to elicit the views of the Chief Ministers on the recommendations contained in the Backward

Classes Commission Report. The views expressed will be taken into consideration while processing for implementation the issues that come up for discussion.

Leakage of Cement meant for Government Bodies in Open Market

*770. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imported cement meant for actual users like Government and semi-Government bodies is being leaked out on a regular basis to the open market ;

(b) if so, whether the actual users are tempted to indulge in this activity since they are able to reap huge profits ;

(c) whether a large portion of cement supplies to Government projects, housing boards and repair boards is stated to be finding its way into the open market ;

(d) if so, whether Government have enquired into it ; and

(e) the details of the same and action taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Cement imported under the Import and Export Policy, 1982-83 to meet the requirements of registered Actual Users, is free from price and distribution control. Actual Users importing cement are not authorised to sell such cement ; unauthorised sale of imported cement, if any, will be in contravention of the provisions of the Import and Export Policy, 1982-83 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) to (e). No such instances are reported to the Ministry of Industry ; it is for the concerned authorities to take suitable action, if and when such instances occur.

Activities of G.S.I. in Northern Region

*774. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has reduced its activities in the Northern Region ;

(b) whether it is a fact that G.S.I. is gradually reducing drilling activities due to low output of Geological Mapping and has also reduced the activities to Circle level, which demonstrates a faulty approach ;

(c) action Government propose to intensify the work in the Northern part of the country ; and

(d) whether investigation of copper deposits at Janskar in Ladakh has been ignored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Drilling activities in connection with mineral investigations are based on the nature of mineralisation and are not necessarily proportionate with the quantum of geological mapping achieved.

(c) G.S.I. activities in the Northern Region are being carried out according to the Field Season Programmes approved every year by the Central Geological Programming Board for the whole country including this Region. These activities will be stepped up as and when required, keeping in view the national priorities and the resources available.

(d) Investigations undertaken by Geological Survey of India sometime back in Zanskar range in Ladakh revealed only sporadic mineralisation of copper in the

area. These surveys have not been abandoned.

Proposals for setting up of Industries in Karnataka

*775. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many proposals have been received from the Karnataka Government from January 1980 to January 1983 for establishment of big (heavy) industries ;

(b) the details of those proposals ;

(c) whether Government have cleared all these proposals ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). During the period from 1.1.1980 to 31.1.1983, 59 industrial licence applications have been received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act from various Karnataka State Government Undertakings for setting up of industrial units in the State of Karnataka. Of these, 34 proposals (as detailed in list A attached) have been approved and letters of intent issued and 23 proposals have been rejected. The remaining two applications are presently under consideration.

Applications for grant of letters of intent/ industrial licences are approved/rejected after taking into account various technological and locational factors.

Statement

S. No.	Regn. No.	Name of the applicant	Item of Manufacture	LI : No. & Date
1		2	3	4

Applications Received during 1980

1.	15 (80) Comp.	M/s NGEF Limited, Bangalore	High voltage circuit brackers	LI : 311/80 dt. 17.3.1980
2.	542 (80) IL	M/s Karnataka Imple- ment and Machinery Ltd.,	Forgings	LI : 397/80 27.8.1980

1

2

3

4

3.	959 (80) IL	M/s K.S.E.D.C. Ltd.,	Electronics Watches	LI : 921/80 31.12.1980
4.	1163 (80) IL	M/s K.S.E.D.C. Ltd.,	Telephone Instruments	LI : 778/80 19.12.1980
5.	1291 (80) IL	M/s Karnataka Mineral and Mnf. Co. Limited.	Cement	LI : 416/80 31.7.1981

1981

6.	9/81/IL	Sh.M. Viswanathan Director, Dte. of Sericulture.	Raw silk yarn	LI : 163/81 31.3.1981
7.	11/81/IL	M/s Karnataka Silk Inds. Corpn. Ltd.,	Silk yarn	LI : 165/81 31.3.1981
8.	10/81/IL	Sh. M. Viswanathan Director	Plain fabrics (heavy plain)	LI : 164/81 31.3.81
9.	51/81/IL	M/s NGEF Ltd.	Electrical rotating machines	LI : 775/82 20.12.82
10.	173/81/IL	M/s Visvesvarya Iron and Steel Ltd.,	PBFS and Ordinary Cement	LI : 372/81 22.6.81
11.	284/81/IL	M/s Karnataka Dairy Dev. Corpn. Limited	Milk Powder	LI : 275/81 12.5.81
12.	298/81/IL	M/s Karnataka Hand- loom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.,	Bleaching and printing of cotton fabrics	LI : 319/81 25.5.1981
13.	427/82/IL	M/s Karnataka Soaps and Detergent Ltd.,	Synthetic Detergent Products	LI : 393/81 30.6.81
14.	592/81/IL	M/s NGEF Ltd.,	Electric Motors Valve actuators	LI : 470/81 21.7.81
15.	621/81/IL	M/s —do—	Electric porcelain insulator	LI : 505/81 31.7.1981
16.	1079/81/IL	M/s Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.,	High Tensile billets	LI : 632/81 22.10.1981
17.	1188/81/IL	M/s. Karnataka State Ind. Inv. and Dev. Corporation	Tungston molyb- denun works and rods	LI : 844/82 16.11.1982
18.	1295/81/IL	M/s K.S. Electronics Dev. Corpn. Limited	Printed circuit board	LI : 335/82 12.5.1982
19.	1192/81/IL	M/s. NGEF Limited	Medium frequency induction and heat- ing equipment	LI : 103/82 20.2.1982

	1	2	3	4
20.	1348/81/IL	M/s. KSIDCL	Telephone cables	LI : 31/82 20.1.1982
21.	1417/81/IL	—do—	Ceramic tiles etc.	LI : 403/82 19.6.1982
22.	1570/81/IL	—do—	Second Generator lead acid batteries	LI : 825/81 31.12.1981
23.	1656/81/IL	M/s K. Vidyuth Karkhana Limited, Mysore	Distribution trans- former	LI : 898/81 31.12.1981
24.	1724/81/IL	M/s KSIIDCL	Sponge Iron	LI : 75/83 9.2.1983
25.	1725/81/IL	M/s —do—	Caustic soda and chlorine	LI : 914/82 21.12.1982
26.	20/81/IL	M/s Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	Sugar	LI : 153/81 31.3.1983

Applications received during 1982

27.	123 (82) IL	M/s Karnataka State IIDC Ltd.	Automotive and allied castings	LI : 245/82 8.4.1982
28.	195 (82) IL	M/s K.S. Electronics Dev. Corpn. Limited.	Colour T.V. and VCR	LI : 275/82 17.4.1982
29.	311 (82) IL	M/s Karnataka Antibio- tics and Pharmaceuticals Limited.	Doxtrose Injection	LI : 338/82 18.5.1982
30.	497 (82) IL	M/s K.S.E.D.C. Limited	High voltage resi- stors	LI : 413/82 26.6.1982
31.	500 (82) IL	M/s —do—	Closed circuit T.V. Systems	LI : 415/82 25.6.1982
32.	656 (82) IL	M/s KSIDC Limited	Doxtrose Monohydrate	LI : 806/82 3.11.1982
33.	901 (82) IL	M/s —do—	C.R. Stainless Steel razor Blades	LI : 669/82 3.9.1982
34.	129 (82) Comp.	M/s NGEF Limited	D.C. Machines	LI : 986/82 31.12.1982

**Counting of Past Service for Pensionary
Benefit of a Person from Public
Undertakings**

*778. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the case of a person who joins a Government of India undertaking from a regular department of Government of India, his past service is counted for pensionary benefit ;

(b) if so, what is the reason for not counting the past service of a person who joins a regular department of Government of India from a Government of India undertaking for pensionary benefit ; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue necessary orders for counting the past service in these cases also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Mineral Based Industries in Rajasthan

*780. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects for establishing mineral based industries in Dungarpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan where Geological Survey of India has already conducted surveys ; and

(b) the licences issued in this regard, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the mineral occurrences in Dungarpur and Banswara Districts, there is potential for small scale mineral based industries in these districts. It is understood that some small scale units are already in existence.

Sick Cement Factories

*781. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there are some sick cement factories at present ;

(b) if so, the details regarding their number, State-wise, along with their production capacity ;

(c) whether some factories have been taken over by Government ; and

(d) if so, the number of such sick cement factories taken over by Government during the last two years along with their cost and the installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Consequent on the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement with effect from 28.2.82, a number of cement units had requested that they may be recognised as 'sick' so that they could benefit from the available concession in regard to determination of levy quota. Fifteen units were declared 'sick' for the period March, 1982—March 1983, of which the relevant details are as under :—

Capacity
(in lakh tonnes)

1. Gujarat	ACC Dwarka	3.40
	ACC Sevalia	2.03
2. Rajasthan	ACC Lakheri	3.66
	Jaipur Udyog Limited	10.00
	Sawai Madhopur	

3. Bihar	ACC Khalari	1.02	
	ACC Sindri	3.05	
	Rohtas Dalmia Nagar Industries Limited	6.20	
	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Japla	2.54	
	Kalyanpur Line and Cement Works Limited, Banjari.	4.80	
	4. Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Cement Corporation	
		—Churu	4.75
—Dalla		4.32	
5. Karnataka	Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited Bhadravati	1.00	
6. Haryana	Charkhi-Dadri Unit of Cement Corporation of India	1.65	
7. Tamil Nadu	India Cement Limited, Sankar Nagar	9.13	
	Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation		
	Alangulam	4.00	

12 of these units have again requested that they be recognised as sick for the year 1983-84. Their request is being examined.

(c) No cement factories have been taken over under the provision of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of Import of Capital Goods on Indigenous Industry

*782. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the blanket permission for import of capital goods, under the scheme for import of capital goods against global tenders, even if they are indigenously available for the specified industries, has adversely hit the health of indigenous industry ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to abolish the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No blanket permission is given for import of capital goods under the scheme of global

tenders. For some specified priority industries a special procedure has been laid down for consideration of such applications in the import-export policy. In order to afford an opportunity to the indigenous manufacturers, the intending importers are required to follow the advertisement procedure also and await responses. The applications for import, if desired are carefully scrutinised by the Empowered Committee set up in the Department of Heavy Industry, which takes into account all aspects including availability of capital goods from indigenous sources, price, specifications, delivery period, etc. In order to help the indigenous suppliers of equipment, liberal import of raw materials and components is allowed with a rate of duty not exceeding that applicable to the concerned capital goods. Thus, there is no question of this procedure adversely hitting the health of the indigenous industry.

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

Setting up of Factories for manufacturing Newsprint from Bagasse

*783. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up two factor-

ies, one at Nainital (U.P.) and the other at Datia (Bihar), for manufacture of newsprint from bagasse ;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to set up similar factories in Maharashtra which produce enough bagasse and has the largest number of co-operative sugar factories ; and

(c) by what time a decision for locating a factory in Maharashtra will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An application has been submitted by the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra for setting up a bagasse based Newsprint/Paper Project in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The exact location would be finalised by the applicant in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra and other agencies involved in the project.

Permission to Birlas for entry in Ceramic Industry

*784. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a change in Government policy for allowing foreign collaborations to the large industrial houses for entry in the low priority sector where no foreign collaboration was considered necessary ;

(b) whether a large industrial house, a Birla company, is being allowed entry in the low priority sector ; and

(c) how the import of foreign know-how is being allowed in the low priority ceramic industry viz. crockery, tiles and sanitary-wares when such know-how has been developed and is available in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An MRTP/FERA Co. is not allowed to set up capacities in non-Appendix I Industries except with substantial export

obligation. The extent of such export obligation generally is 60% in the case of non-appendix I Industries and 75% for industries reserved for the Small Scale Sector. For undertaking an export obligation of this magnitude, foreign collaboration may become necessary.

M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd. belonging to the Birla Group have submitted three applications for setting up units for manufacture of ceramic items, namely, (1) glazed tiles, (2) sanitaryware and (3) vitreous china and Bone China. They have also offered to undertake substantial export obligation. A final decision in regard to these applications is yet to be taken.

Paddar Mines in Jammu and Kashmir

*785. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the neglect and scattering of Sapphires at Paddar mines in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) the efforts to be made to develop and exploit the full potentialities of the Paddar deposit which commands highest veneration and price all over the world ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware that the Paddar Mines have not been worked for some years and that the State Government are considering possibilities of resuming mining operations.

Purchase of second hand outmoded D.M.T. Plant

8743. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken cognizance of purchase of second hand

outmoded DMT Plant by a giant Indian Textile Co. from USA ; and

(b) whether purchase of such plants is in keeping with present Government policies regarding import of second hand machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Presuming that the reference is to the import of a second-hand D.M.T. plant by M/s. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., it may be mentioned that approval to import capital goods (including second-hand machinery) was granted in April, 1979 after Government had satisfied themselves that the condition of the second-hand plant was satisfactory.

खनिज गवेषण निगम के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर द्वारा गैस्ट हाउस का प्रयोग

8744. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खनिज गवेषण निगम के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर एवं डायरेक्टर (टेक्नीकल) को गवेषण और परियोजनाओं के कार्य का अनुभव नहीं है;

(ख) क्या खनिज गवेषण निगम के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर अपने निवास स्थान, गैस्ट हाउस में बनाए हुए हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या यह सार्वजनिक उद्यम ब्यूरो के मानदंडों के विपरीत है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि 76 वर्ष की उम्र वाले अधिकारी भी निगम के पदाधिकारी हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) खनिज गवेषण निगम के अपने अतिथि गृह के एक हिस्से में अपने प्रबंध निदेशक को

रहने के लिए जगह दी है । सरकारी मार्गदर्शी नियमों के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम अपने शीर्षस्थ पदाधिकारियों को अपने स्वामित्व वाले भवन में या किराए पर भवन लेकर आवास की व्यवस्था कर सकता है । प्रबंध निदेशक के रिहायसी कब्जे का क्षेत्र और उसका किराया सरकारी मार्गदर्शी नियमों के अन्दर है ।

(ग) निगम में कार्यरत किसी भी व्यक्ति की आयु 76 वर्ष नहीं है ।

Reversion of Deputationists to their Parent States/Departments in RAW

8745. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the Times of India dated 17th March, 1983 under the caption 'RAW Staff body for end to deputation' ;

(b) whether cadres of various officers/ staff have been formed and option of the staff taken ;

(c) whether cadres rules have been formulated and being implemented ; and

(d) steps being taken to send back the deputationists to their parent States/Departments ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cadre Rules have been formulated and are in the process of being implemented.

(d) It is not intended to revert all deputationists to their parent States/Departments. Keeping in view the special requirements of the organisation, deputationists will continue to be needed.

Review of Progress Made by Union Territories under 20-Point Programme

8746. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress made in implementing of 20-Point Economic Programme by Union Territories has been reviewed ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in implementing the 20-point economic programme in the Union Territories ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statements giving the progress of the Programme in the Union Territories are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6507/83].

Under Utilization of Funds for Industrial Development by Tamil Nadu

8747. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI :
SHRI K.B.S. MANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Industrial development in "Tamil Nadu" towards subsidy and under budget allotment during 1980-81 to 1982-83 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government have not fully utilised the above amount ; and

(c) if so, under what circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, Rs. 5,39,03,009, Rs. 2,63,26,739 and Rs. 3,77,74,267 respectively were reimbursed to the Government of Tamil Nadu in respect of Central Investment Subsidy disbursed to industrial units set up in notified backward areas.

(b) and (c). The Central Investment Subsidy is reimbursed to the State Governments/UTs on receipt of claims certifying that the subsidy has been disbursed to the industrial units. As the subsidy is not sanctioned in advance, the question of

Tamil Nadu Government not having fully utilised the amount, does not arise.

Casual Labour/Muster Roll Employees

8748. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that casual labour/muster roll employees are being appointed by his Ministry and Department/subordinate offices under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Subordinate Office under his Ministry ;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labour or muster roll employees for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Lok Ayukta by States

8749. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States which have not set up Lok Ayuktas to go into the charges of corruption against politicians and officials ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to persuade them to set up Lok Ayuktas in their States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) As per information available, the States of Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have appointed Lokayuktas and the remaining States are yet to set up the institution of Lokayukta.

(b) The matter is primarily the concern of the State Governments.

Loss of Production due to Strikes and Lock-outs in Industries

8750. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has suffered production loss during the year 1982-83 due to strikes, lock-outs in industrial establishments ; and

(b) if so, the sector-wise loss of production (private and public undertakings) and the steps Government have taken to increase the production in the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The information on production loss is maintained calendar-year-wise. According to reports received at Labour Bureau from State Governments and Union Territories, the estimated production loss due to strikes and lock-outs during 1982 was Rs. 174.69 crores of which Rs. 57.08 crores were in public sector and Rs. 117.61 crores were in private sector.

Since 1980, Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include :

1. Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years ;
2. Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential.
3. Permitting capacities on the basis of the best production achieved by the units with due protection to small scale sector, etc.

4. De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy.
5. Special attention to the development of industries in 'No Industry Districts' and notified backward areas.
6. Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Department of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.
7. Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy is a continuous exercise.
8. The Union Budget for 1983-84 contains certain proposals aimed to encourage higher production.
9. Government have decided that the present ceiling of investment at Rs. 3 crores for registration instead of licensing, will be raised to Rs. 5 crores, while keeping the other conditions intact.
10. Government have decided that the existing scheme of incentives should be suitably enlarged and streamlined to stimulate further investment in the industrially backward areas.

Requirement of Lead in the Country

8751. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the requirement of lead in the country annually ;
- (b) the quantity of lead produced in the country annually ;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to set up a lead factory in India ; and
- (d) if so, the site selected and the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The present annual requirement of lead, both primary and secondary, in the country is about 75,000 MT.

(b) Production of primary and secondary lead in the country during 1982-83 was 22,895 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a proposal to set up a zinc-lead smelter complex with a capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes zinc and 35,000 tonnes primary lead per annum at a site near Village Chanderiya in the District of Chittorgarh (Rajasthan). The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government for an investment decision.

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 के अन्तर्गत निकाले गए दस्तावेज

8752. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय विभाग ने वर्ष 1982 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में अपेक्षित कितने विभिन्न दस्तावेज निकाले;

(ख) ऐसे दस्तावेजों में से कितने द्विभाषी और कितने केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए;

(ग) जो दस्तावेज केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाले गए, उन्हें नियमतः द्विभाषी रूप में न निकालने के क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि भविष्य में ऐसे सभी दस्तावेज राजभाषा अधिनियम की उपर्युक्त धारा के अनुसार द्विभाषी रूप में निकाले जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री एन० के०पी० साल्वे) (क) और (ख) : वर्ष

1982 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) के अन्तर्गत इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी किए गए विभिन्न दस्तावेजों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

सामान्य आदेश	729
अधिसूचनायें	215
प्रशासनिक तथा	4
अन्य प्रतिवेदन	

संसद के सदन अथवा सदनों में सभी कागजात हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी, दोनों भाषाओं में प्रस्तुत किए गए थे।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Infiltration by Foreigners

8753. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners who have infiltrated into the country in each of the last three years and in the current year into each of the border districts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Eastern Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura ;

(b) how many of them have got for themselves ration cards, names enrolled in voter lists and have acquired immovable property in each district of the above States ; and

(c) the steps taken to deport them and to seal the borders for effective check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Approval of Foreign Collaborations

8754. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(b) the number of foreign collaborations approved by Government in 1982 ;

(b) the total foreign equity investment in those collaborations ;

(c) the names of the foreign countries with which new collaborations have been approved ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). 590 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the year 1982. Out of these, 113 involved foreign equity amounting to Rs. 6280.57 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The particulars of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Safeguarding Rights of Linguistic Minorities

8755. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to safeguard the rights of linguistic minorities in various States ; and

(b) whether the Minorities Commission has gone into the matter of the Malayalees, Telegus and Kannadigas in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) In addition to the various constitutional safeguards to the linguistic minorities including the Organisation of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities set up in terms of Article 350B of the Constitution, the Minorities Commission set up by the Government *vide* their Resolution dated 12.1.1978 provide an adequate infra-structure for protecting and safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities in various States.

(b) The minorities Commission has taken up the representations received from the linguistic minorities in Tamil Nadu with the State Government.

State Bills Pending with Centre for Assent

8756. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Bills passed by different State Legislatures pending at the Centre for President's assent till 31 March, 1983, giving the names of the Bills with State-wise break-up ;

(b) reasons for keeping the Bills pending ;

(c) whether there is any time limit for taking any decision on such Bills by the Centre ; and

(d) if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). Normally the Bills received for the president's assent are disposed of quickly. In some cases, however, because of certain ambiguities in the Bill, or on some such other relevant considerations, clarifications are sought from the State Governments. In such cases, it may take sometime to settle the matter finally. No time limit can be indicated by which a decision can be taken. As on March 31, 1983, 38 Bills were pending. State-wise break-up of these Bills is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Break up of State Legislation Pending President's Assent as on 31st March, 1983

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Bill, 1982.

BIHAR

1. The Cr.P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.

2. The I.P.C. (Bihar Amendment) and the Cr. P. C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
4. The Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd, (KEW) (Acquisition and Management) Bill, 1982.
5. The Bihar Homeopathic Medical Education Institution (Regulation and Control) Bill, 1982.
6. The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
7. The Bihar Worksmen's Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

HARYANA

1. The Pepsu Tenancy and Agriculture Land (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Punjab Security of Land Tenancy (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1982.

KERALA

1. The Kerala Casual Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977.
2. The Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979.
3. The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978.

KARNATAKA

1. The Essential Commodities (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1976.
2. The Karnataka Marriages (Registration and Misc. Provision) Bill, 1976.
3. The Karnataka State Civil Services Bill, 1979.
4. Karnataka Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981.

5. Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition Amendment) Bill, 1981.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Madhya Pradesh Shram Kalyan Nidhi Vidheyak 1982.

MAHARASHTRA

1. Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1979.
2. Maharashtra Drinking Water Supply (Acquisition) Bill, 1983.
3. Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Further Interim Protection to Occupiers from Eviction and Recovery of Arrears of Rent) (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1983.

NAGALAND

1. Rules for Administration of Justice and Police in Nagaland (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982.

ORISSA

1. The Orissa Apartment Ownership Bill, 1982.
2. The Orissa Protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Interest in Trees) Bill, 1981.

PUNJAB

1. The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Armed Restriction of Unregulated Development Amendment Bill, 1982.

RAJASTHAN

1. The Motor Vehicles (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1982.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1982.

3. The Rajasthan Corneal Grafting Bill, 1982.

TAMIL NADU

1. The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Amendment Bill, 1981.
2. Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.
3. The Tamil Nadu Recognition of State Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicine Bill, 1983.
4. The Industrial Disputes (T.N.) Amendment Bill, 1983.
5. The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Protection from Eviction) Bill, 1983.

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
2. The West Bengal Land Acquisition Bill, 1981.
3. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981.
4. The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal Loader, Godownman and other Workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.

Coaching Centres for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates Appearing for IAS/IFS/IPS

8757. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates having qualified in IAS, IFS, IPS and Allied Services during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether Government are running any coaching classes for SC and ST candidates intending to appear for the above mentioned tests and interviews ; and

(c) if so, details of such coaching centres,

State-wise with the number of students for the last three years, Centre-wise and State-wise, showing the number of SC and ST candidates separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Information for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 is given below :

	1979 Examination	
	SC	ST
IAS	15.5	7.1
IFS	15.0	10.0
IPS	15.0	6.20
CS	14.25	9.7
1980 Examination		
IAS	14.8	7.9
IFS	15.0	5.0
IPS	15.5	7.10
CS	14.66	8.52
1981 Examination		
IAS	15.5	7.17
IFS	13.1	6.2
IPS	12.16	7.1
CS	15.00	7.2

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Available information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—6508/183]

Closure of Engineering Goods Units

8758. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some cases of small units producing engineering goods that have closed down due to shortage of raw materials ;

(b) if so, the number of such units located in industrially backward districts ; State-wise ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Such instances have not been brought to the notice of Government. However, the availability of raw materials required by engineering industries has been generally satisfactory throughout the country.

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

Production of cement in the country

8759. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cement produced in the country as on 1 April, 1983, State-wise in the public, private and cooperative sectors separately ;

(b) how does it compare with the total

requirement as on this date and what are the steps taken by Government to increase the production to meet the full requirement ; and

(c) the likely date by which the country would achieve self-sufficiency in the production of cement ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A Statement giving the details is attached.

(b) The Working Group on Cement Industry (1980-85) had, on the basis of certain assumptions, indicated a projected demand of around 32 million tonnes of cement by 1982-83. Every effort is being made to make available the requisite infra-structural inputs to the industry, to the extent possible to maximise production and setting up of additional capacities.

(c) Though no specific date for self-sufficiency in cement has been determined, the availability position is expected to ease considerably by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan Period.

Statement

Statement showing production of cement during 1982-83 statewise and Sectorwise

(In Lakh Tonnes)

S. No.	State	Qty. Produced on 1.4.1983 (1982-1983)		
		In Public Sector	In Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.52	—	0.52
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.88	—	1.88
3.	Haryana	1.40	5.13	6.53
4.	Uttar Pradesh	9.32	—	9.32
5.	Rajasthan	—	25.36	25.36
6.	Assam	1.57	—	1.57
7.	Bihar	—	17.17	17.17
8.	Orissa	4.27	4.02	8.29

1	2	3	4	5
9.	West Bengal	—	3.48	3.48
10.	Meghalaya	0.83	—	0.83
11.	Gujarat	—	18.57	18.57
12.	Maharashtra	—	7.74	7.74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9.74	40.46	50.20
14.	Andhra Pradesh	2.66	31.75	34.41
15.	Tamil Nadu	5.28	24.23	29.51
16.	Karnataka	2.92	13.33	16.25
TOTAL		40.39	191.24	231.63 (Provisional)

NOTE : No Cement factories have yet been set up in the Co-operative Sector.

Crisis in Titaghar Paper Mill

8760. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in Titaghar Paper Mill (TPM) ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to takeover that paper mill ; and

(c) if so, when that paper mill is going to be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Titaghar Paper Mills are facing various problems due to industrial disputes, shortage of raw material, obsolescence of equipment and financial difficulties.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have no proposal under consideration to take over the management of the unit under the IDR Act.

Select list for Grade IV of ISS

8761. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the violation of the instructions issued *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 22011/3/76-Estt. (D), dated the 24 December, 1980 while drawing up the Select List for Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service resulted in the supersession of more than 125 persons appearing below S. No. 63 onwards of the Feeder List Post-holders in Grade IV of the ISS thus disturbing the *inter se* seniority ;

(b) whether this action led to the promotion of junior personnel in the original Feeder List to Grade III of the ISS in early April, 1983 consequent upon their having been given higher ranking over their seniors in the Select List for Grade IV drawn in December, 1982 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what action is proposed to be taken to set matters right and give due weightage to the seniority in the Feeder List particularly when chances for promotion to Grade III for this service are very meagre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Attention is invited to the replies given to Parts (a), (e) and (f) of Unstarred Question No. 8062 answered on the 20th April, 1983. According to the Indian Statistical Service

Rules, promotions to Grade IV of the Service are required to be made on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority. In this process, some supersessions are inevitable. Further, promotions to Grade III are made on the basis of seniority in Grade IV and not on the basis of ranking in the Feeder List. Accordingly, the question of setting-right matters or giving any weightage in seniority in the feeder list would not arise.

Promotion of Departmental Promotees to Grade III of Indian Statistical Service

8762. SHRI G.S. REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 14 departmental promotees have been appointed to Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service early this month out of 63 regularised by D.P.C. in Grade IV of the Service in December, 1982 ;

(b) whether the promotion list for Grade III contains names of certain persons who did not appear in the earlier Select List of Grade IV drawn up in 1969 and have not worked as Assistant Director in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 p.m. even for a year ;

(c) whether he will place on the Table a complete list of persons promoted to Grade III, their length of service in the above scale their ranking in the Integrated Feeder List prepared for regularisation in Grade IV in December, 1982 ; and

(d) the number of vacancies presently left in Grade III in various offices and what steps are being taken to fill them up from the departmental promotees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Select List for promotion to Grade III of the Indian Statistical Service prepared recently includes the names of 14 of the 63 officers placed in the Select List prepared in November, 1982 for promotion to Grade IV of the Service.

(b) No, Sir. No Select List for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service was prepared in 1969.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Four vacancies in Grade III remain unfilled. These will be filled from out of the next Select List for promotion to Grade III of the Service.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Date of appointment to Grade IV.	Sl. No. in the integrated feeder list.
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri J.L. Kapoor	November 1982	23
2.	Shri Pritpal Singh	—do—	64
3.	Shri V. Rama Rao	—do—	93
4.	Shri K.G. Nathani	—do—	123
5.	Shri O.P. Khatri	—do—	142
6.	Shri R.C. Vaish	—do—	151
7.	Shri S.C. Sahai	—do—	193
8.	Shri R.B. Bhale	April 1983	2

1	2	3	4
9.	Shri Harish Chandra	July 1979	Direct Recruit
10.	Shri R.V. Ramanamurthy	November 1982	3
11.	Shri P.C. Mohanan	July 1979	Direct Recruit
12.	Shri S.K. Shivnani	November 1979	—do—
13.	Shri Pradeep Maria	July 1979	—do—
14.	Shri N.P. Varia	December 1982	4
15.	Shri Chandan Bandopadhyay	July 1979	Direct Recruit
16.	Shri K.S.R.K.V. Prasada Rao	—do—	—do—
17.	Dr. Gulab Singh	November 1979	—do—
18.	Shri R.P. Sawhney	November 1982	6
19.	Shri K. Narayanan Unni	July 1979	Direct Recruit
20.	Dr. N.P. Singh	—do—	—do—
21.	Shri Prem Parkash	November 1982	7
22.	Shri Biswajit De	July 1979	Direct Recruit
23.	Km. Sudha Khosla	—do—	—do—
24.	Shri Sunil Kumar Jain	—do—	—do—
25.	Shri M.T. Devesia	November 1982	9
26.	Kum. Amarjeet Kaur	July 1979	Direct Recruit
27.	Shri M.K. Chattopadhyay	—do—	—do—
28.	Shri G. Subramaniam	—do—	—do—
29.	Shri M.N. Chari	November 1982	11
30.	Shri Thomas Mathew	July 1979	Direct Recruit
31.	Shri N.K. Nangia	—do—	—do—

Manufacturing of Sanitary-ware in the Country

8763. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total licensed capacity for the manufacture of sanitary-ware in the country both of organised and small scale sector ;

(b) the installed capacity of the various units in the organised sector ;

(c) the details of installed capacity in the small scale sector ; and

(d) the reasons as to why census of pro-

duction for the small scale industry for this item has not been brought up to-date ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). There are ten units in the Organised Sector engaged in the manufacture of sanitary-ware with a total installed capacity of 36,740 tonnes against a capacity of 41,620 tonnes covered by Industrial Licences/Registration with the Director General of Technical Development. As regards units in the Small Scale Sector, as per Census of Small Scale units registered with State Directorates of Industries conducted in 1973-74, there were 65 units manufacturing sanitary-ware with capacity for a value of Rs. 1.40 crores. A

scheme of sample survey of small scale units registered with Directors of Industries for updating the data collected during the census of 1973-74 is about to begin.

**Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers/
Casual Labourers in N.D.M.C.**

8764. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any order was received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the year 1979, which was issued by the Deptt. of personnel and Administrative Reforms regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers appointed by N.D.M.C. in their various Departments ;

(b) whether these orders have not so far been implemented by N.D.M.C. ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what action his Ministry propose to take it get these orders implemented in N.D.M.C. at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms orders on the subject issued in 1979, relate to engagement of additional staff on daily wages basis in different Ministries/ Departments. No such orders were received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Contents of the Office Memoranda issued by the Deptt. of personnel and Administrative Reforms on this subject are being brought to the notice of the N.D.M.C. The Muster Roll workers are appointed by the Committee on jobs of purely casual nature. As soon as the work is completed, the Muster Roll labour is also disbanded. However, those Muster Roll workers, who have completed 240 days of Muster Roll service in a year, are considered for regularisation on the basis of their seniority subject to availability of regular posts.

Visit of Indian Scientists to China

8765. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and China for the visit of Indian scientists to that country ;

(b) if so, the particulars of scientists selected for the purpose ;

(c) when the first batch is expected to leave India, duration of their stay in China and the fields to be covered ;

(d) whether this programme is unilateral or bilateral ; and

(e) how much expenditure is expected to be incurred and how it will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no formal agreement between the two countries for the visit of Indian scientists to China. However, efforts have been made to extend Sino-Indian scientific relations through exchange visits by scientific delegations in various fields. These have included visits of Indian teams in the field of Environmental Sciences ; Medical Sciences ; Agricultural Sciences ; Seismology, Earthquake Engineering and Earthquake Prediction.

(b) and (c). The composition of these delegations were as follows :

1. Environmental Sciences (September 14th to October 2nd, 1981)

- (i) Shri B.B. Vohra, Chairman, NCEP (Leader)
- (ii) Shri Digvijay Singh, MP (Member)
- (iii) Shri Kukdeep Matthai (Member)
- (iv) Shri L.M. Nath (Member)

2. Medical Sciences (November 1981)

- (i) Secretary, Department of Health (Leader)
- (ii) Director General, Indian Council

of Medical Research (Member)

- (iii) Director, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
(Member)

3. Agricultural Sciences (August 1982)

- (i) Dr. O.P. Gautam, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Leader)
Members : Specialists in Crops, Fisheries, Forestry and Irrigation.

4. Seismology, Earthquake Engineering and Earthquake Prediction (August 23—September 7, 1982).

- (i) Prof. Jaikrishna, University of Roorkee (Leader)
(ii) Shri H.M. Chaudhary (Member)
(iii) Dr. L.S. Shrivastava (Member)
(iv) Dr. D.K. Rakshit (Member)

A senior level Indian scientific delegation was deputed by the Indian National Science Academy, INSA, to visit China from November 20—December 2, 1982 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The delegation consisted of :

- (i) Prof. M.G.K. Menon (Leader)
(ii) Dr. D. Lal (Member)
(iii) Dr. A.P. Mitra (Member)
(iv) Dr. C.N.R. Rao (Member)
(v) Dr. M.M. Sharma (Member)
(vi) Dr. (Mrs.) Archana Sharma (Member)
(vii) Dr P.K. Iyenger (Member)

(d) The programme is bilateral and from the Chinese side, visits made to India related to the fields of Coal Mining, Chemistry of Natural Products and Drug Research, Seismology, Earthquake Engineering and Earthquake Prediction and Palaeobotany. The Chinese have also attended the annual sessions of the Indian Science Congress at Varanasi (1981) and Mysore (1982). Besides these, exchange visits have also taken place under the auspices of UN and other international bodies. From the Indian side, such visits have included the fields of Electronics,

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Remote Sensing, Digital Image processing Techniques. From the Chinese side, a 11 member delegation in Science Policy Management visited India under the United Nations Financial System for Science and Technology Development.

(e) For the exchange visits, while the International airfare is met by the sending country, the local hospitality costs are provided by the host country.

Dispute on Installation of Idol in Mangaladevi Temple

8766. SHRI D. S. A. SIVA-PRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamilnadu had made any request on 24 March, 1983 to Government for Central intervention in the dispute with Kerala Government about the installation of Durga Idol in the Mangaladevi temple ; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and response of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have brought to the notice of the Central Government the reported installation of an idol of Durga in the Mangaladevi temple. The Government of Kerala have been addressed in the matter.

Government Servants under Suspension in Delhi

8767. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to find out as to how many Government servants in Delhi are under suspension and since when and who can be easily called back to duty without detriment to the investigation, inquiry etc. or re-emphasise on the disciplinary authorities the need to exercise optimum care in prolonging the

suspension period than absolutely necessary in public interest ; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Instructions exist to the effect that Government servants should not be kept under suspension for unduly long periods and that cases of suspension should be reviewed to see whether continued suspension is really necessary. These instructions are reiterated from time to time. It is thus for the competent authority to review the cases of suspension ; as such there is no proposal before Government to review the cases of Government servant under suspension in Delhi.

गोली कांडों में मारे गए और घायल हुए व्यक्ति

8768. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन घटनाओं का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है, जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी, 1982 से 10 अप्रैल, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को गोली चलानी पड़ी; और

(ख) उनमें मारे गए और घायल हुए व्यक्तियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहारंजन लास्कर) (क) और (ख) : देश में राज्य-वार पुलिस को कितनी बार गोली चलानी पड़ी, इसकी संख्या के बारे में कोई आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित नहीं किये जाते क्योंकि ये मामले राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित हैं ।

Prescribed for Prathma Examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag

8769. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :
SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5854 on 6th April 1983 re : recognition to 'Prathma Examination' conducted by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Central Government Services and state :

(a) the number of subjects and the papers in each subject prescribed for 'Prathma Examination' of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag ;

(b) whether English is a compulsory subject for passing the said examination ;

(c) if so, whether the standard of Prathma Examination is equivalent to the Matriculation and High School Examination conducted by the recognised institutions in the country ; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Prathma Examination is not considered equivalent to the Matriculation Examination, as millions of rural people who appear at this examination and pass it every year, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

8770. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The languages not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but recognised by Sahitya Academy ;

(b) what is the total number of persons speaking such languages in the country on the basis of 1981 census ; and

(c) the number of persons speaking various languages as mother tongue or using them as second languages in Bihar, district-wise, on the basis of 1981 census ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Sahitya

Academy has recognised the following seven languages not included in the Eighth Schedule in which its programme is implemented :

1. Dogri.
2. English.
3. Maithili.
4. Manipuri.
5. Konkani.
6. Nepali and
7. Rajasthani.

(b) and (c). The language-wise Census data as per 1981 has not yet become available.

Target set by Mineral Exploration Corporation

8771. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. for both drilling and mining in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the target has been achieved in that year ; and

(c) if so, the details of the achievement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) At the Budget Estimate stage of 1982-83, a target of 1,82,200 metres of drilling and 10,500 metres of mining was fixed by the MEC. At the revised estimate stage, taking into account the actual needs of the different projects on hand and the trend of work, the 1982-83 targets for both drilling and mining were revised to 1,85,700 metres and 9,690 metres respectively.

(b) The revised targets for both drilling and mining have not only been achieved but exceeded.

(c) 1,89,371 metres of drilling and 9,842 metres of mining were achieved during 1982-83, which represent increases of 30% and 38% over the achievements of the previous year.

लखीमपुर खीरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित करना

8772. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर खीरी जिले को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले के रूप में घोषित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय निवेश राज सहायता योजना अथवा सावधि ऋण देने वाले संस्थानों से रिशायती वित्त की प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के लखीमपुर खीरी जिले को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित नहीं किया गया है। इस जिले में विभिन्न सूचकों के सूचकांक राज्य के औसत सूचकांक से अधिक पाए गए थे इसलिए यह जिला उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य के लिए निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी नहीं कर पाया।

Setting up of pollution free industry in Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri and Uttarkashi, U.P.

8773. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps or undertake leadership role in establishing pollution free industry on the Swiss pattern in the Zero Industry Districts of Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri and Uttarkashi in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the full details of Government position in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Paper

8774. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various types of News Prints and other qualities of paper were being imported from various countries during 1.2.1980 to 31.3.1983 ;

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

(c) what is the target of import during 1.5.1983 to 31.12.1983, 1984 and 1985 ;

(d) what was the production of various types of paper in the country during 1.2.1982 to 31.3.1983 ;

(e) what is the requirement of the country at present ; and

(f) steps Government have taken for more production of paper in the country so that import can be minimised ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The details of import of paper and newsprint during the last few years are as follows :

Year	Paper, Paper Board etc.		Newsprint	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. crores)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (in Rs. crores)
1979-80	50,157	39.14	3,12,390	118.45
1980-81	90,523	64.98	3,06,000	128.98
1981-82	24,793	27.21	3,16,000	159.83
	(April-September)			
1982-83 (estimated)	Not yet available		2,06,000	140.00

(c) The quantity of newsprint to be imported is worked out year by year keeping in view the demand and the estimated indigenous production. During 1983-84, import of newsprint is estimated at 1.60 lakh tonnes. As regards cultural paper, the present indigenous production is adequate to meet the demand, except for certain varieties of speciality papers.

(d) The production of paper during 1982-83 is estimated as 12.49 lakh tonnes.

(e) The estimated demand for newsprint during 1983-84 is 3.50 lakh tonnes. The Planning Commission's estimate of the demand for paper and paper board by 1984-85 is 15.00 lakh tonnes.

(f) Efforts are being made to increase production of newsprint by improving capacity utilisation of the existing newsprint

manufacturing units. Additional capacities for manufacture of newsprint in the country have also been licensed/approved to the extent of 1.74 lakh tonnes per annum. With regard to paper and paper board, the present installed capacity of the country and the additional capacity under implementation are considered adequate to meet the country's demand during the next few years.

Girls Arrested under S.I.T.A.

8775. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 13 April, 1983, two girls residents of Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi have been arrested under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act by the Crime Branch ;

(b) the reasons of their arrest and the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken against them ;

(d) how many girls and women have been arrested from various parts of Delhi and Delhi villages under various other Acts like above during 1 February, 1980 to 15 April, 1983 and the details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken to eliminate and wipe off such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The arrests have been made under sections 4/8 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Girls and Women Act. The investigation of the case is in progress.

(d) The figures of arrests made during this period are mentioned below :

1.2.80 to 31.12.80	272
1.1.81 to 31.12.81	187
1.1.82 to 31.12.82	181
1.1.83 to 15.4.83	44

(e) A Special Cell is functioning in the Delhi Police to curb such activities. Surprise checks/raids are conducted to detect women indulging in prostitution.

Chief Personnel Manager in Vizag Steel Plant

8776. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Personnel Manager in the Vizag Steel Plant has been appointed ; and

(b) if so, whether he belongs to the Andhra Pradesh State cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Issue of Lal Dora Certificate by Revenue Officials in Delhi

8777. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
KUMARI PUSPA DEVI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of revenue officials are illegally issuing Lal Dora certificates to villagers in the Capital ;

(b) if so, how many revenue officials have been found in such fictitious transactions during the last six months ; and

(c) action contemplated by Government against the revenue officials found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). In the year 1981, complaints alleging issue of fictitious Lal Dora Certificates were received by the Delhi Administration and enquiries were conducted on receipt of these complaints. The Administration has reported that two Kanungos and four patwaris were found involved in the issue of these Certificates and Disciplinary action against them is in progress. According to the Administration, no such case involving revenue officials has come to notice during the last six months.

Import of second hand Paper Plants

8778. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will allow to import second hand paper plants if the cost of those plants is much lower than the indigenously manufactured plants ; and

(b) the policy on the import of such plants if they are to be installed in the backward areas of Rayalaseema Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Having regard to the stage of development

and capacity of the indigenous paper machinery building industry, which is in a position to offer plant and equipment covering the entire range of requirements, Government are not encouraging import of second hand paper machinery.

Funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan

8779. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government have taken decision to make available the funds from the State sector outlays ; contribution from Central Ministries/Departments, Special Central Assistance from his Ministry ; and Institutional finances during Annual Plans and Sixth Five Year Plan for Tribal sub-plan and Special Component Plan ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by his Ministry with all Central Ministries/Departments for identification of schemes and programmes and quantification of funds from divisible schemes and programmes of the Ministries for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan envisage the flow of funds from all these four sources.

(b) The Central Ministries concerned with development have been asked to take up schemes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and also to quantify funds for these two categories. A continuous dialogue is being maintained with these Ministries to ensure the quantification of funds.

Seminar on Rape Law

8780. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Seminar on Rape Law held on 15 March, 1983 in New Delhi in which the inadequacy of the law to effecti-

vely prevent the crime against women was high-lighted ;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions made therein ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto by way of making it more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Times of India dated 16th March, 1983 on a seminar on Rape Law organised in New Delhi on 15.3.1983.

(b) The suggestions made in the Seminar have not been received by the Government.

(c) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament. The report of the Joint Committee has been furnished and is engaging the attention of Government.

Murder in Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi

8781. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the murder that took place in Kidwai Nagar, Quarter No. C-394, New Delhi on 10 November, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether the case is still pending with the Defence Colony Police Station ; and

(c) how much time it will take to transfer this particular case to CBI in view of the fact that the Defence Colony Police have absolutely failed to arrest the real culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). On 10.11.1982 at 5.55 P.M. information was received at Police Station Defence Colony about incident of burning at C-394 Kidwai Nagar. On reaching the spot, the police was told that one Mathbar Singh, who had sustained burn injuries had been removed to the Safdar Jung Hospital by the Fire

Brigade. At the Hospital, the police contacted the Doctor on duty who declared Shri Mathbar Singh dead.

Inquest proceedings, u/s 174 Cr. P.C., were held and autopsy conducted on the body of the deceased shows that his death was caused due to 100% burns. The matter is still under investigation.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for transferring the investigation of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

U.P.S.C. Concern over Unapproved Appointments made by Ministries

8782. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether UPSC has expressed concern at the increase in cases of delayed consultation by Govt. ;

(b) if so, how many unapproved appointments have been notified by the Commission to the concerned Ministries/Departments ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that UPSC is not finding suitable candidates for specialisation in different fields ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to streamline the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The U.P.S.C. in Para 25 of their 32nd Report laid before Parliament on 2.3.1983, have reported that in 12 cases involving 25 officers the Commission have informed the Ministries/Departments/Corporations that the Appointments would be treated as unapproved.

(c) In Para 14 (iii) of their 32nd Report, the UPSC have reported that they could not find suitable candidates in some specialisations.

(d) Besides open advertisements the UPSC also makes arrangements to contact experts in the fields.

Formation of a Council by Chief Ministers of Northern States

8783. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report that appeared in the Telegraph, Calcutta, dated 28 March, 1983 wherein Chief Minister of J and K has stated that Chief Ministers of Northern States should form a Council on the lines of Chief Ministers of Southern States ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Central and State Governments are mutually dependent and complementary the concept of a Council of Chief Ministers without the Centre does not seem clear.

Interest Burden on Steel Authority of India

8784. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India is incurring a heavy interest burden of more than Rs. 100 crores a year due to the mounting stocks of unsold finished steel of the public sector steel plants ;

(b) the estimated total stock and its value at present with each of the public sector steel plant ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent accumulation of heavy stock, maintain the tempo of production, increasing exports and introduce necessary innovations to meet the consumer demand at home ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). It is correct that the Steel Authority of India Limited has to bear a heavy interest burden on account of accumulation of stocks of saleable steel. The total stocks of saleable steel at SAIL plants and homesales stock-yards as on 1.4.1983 were 1.4652 million tonnes (provisional).

Information regarding value of stocks will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

The following steps have been taken by Government and SAIL to stimulate sales :—

- (i) The end use declaration provision under Clause 7 of Iron and Steel (Control) Order, for steel materials, other than pig iron, has been dispensed with.
- (ii) Distribution procedures have been relaxed.
- (iii) The system of registered traders has been abolished by SAIL and steel trade has been declared open to any one interested in trading in steel.
- (iv) Credit facilities on a selective basis for certain items are being offered by SAIL.
- (v) Old/damaged and non-moving stocks are disposed through tenders.
- (vi) A new scheme has been introduced whereby HR Coils/Skelp and CP Coils/Sheets will be supplied at internationally competitive prices to those who surrender their duty free REP Licence and Advance Licences. It has also been made obligatory for import licence holders enjoying facility for import of such canalised items under various facilities to first approach SAIL for supply of such material.
- (vii) Subject to prior sales, SAIL will make

interstock transfer at their own cost.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the general situation :—

- (i) Changes in the product-mix of SAIL plants have been made so that they produce more of high demand items and less of low demand items.
- (ii) Import policy with respect to steel items has been made more restrictive so that avoidable imports do not take place.

Submission of Accounts by Missionaries

8785. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) how many foreign Christian missionaries have not submitted annual and half yearly accounts as required under rules of foreign contributions last year ; and
- (b) the steps Government have taken against those missionaries who have not submitted the accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Under section 6 (1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme is required to furnish within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed, an intimation to the Central Government as to the amount of foreign contribution received by it, the source from which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was received and the purposes for which and the manner in which such foreign contribution was utilised by it. The provisions of the Act would not be applicable to individuals. They are not required to send intimation of receipt of foreign contributions.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Samman Patra and Pension to Erstwhile
Hyderabad State Freedom Fighters**

8786. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases relating to erstwhile Hyderabad State freedom fighters pension have been recommended by Government of Maharashtra for "Samman patra" and pension ;

(b) how many of these cases have so far been cleared by the Central Government for the grant of pensions and Samman patras ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many cases recommended by Government of Maharashtra are still pending with the Home Ministry ; and

(d) if so, their number and period thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). No separate records are maintained in respect of freedom fighters of erstwhile Hyderabad State. However, in Maharashtra State Samman Pension has been sanctioned to as many as 10883 freedom fighters or their eligible dependents. 1853 State verification reports received from Maharashtra State are under scrutiny and a final decision in these cases is expected soon. Tamrapatras (referred to by the Honourable Member as Samman patras) are awarded by the State Government and, as such, the Home Ministry has no information in this regard.

Untouchability in Rural and Backward Areas

8787. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of a survey conducted by the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, extracts of which were published in Times of India dated 29 March, 1983, reveal-

ing that untouchability continues unabated in the rural and backward areas of the country notwithstanding the enactment of civil Rights Act six years ago ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). During 1978, the Harijan Sevak Sangh conducted a limited survey in the selected areas of 12 States, namely : Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The inventory of disabilities as prepared by the Harijan Sevak Sangh reveal that untouchability is still practiced with regard to inaccessibility to wells, denial of entry into temples, denial of services or equal services in restaurants, by barbers, dhobis, etc. The Harijan Sevak Sangh was requested to send the reports to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action. The Government of India have also been following up this matter with the concerned States.

A similar question was answered in the Lok Sabha on 18th February, 1981 vide Unstarred Question No. 333.

**ताजमहल की सुरक्षा के लिए आगरा में
फाउन्ड्रीस की बढ़ोत्तरी पर रोक लगाना**

8788. श्री हरोश रावत : क्या प्रधानमन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ताजमहल की सुरक्षा और दीर्घ जीवन के लिए आगरा में फाउन्ड्रीस की बढ़ोत्तरी को तुरन्त रोकने का निर्णय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद भी पिछली तारीखों में पंजीकरण के नाम पर अनेक

फाउन्ड्रीज स्थापित की गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री द्विग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आगरा में किसी नई फाउन्ड्री को लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है। घरेलू प्रकार के फाउन्ड्री प्रचालन जिनके लिए किसी राज्य/स्थानीय प्राधिकारी की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं है, सम्भवतः स्थापित हो गई हों।

(ग) प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Licence for Tambola to Chelmsford Club, New Delhi

8789. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration had granted a licence to the Chelmsford Club Ltd. in 1979 and in earlier years also to organise and run the game of Tambola ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the said licence ;

(c) whether it was one of the terms that Tambola would be run on 'No Profit no loss basis' ;

(d) whether the Club deducted certain percentage from the sale proceeds of Tambola tickets in contravention of the said term but sent a NIL return to the Delhi Administration ; and

(e) whether Delhi Administration had received some complaints in this behalf from certain Club members and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following conditions were imposed :

(i) Game should be restricted to its members only ;

(ii) No profit should be earned by this means ;

(iii) The game shall be played in the precincts of the Club ;

(iv) Regular quarterly statements indicating the income and expenditure in respect of Tambola shall be furnished to the Administration by the prescribed dates.

(d) and (e). Recently a complaint from some members of the Club has been received by the Delhi Administration, pointing out certain irregularities committed in respect of money made out of Tambola Game. The Club authorities have been asked to furnish the details of income and expenditure and they have intimated that all the relevant papers on the subject are with their Solicitor in connection with a High Court case and they will need time to produce them.

Technology policy in Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8790. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made improvement so far as the question of policy on technology in the field of Khadi and Village Industries Commission is concerned ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the details regarding its performance ;

(c) the details regarding production and sales of products of Khadi and Village Industries in the country State-wise ; and

(d) whether any consideration has been given to the bona fide persons (local people) engaged in these industries at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Technical Committee set up by the All India Conference of Chairman of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and other institutions held in May, 1982 had made several recommendations for improvement and upgradation of technology in the Khadi and Village Industries Sector and these are being implemented by KVI Commission. The policy of technology lays main emphasis on suitability of the technology to the rural situation, improvement in skill, productivity and quality of products, elimination of drudgery, fuller utilisation of existing raw materials and bye-products, use of non-conventional raw-materials resulting in diversification of production, increased output, increased per capita earnings and additional employment without causing displacement of labour.

Keeping this in view, the Commission has set up an instrumentation section at the

Head Quarters and several research institutes all over the country for the development of industries under its purview. Moreover, a Standing Committee of Scientists and Technologists has been set up to guide and monitor its Science and Technology programmes under which 52 new projects have been identified and several of them are under implementation through various agencies. The Taranjam Sammelan organised in Delhi in March, 83 exhibited about 128 machines and about 70 of them were evaluated by the Experts Committee. As a result a number of improved tools, equipments and machines have been developed and distributed for several selected industries.

(c) The State-wise figures of production and sales in Khadi and Village Industries Sector for the year 81-82 are given in the Statement.

The provisional estimated figures of production and sales for the year 82-83 are as follows :

	Production	Sales
1. KHADI	Rs. 145.28 crores	Rs. 149.63 crores
2. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES	Rs. 649.45 ,,	Rs. 668.93 ,,

(d) The artisans in Khadi and Village Industries Sector essentially belong by the self-employed Sector and therefore when-

ever Khadi and Village Industries activities are launched, employment is provided primarily to the local people.

Statement

Statewise Figures of Production and Sales for 1981-82

S. No.	States	Production (Rs. in crores) (K and VI)	Sales (Rs. in crores) (K and VI)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.81	40.79
2.	Assam	4.90	4.82
3.	Bihar	44.90	46.82
4.	Gujarat	50.92	46.79
5.	Haryana	21.78	21.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.78	1.47

1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.23	7.29
8.	Karnataka	42.39	37.43
9.	Kerala	28.31	28.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10.95	14.32
11.	Maharashtra	66.86	79.59
12.	Manipur	5.01	4.57
13.	Meghalaya	0.82	0.99
14.	Nagaland	0.37	0.60
15.	Orissa	10.40	10.98
16.	Punjab	24.95	25.92
17.	Rajasthan	46.76	47.44
18.	Sikkim	0.04	0.11
19.	Tamil Nadu	109.48	109.87
20.	Tripura	3.75	4.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	114.73	123.55
22.	West Bengal	16.62	12.15

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	?	?
3.	Chandigarh	1.93	2.05
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	?	—
5.	Delhi	1.36	5.78
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.33	0.34
7.	Mizoram	?	—
8.	Pondicherry	0.28	0.25
	Departmental	1.11	5.47
Total		665.77	694.25

? : Less than Rs. 50,000

पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 में संशोधन तथा केन्द्रीय पुलिस समिति और राज्यों में पुलिस आयोग का गठन

8791. श्री चन्द्रशेखर प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 में संशोधन तथा केन्द्रीय पुलिस समिति और राज्यों में पुलिस आयोग के गठन की राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाररंजन लास्कर) : "पुलिस" राज्य का विषय होने के कारण इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करना और तत्पश्चात् उनकी अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जिम्मेवारी अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशाशनों की है। तदनुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए उनको प्रतिवेदन भेज दिये गए हैं। फिर भी केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों पर विचार करना आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

सीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

8792. श्री रतनसिंह राजदा :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1980 में देश में सीमेंट का मूल्य 29/-- रुपये प्रति बोरी था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1982 में सरकार ने सीमेंट उत्पादकों को सीमेंट का मूल्य बढ़ाकर 60/-- रुपये प्रति बोरी करने की अनुमति दी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इन दो वर्षों के दौरान सीमेंट उत्पादकों की आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें मूल्य बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण थे ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (घ) : करों और अन्य स्थानीय प्रभारों (लेवी) को छोड़कर 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को सीमेंट का रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य 22.63 रु० प्रति बोरी था जो 31-12-1982 को लेवी सीमेंट के मामले में बढ़कर 32.57 रु० तक हो गया था ।

सीमेंट की आंशिक विनियंत्रण योजना के अन्तर्गत जिसका एक उद्देश्य यह है कि आधुनिकीकरण आदि के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में आंतरिक स्रोत उत्पन्न किए जाने चाहिए, इस कारण गैर-लेवी सीमेंट के मूल्य अथवा उसके वितरण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । किन्तु, सीमेंट उत्पादक संघ ने मई, 1982 में सूचित किया था कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में 50 किलोग्राम सीमेंट की प्रत्येक बोरी का अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य स्थानीय करों को छोड़कर निम्न प्रकार होगा :

60/-- रु० — महाराष्ट्र, केरल, जम्मू व काश्मीर और उत्तरी-पूर्वी राज्य ।

56/-- रु० --- देश के अन्य सभी भाग

इसके अतिरिक्त सीमेंट उत्पादक संघ ने यह भी बताया है कि वर्ष 1983-84 के सामान्य बजट में घोषित उत्पादन कर में वृद्धि हो जाने से सीमेंट उद्योग ने 1-3-1983 से गैर-लेवी सीमेंट का मूल्य 4.00 रु० प्रति बोरी बढ़ा दिया है ।

Pension to Freedom Fighters who Worked Underground

8793. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many cases of the pension for freedom fighters who worked underground during the freedom struggle have remained pending ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the inordinate delay in clearing these cases ; and

(c) steps being taken to expedite their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These applications are awaiting finalisation for want of State verification reports and/or requisite information from the applicants. The following measures have been taken by most of the State Governments to expedite verification :

(i) Setting up of special cells exclusively to deal with verification of claims of freedom fighters under the supervision of senior officers.

(ii) Formation of Advisory Committees at State/District level.

Corruption Charges against Senior IAS and Allied Service Officers

8794. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Press report captioned 'Personal files of 20 aides being checked' published in the Hindustan Times of 26 March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a special secret cell has been set up in the PM's secretariat to investigate corruption charges against senior IAS and allied service officers ;

(d) whether Home Ministry is considering similar other proposals to root out corruption in other Departments/areas/fields; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report is without substance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government are fully alive to the need for removing corruption at all levels of administration and the matter is kept under constant review. Government, in consultation with the CBI, chalks out an annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work, which envisages concerted action by selected departments and Public Sector Undertakings in collaboration with the CBI. Special emphasis is laid on collection of information about corruption and malpractices at various levels, keeping surveillance on corruption prone areas, conducting surprise checks at select points and places and corrupt persons are prosecuted and punished according to law.

Constitution of All India Engineering Services and All India Medical Services

8795. SHRI RAM AWADH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute All India Engineering Services and All India Medical Services on the lines of I.A.S. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Medical and Health Service was constituted with effect from the 1st February, 1969. Before the cadres of the Services could be constituted in various States and the initial recruitment thereto could be taken in hand, some State Governments withdrew their earlier consent to participate in the Service. The Indian Service of Engineers has yet to be constituted. In March 1978, the then Government decided that the question of constituting the cadres of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Indian Medical and Health Service should not be pursued. The position has since been reviewed and the State Governments are being consulted informally in this matter. A final decision regarding constitution of the Indian Service of Engineers and re-constitution of the Indian Medical and Health Service will be taken when their views become available.

राजस्थान में मरुभूमि विकास की योजना

8796. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भूमि विकास के लिये वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बजट में कितनी अनुमानित राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

योजनामंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :
 (क) रेगिस्तान विकास कार्यक्रम राजस्थान के 11 जिलों के 84 खंडों में आरम्भ किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1983-84 में रेगिस्तान के विकास के लिए जो स्कीमें बनाई गई थीं उनमें अधिकांशतः वनरोपण, गोचर भूमि विकास, बालू के टिब्बों का स्थिरीकरण, भूमि जल का विकास और उपयोग, जल के संचय के लिए संरचनाओं का निर्माण, पंप सेटों को बिजली चालित करने के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण तथा कृषि और भेड़ विकास सहित पशु-पालन का विकास शामिल है।

(ख) इन स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1983-84 की राज्य योजना के लिए 690 लाख रु० की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा समान आधार पर धनराशि दी जाएगी।

Small and Mini Cement Plants in tribal areas

8797. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up small and mini cement plants in the tribal areas of Rajasthan State during the remaining period of Sixth plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). In Rajasthan, tribal areas cover districts of Banswara and Dungarpur and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Sirohi districts.

The under-mentioned schemes for setting up of mini cement plants in these districts/ areas have been approved :

S. No.	Name of party	Location/ District
1.	Kalyan Sundaram Cement Indus. Limited	Banswara
2.	Rajasthan State Indl. Dev. and Investment Corpora- tion Ltd.	Sirohi
3.	M.S. Rajpurohit	Sirohi
4.	Shri R.P. Anand and Sons Private Limited.	Udaipur

Licences for Manufacturing process control instruments

8799. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies have been granted manufacturing licences for process control instruments and the names of those companies ;

(b) the production figures of the existing manufacturers for the last 3 years ;

(c) the total licensed capacity and the projected requirements for the next 10 years ; and

(d) the quantum of imports of process control instruments during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). There are 15 companies engaged in the manufacture of various items of process control instruments. A statement showing the names of companies and their production is attached as an Annexure.

(c) The total licensed capacity for process control instruments is about Rs. 80 crores per annum. The Working Group on Instrumentation Industry set up by the Planning Commission had estimated that the demand for 1982-83 would be about Rs. 100 crores. The Working Group had also estimated that the growth rate of Instrumenta-

tion would be of the order of 15% per annum.

(d) As import of process control instruments is mostly taking place along with the plant and equipment, precise figures on

imports are not available. However, substantial imports of process control instruments have been made during the past few years by the Cement Industry, ONGC, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Power Plants and Refineries.

Statement

Name of the firm	1980	1981	Value : Rs. lakhs 1982 (estimated)
1. M/s. Taylor Instrument Co. (India) Ltd., Faridabad	932.46	1309.14	1396.91
2. M/s. Phillips India Ltd., Pune	7.58	9.34	236.06
3. M/s. Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	50.12	53.79	39.98
4. M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (including the production of control valves)	2128.49	2827.43	3380.21
5. M/s. Toshniwal Industries Ltd., Alwar	59.97	64.40	64.39
6. Danfoss (India) Ltd., Ghaziabad	70.10	107.93	111.61
7. M/s. Bells Controls Ltd., Calcutta	286.28	355.57	366.73
8. M/s. Mohindra and Mohindra Ltd.	124.48	34.17	186.20
9. M/s. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta	1.88	13.65	28.46
10. H. Guru Instruments Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	151.18	168.33	116.99
11. Industrial and Structural Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	55.42	64.62	58.36
12. Detriv Instrumentation and Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Thana	8.91	12.40	23.40
13. Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad	358.21	298.02	340.00
14. Premier Instrument Coimbatore Limited.	—	1.31	2.43
15. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation	—	—	164.22

T.V. Kits Lifted by T.V. Manufacturing Units

8800. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. kits lifted by ECIL, Meltron and Uptron for the Asiad ;

(b) whether TV kits were allotted to Meltron when it is not a manufacturing unit in Maharashtra for television sets ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The number of TV kits lifted by these parties are as follows :

ECIL	—	5953
Meltron	—	100
Uptron	—	6799

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, The CTV kits were allotted to Meltron based on the recommendation received from the Director of Industries, Maharashtra, this was as per the relaxed policy for allotment of CTV kits as announced through Department of Electronics Press Release dated August 31, 1982 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-6524/83]

T.V. Sales Policy Evolved by E.C.I.L.

8801. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of margin ECIL is offering to those manufacturers who are offering their TV sets to ECIL ;

(b) whether ECIL evolved any sales policy so that they are able to sell maximum numbers of sets at cheap price ; and

(c) the sales figures of ECIL for different models at different places for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and till January 1983 and what quantity is supplied by which collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) ECIL is paying Rs. 250/- as conversion cost inclusive of profit to the manufacturers supplying TV sets to ECIL.

(b) ECIL has marketed 15,478 economy model TV sets during 1982-83 and has signed contracts for about 40,000 economy model TV sets per annum with different associates. ECIL is making all efforts to meet the market demand both in respect of economy models and deluxe models by (i) raising production ; (ii) procuring additional sets from associates and (iii) increasing sales outlets.

(c) Sale figures of ECIL for both deluxe and economy model of black and white TV sets during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as under :—

Year	Model	Quantity	Total
1980-81	Economy	12,913	35,729
	Deluxe	22,816	
1981-82	Economy	12,736	43,301
	Deluxe	30,565	
1982-83 (Upto Jan. 1983)	Economy	12,166	26,674
	Deluxe	14,508	

As far Colour TV Sets, the sale upto January, 1983 was 4277 nos.

Appointment of Lokayukt to Scan Cases Against VIPs

8802. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to appoint Lokayukt to scan through the cases against the VIPs as has been done by some State Governments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the Lokayukt is likely to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The question of introducing legislation for the setting up of the institution of Lokpal at the Centre is receiving Government's attention.

American Satellite Engaged In Water Discovery In Bundelkhand Region

8803. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that American Satellite has been engaged to photograph to discover places where water is available in the Bundelkhand region ; and

(b) the other areas in which the services of American Satellite has been requisitioned and the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). India has a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America for reception of data from their remote sensing satellite, LANDSAT. At the instance of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Bundelkhand project was taken up by the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Lucknow, and the satellite remote sensing survey component of the project for survey on surface and ground water has been completed by them in association with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) of the

Department of Space. As a result of this survey, ground water targetting programme in the Bundelkhand region has since been taken up. The satellite remote sensing survey for land use, soil associations, forests, geology and geomorphology covering Bundelkhand region has also been completed, utilising imageries received from the LANDSAT satellite. The material was processed at the earth station of NRSA which has facilities to receive satellite data from remote sensing satellites.

Activities of Underground Nagas in N.E. Region

8804. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that activities of the underground Nagas in the North Eastern Region have considerably increased during the last one year ;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that underground Nagas have links with insurgents and foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, the ways and means adopted by Government to curb such anti-national activities and bring the region into the national mainstream ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There is no report about any spurt in their activities.

(b) Government is aware of underground Nagas' links with insurgent groups across the border.

(c) Strict Vigilance is maintained on the activities of insurgent groups in the area.

Export of Iron Ore Concentrate to Iran

8805. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has

renegaded its commitment to import 7.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate annually for 20 years for which it had made a loan of 255 million dollars ;

(b) if so, the details there of and whether Iranian Government have been asked to honour the agreement ;

(c) whether Kudremukh is far behind the original estimated production and shipment targets ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Governments have taken to make the Kudremukh function economically ; and

(e) the total amount of loss it has suffered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) to (d). Iran has shown its inability to lift the contracted quantities of concentrate. Certain issues emerging out of the two contracts entered into between the two countries, relating inter alia, to quantity and period of off-take of concentrate, price of concentrate and payment of outstanding loan amount are under negotiation with that country. The Company has, therefore, restricted its production to meet the requirement of alternate buyers. Some of measures taken by Government to revitalise the project are :

- (i) Negotiations are being held with Iran regarding commencement of off-take of concentrates.
- (ii) A pellet Plant is being set up at Mangalore to convert 3 M.T. of concentrates into pellets per annum.
- (iii) The Company is also continuing efforts to locate other buyers for sale of concentrates.

(e) The company has suffered a loss of Rs. 36.34 crores between Oct. 81 and March, 82. The loss during 1982-83 is estimated at Rs. 69.40 crores.

Manufacture of Porcelain Insulators by BHEL

8806. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have entered into an agreement with M/s. NGK Insulators..a Japanese Firm—for the manufacture of the latest porcelain insulators ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement ; and

(c) when the insulators will be available after manufacture in India by BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Agreement NGK shall assist BHEL in the improvement of existing products and development of new products. The agreement involves a lump-sum payment and also royalty on new products and the duration will be for a period of five years from the date it has been taken on record by the Govt.

(c) Porcelain Insulators made by BHEL at its Bangalore Plant are already available.

कुमारधुबी इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड,
घनबाद की बकाया धनराशि

8807. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कुमारधुबी इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, कुमारधुबी, जिला घनबाद (बिहार) के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं, मिल के बन्द होने से पहले इसकी और ऋण की कितनी धनराशि बकाया थी, यह धनराशि किस-किस संस्थान की है तथा मिल में कुल कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई थी;

(ख) मिल की ओर कर्मचारियों के वेतन, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना और सामान्य भविष्य निधि की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि बकाया है तथा सरकार उसका किस प्रकार भुगतान करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त मिल को पुनः खोलने के विचार से कोई जांच आदेश जारी किए गए हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या जांच कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा इस मिल को दुबारा कब तक खोल दिया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) में कुमायवुवी इन्जीनियरिंग वर्क्स (के० ई० डब्ल्यू०) को पिछले कई वर्षों से कम्पनी को हुई हानियों और बैंक/वित्तीय संस्थाओं से धनराशि प्राप्त करने में कम्पनी की असमर्थता के परिणामस्वरूप इसकी बिगड़ती हुई वित्तीय स्थिति के कारण बन्द करना पड़ा था ।

मिल को फिर से चालू करने की सम्भावनाओं की जांच करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने व्यक्तियों का एक निकाय नियुक्त किया था । जांच रिपोर्ट मई, 1981 में प्राप्त हुई थी । बिहार राज्य सरकार ने के० ई० डब्ल्यू० को अधिकार में लेने के लिए बिहार राज्य विधान सभा में कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू कर दी है ।

जांच समिति को उपलब्ध कराए गए लेखी के अनुसार निम्नलिखित ऋण बकाया बताए जाते हैं :

ऋण-पत्र ऋण	38.65 लाख रु०
बिहार राज्य ऋण और निवेश निगम लि० से	
मियादी ऋण	30.00 लाख रु०
कुल अप्रतिभूतिरहित ऋण देयताएँ	479.52 लाख रु०
इलाहाबाद बैंक का देय बकाया राशि	750.00 लाख रु०

मिल पर निम्नलिखित धनराशियाँ बकाया हैं :

(1) वेतन और मजदूरी	25 00 लाख रु०
(2) ई० एस० आई० सी०	18.49 लाख रु०
(3) भविष्य निधि	10.00 लाख रु०

Seminar on Frontier Technologies

8808. KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the discussions at a seminar on Frontier Technologies, organised by the National Institute of Science ; Technology and Development Studies in New Delhi recently, calling for the reorganisation of the atomic energy programme in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of industries by big houses in backward districts

8809. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted some big business houses to set up industrial units in certain districts (backward) all over the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number and names of these districts State-wise ; and

(c) the details regarding the facilities provided by Government for speedy development of underdeveloped areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Government have declared Category 'A' Districts, Category 'B' Districts and Category 'C' Districts eligible to investment subsidy @ 25% subject to ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs, 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs and 10% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. All entrepreneurs setting up industries in these identified districts are in addition also eligible to concessions like tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials and seed/margin money assistance.

However, MRTP and FERA Companies setting up industries in Category 'C' Districts will not be eligible for any concessions and incentives.

Government Notification in regard to the lists of Category 'A', 'B' and 'C' and consequential modification of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is under issue.

Popularisation of Science

8810. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made by developing appropriate software for the purpose of dissemination of scientific information ;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to ensure participation of non-governmental agencies in the popularisation of science ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of agencies under the Central Government are already involved in developing software for

disseminating scientific information among the public. For example :

- (i) Through its Science Cells (at 13 stations), the All India Radio Produces radio programmes on different science subjects ;
- (ii) Fortnightly, 15-minute documentary programmes on everyday science are procured by Doordarshan from a private agency, Television News and Features (TVNF) ;
- (iii) The Films Division also produces short films and documentaries on science subjects. (There also exists a Standing Group to advise the Films Division on production of films on science and technology).
- (iv) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has produced.
 - Films and video programmes on scientific subjects for children ;
 - Supplementary instructional and reading materials on interesting science topics for children ;
 - Science kits for elementary teacher-training institutions.
- (v) The Space Applications Centre (Ahmedabad) has produced a large number of enrichment-oriented science programmes on videotape for school children (6-12 years) ;
- (vi) The National Council of Science Museums has developed a large number of educational and participatory exhibits and models which demonstrate/illustrate scientific principles and discoveries.
- (vii) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has brought out a number of publications—a series of brochures—under its science and technology series.

The software developed as mentioned above is being employed for dissemi-

nating scientific information among the public through various media like radio and television broadcasts, films, exhibitions and museums, among others.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A large number of non-governmental and voluntary agencies including professional bodies and associations around the country are already participating in activities aimed at popularisation of science among people with encouragement and financial assistance from the Government. For instance ;

(i) The Department of Science and Technology (DST) has given financial assistance to non-governmental agencies whose activities include science popularisation. For example, funds have been provided by DST to agencies such as the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (Kerala), Eklavya Foundation (M.P.), Assam Science Society (Assam), and Centre of Science for Villages (Maharashtra), among others.

(ii) National Council of Educational Research and Training gives financial support for science exhibitions to States and Union Territories, which have led to the formation of science clubs, including those in schools, throughout the country.

(iii) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research gives financial support to several non-governmental agencies for publication of popular science magazines in regional language. (Please see Appendix for a representative list of agencies being given financial assistance).

Additionally, under the Terms of Reference of the newly set up National Council for Science and Technology Communication, a large number of voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organisations are proposed to be involved in the Council's programmes aimed at popularisation of science and technology, countrywide.

Statement

A representative list of agencies being financially assisted by Government in publication of popular science magazines in different regional languages

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1. Bangiyra Bijnan Parishad, Calcutta	(for Jnan-O-Bijnan in Bengali)
2. Association for the Promotion of Science Education, Madras.	(for Ilam Vignani in Tamil)
3. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Trivandrum.	(for Sastragathi in Malayalam)
4. Vijnana Parishad, Allahabad.	(for Vijnana Parishad Anusandhan Patrika in Hindi)
5. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Trichur.	(for Eureka in Malayalam)
6. Vijnana Parishad, Allahabad.	(for Vijnana in Hindi)

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| 7. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, Kottayam. | (for Sastrakeralam in Malayalam) |
| 8. Mahatma Phule Vastu Sangrahalaya, Poona. | (for Srishtidnyan in Marathi) |
| 9. P.S.G. and Sons Charities, Peela-medu, Coimbatore. | (for Kalaikathir in Tamil) |
| 10. Suganitam Trust, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. | (for Suganitam in Gujarati) |
| 11. Assam Science Society, Gauhati. | (for Bijnan Jeuti in Assamese) |
| 12. Bigyan Prachar Samiti, Cuttack. | (for Bigyanaloka in Oriya) |
| 13. Marathi Vidnyan Parishad, Bombay. | (for Marathi Vidnyan Parishad Patrika in Marathi) |
| 14. Society for Environmental Education in Kerala, Kerala. | (for Soocheemukhi in Malayalam) |
| 15. Scientific Workers' Forum, West Bengal. | (for Vigyanan-O-Vigyan Karmi in Bengali) |
| 16. Jayamala, 29/2 Beniatola Lane, Calcutta. | (for Bijnan Mela in Bengali) |
| 17. Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat, IISc., Bangalore. | (for Balavijnana in Kannada) |

Reorganisation of Electronics Commission

8811. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Commission has been reorganised recently ;

(b) whether the new Commission has the same powers as the former one ; and

(c) how do their powers compare ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Electronics Commission, which is the policy

making body for electronics, with the powers of Government both administrative and financial, is a standing body (like the Atomic Energy Commission and Space Commission) and is constituted under Resolution of Government No. 26/7/70-EC dated February 1, 1971 as amended is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT.-6509/83]. However, the actual members of the Commission (other than the ex-officio members) are appointed for a definite period, normally two years. The term of the previous membership of the Commission ended on September 30, 1982. Accordingly, the Commission has been reconstituted with the Deputy Minister (Electronics) as Chairman and with a new membership for a one year term with effect from October 1, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Technology

8812. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private sector is being permitted to import technology which is available in the public sector ; and

(b) whether Government have framed any scheme for the purpose of horizontal transfer of technology either in public or in private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Indigenous availability of technology, including that in the Public Sector, is kept in view while examining proposals for import of technology.

(b) There is a standard provision in the Foreign collaboration approvals issued to Public or Private Sector, that the collaboration would permit horizontal transfer of technology on such terms and conditions as may be agreed to between the parties and subject to Government's approval. Whenever any application for foreign collaboration is received an examination is made as to whether horizontal transfer of technology is possible and where possible, it is encouraged.

Registration of dealers for sale of Maruti Car

8813. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether car dealers have registered their names with Maruti Udyog Ltd., to sell the people's car all over the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of the dealers who have so far registered and the terms and conditions of the agreement made with them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). A large number of applications have been received by Maruti Udyog Ltd. for appointment as dealers. These applications are being processed by the company. It will not be in the Company's interest to disclose the names of the applicants. The terms and conditions of the dealership agreement have not yet been finalised.

Central investment subsidy for setting up of industries in Orissa

8814. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa have reimbursed provision of Central Investment Subsidy for industrially backward areas ;

(b) if so, how much amounts have been paid ;

(c) how the amounts have been spent by the State Government ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Since the inception of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and ending 31.3.1983, a total amount of Rs. 2,98,14,453 has been reimbursed to the Government of Orissa in respect of subsidy disbursed by them to the industrial units set up in notified backward districts.

Entry of Foreigners from Bangladesh into Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8815. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners from Bangladesh have entered into Andaman and Nicobar Islands, destroyed reserve forests and occupied revenue areas illegally ;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against the foreigners who have illegally migrated to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and destroyed reserve forests ; and

(c) the number of Bangladesh people deported to Bangladesh and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reported that 189 Bangladesh nationals have so far been detected to have entered the islands after 25th April, 1971 without valid documents. 51 of those were found to have encroached upon forest and revenue lands. However, according to the report of the Administration, this has not resulted in the destruction of the reserve forest. Criminal cases against 38 Bangladesh nationals are pending trial in court. Preliminary inquiries against 30 others are being conducted by the West Bengal police to ascertain if these foreign nationals had entered India after 25.3.1971. Four Bangladesh nationals have been deported between 1980 and 1981 to Bangladesh.

Increasing of forest based industries

8816. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase forest-based industries during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the number of such forest-based industries proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) what would be their location and estimated cost and the expected time for production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present the Central Government have no proposal to set up forest-based industries in Andhra Pradesh.

Explosion at Heavy Water Plant at Baroda

8817. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred at the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda some time in October, November last ;

(b) whether a senior security officer was held responsible for the same and that he was discharged from service ;

(c) the reasons for the said explosion and the extent of damage caused to the Plant ; and

(d) whether the plant has now re-started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

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

(d) The plant has been continuously producing heavy water since 5th December, 1982.

Acceptance of U.S.S.R.'s offer of 1000 M.W. Reactor

8818. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.S.R. offer of 1000 M.W. reactor has been accepted ;

(b) if so, whether it will not introduce a new technology ; and

(c) whether it will not require enriched uranium ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Soviet Union has offered assistance in setting up a nuclear power station in India. An Indian technical team recently visited the Soviet Union to ascertain the various technical details of the offer. The report is presently under examination from various angles, including technology and fuel requirement.

Permission sought by Officers of Deputy Secretary and above for taking up employment in Private Service after Retirement

8819. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of Senior Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above, who had applied for taking up employment in private service immediately after retirement during the last three years ;

(b) in how many cases permission was granted to take up job in private service soon after retirement ; and

(c) what are the existing rules in this regard :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) Rule 10 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 provides that every retired Group 'A' Officer of Central Services should obtain the permission of the Government before taking up private commercial employment within two years of his retirement. Similar rules govern retired officers of All India Services and Railway Services also.

राज्यों को धन राशि का आवंटन

8820. श्री कृष्णप्रताप सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों को धनराशि का आवंटन अधिकांशतः उनकी स्थानीय संसाधन जुटाने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके कारण पूर्वी राज्यों की आर्थिक दशा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या योजना आयोग इस दिशा में कोई विशेष कदम उठा रहा है अथवा वैकल्पिक उपाय कर रहा है । ताकि प्रभावित राज्यों की आर्थिक दशा खराब न हो और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री : (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य की वार्षिक योजना के आकार का निर्धारण राज्य के अपने अंशदान तथा छठी योजना की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की उपलब्धता के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसका निर्धारण राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित मापदण्ड के अनुसार किया गया है । संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था कुल मिला कर केन्द्रीय सहायता के जरिए की जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग) : जी, नहीं । छः पूर्वी राज्य—असम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा को केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष श्रेणी राज्य माना जाता है । योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का आवंटन करते समय इस श्रेणी के राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने संसाधनों के घाटों को पूरा करने के बाद योजना परिव्ययों को वर्षानुवर्ष उपयुक्त स्तरों पर रख सकें । इसके अलावा, इन पूर्वी राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली विकास स्कीमों के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् को अतिरिक्त सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कुछ अन्य राज्यों—उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल को भी वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 में अग्रिम योजना सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई है ताकि वे योजना परिव्ययों को उपयुक्त स्तरों पर रख सकें ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा बकाया राशि की वसूली

8821. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) जैसा लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्टों में बताया गया है, खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की उस राशि का मदवार ब्यौरा क्या है जिसे वह अपनी स्थापना से लेकर आज तक वसूल नहीं कर पाया है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी और पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और उन प्रयासों के परिणाम-स्वरूप कितनी राशि वसूल हो पाई है और अभी तक कितनी बकाया है तथा इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री : (श्री नारायणदत्त तिवारी) :
(क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Increase in Tuition Fee by the Grih Kalyan Kendras

8822. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grih Kalyan Kendras run in Delhi have recently increased their tuition fee and creche charges abnormally ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these centres are meant to function primarily for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society ;

(d) if so, the reason for steeply raising the fees ;

(e) whether the parents in case neither of

them are in Govt. service, have to pay Rs. 100/- as creche charges per child while it varies according to the income limit in case of Govt. servants ; and

(f) if so, the reasons for such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir, but not abnormally.

(b) A statement showing the revised fee charged by the Grih Kalyan Kendra for its various activities is attached herewith.

(c) The Grih Kalyan Kendra Centres are primarily meant for Govt. servants irrespective of their section or class and not for the weaker section of the society. The dependents of the public are admitted in these centres only if there are vacancies available.

(d) The rates of the fees were last fixed in 1975. Since then there has been all round increase in prices requiring an increase in the rates of fees. A Committee was set up in December 1980 which recommended increase in fees and honoraria in the Grih Kalyan Kendra. Hence the increase in the fee in the Grih Kalyan Kendra centres.

(e) Yes, Sir, as is evident from the statement of fee attached *vide* part (b) above.

(f) Grih Kalyan Kendra is a staff welfare organisation meant for the benefit of Govt. servants and their dependents and not for the private persons.

Statement

Creche

Parents' Gross monthly income	For Govt. servants	Others
	Rs.	Rs.
Upto Rs. 500/-	24	100
Rs. 501 to Rs. 750/-	36	100
Rs. 751/- to Rs. 1000/-	48	100
Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 1500/-	65	100
Above Rs. 1501/-	80	100

Nursery

Parents Gross monthly income	Fee charged per month	
	Nursery	K.G.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upto Rs. 500/-	2	5
Rs. 501/- to Rs. 750/-	4	8
Rs. 751/- to Rs. 1000/-	7	10
Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 1500/-	10	15
Above Rs. 1501/-	15	20

For non-Govt. servants Rs. 20/- P.M. for Nursery and Rs. 25/- P.M. for K.G. classes irrespective of the income of the parents will be charged.

Craft

Parents Gross monthly income	Fee charged per month	
	For Govt. servants	Others
	Rs.	Rs.
Upto Rs. 500/-	3	30
Rs. 501/- to Rs. 750/-	5	30
Rs. 751/- to Rs. 1000/-	10	30
Rs. 1001/- to Rs. 1500/-	20	30
Above Rs. 1501/-	25	30

Houses set on fire in Jahangirpuri, Delhi

8823. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some houses in Jahangirpuri, a resettlement colony in North-West Delhi, were set on fire on 7 February, 1983 resulting in the death of a five-years old boy and injuries to several others ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether on the basis of some earlier clashes, residents had asked for police protection ; if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the culprits have been arrested and whether according to Adarsh Nagar Police Station House Officer, cases of arson, culpable homicide not amounting to murder had been registered ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) On 7.2.83 at 5.15 A.M. information was received by the police about the breaking out of a fire in 'J' Block Jhuggies of Jahangirpuri. On reaching the spot the Police found two Jhuggies viz. J-1993 and 1994 completely burnt and Jhuggy No. J-1995 partly burnt. The dead body of 4 years old child was found in J-1993. Four other persons had also sustained burn injuries and one of them died the next day.

(b) No such demand had been received by the local Police.

(c) and (d). A case under section 436/304 IPC has been registered and four persons have been arrested. Efforts are being made to arrest the 5th accused.

Import of machinery for manufacturing Gillette Blade

8824. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Capital Goods Committee has rejected the contro-

versial proposal of the House of Poddar for the import of second hand machinery for the proposed manufacture of conventional double-edge razor blades in collaboration with Gillette of U.S.A. ;

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

(c) whether the committee has approved the import of new machinery valued at Rs. 5.05 crore which will come from American Gillette's wholly owned subsidiary in U.K. ;

(d) the items on which Poddar has been allowed to import ; and

(e) the conditions put forward by Government on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government had approved the proposal of M/s. House of Poddar Enterprises, Calcutta, for import of capital goods valued at Rs. 453.74 lakhs from U.K. for manufacture of safety razor blades. Government did not agree to the import of second-hand/reconditioned equipment as it may not produce quality products. The machinery cleared for import includes various items such as perforating equipment, heat treatment, printing machine, strip grinding machine, strepping machine, blade wrapping machine etc.

(d) and (e). The clearance is subject to the condition that the applicant firm should import new strip grinding machines including strepping machines and that no further import of capital goods would be allowed for the manufacture of double edge stainless steel razor blades.

Percentage of industrial development in each State

8825. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of industrial development in the States, in India, during 1980-81 to 1982-83, State-wise, year-wise, details ;

(b) whether allotted amount is not spent by any State Government ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any set-up to check up the same and put the State Government on correct track ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The CSO has no information on the percentage

of industrial development in each State for the period under reference.

(b) and (c). The table given below indicates the outlay provided for industry and minerals in the plans of States and Union Territories for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 alongwith the actual/anticipated expenditure during these years.

Outlay and expenditure for Industry and Minerals in the plans of States and Union Territories

Year	Outlay	(Rs. crores)
		Expenditure Actual/Estimated
1980-81	355.28	386.34
1981-82	444.00	469.23
1982-83	457.61	469.39

It would be observed from the above table that the expenditure in all the three years is more than the outlay provided. The figures of expenditure for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are actuals while that for 1982-83 are estimates.

In view of the expenditure being more than the outlay provided in the plans, the question of having any set up as mentioned in part (c) of the question does not arise.

Indian Tube Company Limited

8826. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tube Co. Ltd. which was originally promoted by TISCO in 1954 alongwith Stewarts and Loyds (Overseas) Ltd. of the UK for the manufacture of steel tubes at Jamshedpur has been again proposed to be merged with the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO) have proposed to amalgamate Indian Tube

Co. Ltd. (ITC) with them with effect from 1.4.1983, for which they are seeking necessary approvals from the Government.

प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

8827. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय/विभाग और मंत्रालय/विभाग के सम्बद्ध सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में इस समय कुल कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं;

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की परीक्षाओं में भी हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है और यदि नहीं तो ऐसा विकल्प कब तक देने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी अनुलग्नक में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ) भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा आयोजित सभी गैर-तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में हिन्दी माध्यम के प्रयोग की व्यवस्था है। तकनीकी-पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए भी तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को पाठ हिन्दी में पढ़ाया जाता है जबकि मूल पाठ अंग्रेजी में होता है। वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के लिए तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रम हेतु हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई सुविधा

नहीं है। जहां तक भारतीय सर्वेक्षण का सम्बन्ध है, प्रशिक्षण अंग्रेजी माध्यम से दिया जाता है क्योंकि ये पाठ्यक्रम काफी विज्ञानी एक्स तकनीकी किस्म के होते हैं। इस प्रकार के विषयों के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम से हिदायत देने की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। इस समय भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के प्रशिक्षण संस्थान तथा भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के सीनियर तकनीकी पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए हिन्दी माध्यम के विकल्प की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं होगा। फिर भी यह विकल्प तब दिया जा सकता है जब पर्याप्त मात्रा में वैज्ञानिक साहित्य तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकें हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी।

विवरण

प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों—प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों का विवरण

क. इस्पात विभाग और इसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय

— शून्य —

ख. खान विभाग

— शून्य —

भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण

एक प्रशिक्षण-संस्थान

चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रम :

- (i) नये प्रवेशकों और भारत के अन्य संगठनों और एशिया और प्रशान्त महासागर के क्षेत्रों के “आर्थिक और सामाजिक आयोग” के अन्य सदस्य देशों के भू-वैज्ञानिकों के लिए भू-विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में पूर्वाभिमुखीकरण प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम (ओरिएन्टेशन ट्रेनिंग कोर्स)
- (ii) विभागीय अधिकारियों के लिए ‘फोटोज्योलोजी’ में गहन पाठ्यक्रम (एडवांस कोर्स)
- (iii) हिमनद-विज्ञान, भू-भौतिकी और भू-विज्ञान में सेवाकालीन अल्पावधि पाठ्यक्रम।

भारतीय खान ब्यूरो

एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

चलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रम :

- (i) खानों के सहायक नियंत्रक के लिए कार्यकारी विकास कार्यक्रम (एक्जीक्यूटिव डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम)
- (ii) ग्रुप "डी" कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण का पाठ्यक्रम ।
- (iii) हिन्दी टंकण का पाठ्यक्रम ।
- (iv) हिन्दी कार्यशाला, और
- (v) निष्पादन बजट के बारे में कार्यकारी विकास कार्यक्रम

1982 के दौरान आयोजित विभागीय परीक्षाएं

8828. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय/विभाग और उन से संबद्ध कार्यालयों में सन् 1982 के दौरान कितनी विभागीय परीक्षाएं आयोजित की गयीं;

(ख) क्या ऐसी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की कितनी परीक्षाओं में;

(ग) उपर्युक्त सभी परीक्षाओं में परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी माध्यम से बैठने की अनुमति कब से दी जागगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित प्रबन्ध के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) (क) से (घ) : इस्पात और खान विभागों द्वारा कोई विभागीय परीक्षा नहीं ली गई थी । खान विभाग का कोई सम्बद्ध कार्यालय नहीं है । इस्पात विभाग के

सम्बद्ध कार्यालय के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी । .

Infiltration by Foreigners in Moradabad, U.P.

8829. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners who have infiltrated into the district of Moradabad, U.P. ;

(b) how many of them have acquired on rent or otherwise residence/ration cards or have got their names entered in electoral rolls ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Register of Citizens

8830. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of border districts prone to infiltration of foreigners ;

(b) whether there ever was/is any necessity felt for maintaining a National Register of Citizens in view of the subsequent implications of the above, if so, the follow up action taken in this matter and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the names of countries where such registers are maintained ; and

(d) whether such registers of citizens will be started in some select areas in view of the security of the country ; if so, the time by which it is proposed to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A list of such districts is enclosed.

(b) to (d). During 1951 Census, a National Register of Citizens was got prepared with the help of information collected in the census slip. This register went into disuse for want of proper maintenance and undating of information. On the eve of 1981 Census the question of preparing such a register was considered and it was decided in principle to introduce a household register for the North-Eastern region. A scheme of photograph-cum-identity cards for voters is already under implementation in a phased manner in the North Eastern Region. Government do not have information as to which countries are maintaining such registers.

Statement

List of districts prone to infiltration

1	2
Assam	Goalpara Cachar
Meghalaya	West Garo Hills West Khasi Hills East Khasi Hills Jaintia Hills
Tripura	West District North District South District
Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei Chhimtuipui

1	2
Manipur	East District South District Tengnoupal
Nagaland	Mon Tuensang
West Bengal	Coochbehar Jalpaiguri Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Mursidabad Nadia 24 Parganas
Punjab	Gurudaspur Amritsar Ferozpur
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara Baramula Poonch Rajouri Jammu Kathua
Rajasthan	Ganganagar Bikaner Jaisalmer Barmer
Gujarat	Banaskantha Bhuj and Kutch
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng East Kameng Lower Subansiri Upper Subansiri West Siang East Siang Lohit Dibang Valley, Tirap
Sikkim	North District West District East District
Himachal Pradesh	Lahulspiti Kinnaur

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	Uttarkashi Chamoli Pithoragarh Nainital Pilibit Lakhimpur Baharigarh Gonda Gorakhpur
Bihar	Motihari Darbhanga Saharsa Purnia

Exchange of Scientists between India and France

8831. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal
to exchange scientists with France ;

(b) whether any agreement has been
signed with France to exchange scientists
between both the countries ;

(c) if so, the purpose of exchanging scien-
tists ;

(d) the period for which the agreement
has been made ; and

(e) the details of the programme of
Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.
PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a Cultural Agreement with
France concluded in the year 1965 which
provides, among other things, for exchange
visits in fields of Arts and Sciences. There is
also an agreement with France in Science
and Technology concluded in the year 1978.
This agreement also provides among other

things, for visits of scientists from both the
countries.

(c) The exchange visits of scientists is
important for closer S and T Cooperation
between the two cooperating countries.

(c) The Agreements remain in force for
a period of five years and get automatically,
extended for further period of five years
unless one of the contracting parties gives
notice to the other party of its intention to
terminate the Agreement twelve months
before the expiry of the Agreement .

(e) In pursuance of the Cultural Agree-
ment the biennial programmes of Cultural,
Scientific and Technical exchange are
drawn up by the two sides. The last such
programme was finalized in Paris on 14th
Jan. 1982. The exchange under this pro-
gramme cover the areas like Education and
Science ; Agriculture and Animal Hus-
bandry ; Health and Sports etc.

The Indo-French Joint Committee for
Cooperation in Science and Technology met
for its second biennial meeting in Paris from
11-14 January, 1982. Apart from reviewing
the ongoing programmes, cooperation in a
number of areas of mutual interest was agreed
upon. These include:

- (1) Biotechnology including immunology.
- (2) Renewable Sources of energy
- (3) Informatics and Applied Mathe-
matics
- (4) Opto-electronics and optics
- (5) Research on blue and green algae
- (6) Electrical Engineering
- (7) Telecommunication
- (8) Information system
- (9) Geology
- (10) Chemistry of natural products
- (11) Scientific Instruments
- (12) Semi-conductors

In these areas concrete steps for exchange
of Scientists and information, and exchanges
of specialized equipments in some areas
were agreed upon for implementation during

the year 1982 and 1983. The participating Institutions on the two sides have also been identified.

Difficulties Faced by Coir Industry

8832. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the restriction imposed in Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the transportation of coconut husks from one district to another and the consequent difficulties faced by those who engage in coir industry ; and

(b) whether Government would take steps to remove this restriction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure the availability of coconut husk at reasonable prices to the cooperatives, a permit system for the transportation of coconut husk is in vogue in Kerala State, under the Coconut Husks Control Order, 1973.

With a view to ensure the availability of coconut husk at reasonable prices to the units in Tirunelveli District, the Government of Tamilnadu has issued orders, under which a permit is required for the transportation of coconut husk outside this District.

Setting up of a Type-Writer Factory in Public Sector

8833. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government of India or the State Governments to set up a type-writer factory in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued to M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the manufacture of standard typewriters,

portable typewriters and electric typewriters for an annual capacity of 35,000 Nos. The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Limited has recently submitted an application for grant of an industrial licence for taking up the manufacture of portable typewriters in the State of Haryana. The application will be considered in the light of the policy in force.

Promotion of Class II Gazetted Officers in the Pay Scale of Rs. 650-1200

8834. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers of the Government of India where Class II Gazetted Officers in the pay scale of Rs. 650-1200 are promoted to Class I Scale of Rs. 700-1300 after working in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 for a period ranging from 5 to 10 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that normally a Class II Gazetted Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 650-1200 is promoted to the Class I scale of Rs. 1200-1600 ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for these anomalies and the steps being taken to remove these anomalies to ensure that officers working in the scale of Rs. 650-1200 are promoted to the next higher scale of Rs. 1200-1600 and not in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Normally where there are posts in the three scales of Rs. 650-1200, Rs. 700-1300 and Rs. 1100/1200-1600, promotion from the Group B scale of Rs. 650-1200 is generally made to the scale of Rs. 700-1300. However, in a few cases like the Engineering Services, due to the cadre requirements of hierarchy and supervision, promotion from Rs. 650-1200 scale to Rs. 1100/1200-1600 is made directly. As per the general guidelines issued by this Department for framing of recruitment rules, for promotion from Rs. 650-1200 to Rs. 700-1300, the prescribed minimum service is 3 years and to Rs. 1200-1600 it is 8 years. Information of all the officers where promotions take place from

Rs. 650-1200 to Rs. 1200-1600 is not centrally available.

(c) Provisions for promotion from Rs. 650-1200 to Rs. 700-1300 or Rs. 1100/1200-1600 are made depending on the nature and requirements of the particular cadre or Service.

योजना आयोग में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण

8835. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका क्या प्रतिशत है;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति

और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शेष कोटा पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी जो अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध अभी तक कार्यवाही की गई है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) : कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या, उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या और उनका प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है :—

श्रेणी का नाम	कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या	कुल का प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या	कुल का प्रतिशत
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योजना आयोग (1.11.82 का)

श्रेणी "क"	422	25	6.0	2	0.5
„ "ख"	337	29	8.6	2	0.5
„ "ग"	547	72	13	8	1.45
„ "घ"	337	101	26.8	10	2.65

सांख्यिकी विभाग (1.1.82 को)

श्रेणी "क"	329	18	5.4	2	0.6
„ "ख"	526	56	10.6	2	0.4
„ "ग"	4524	636	14.0	139	3.0
„ "घ"	788	177	22.5	41	5.2

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) योजना आयोग के संबंध में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के उपयुक्त अभ्यर्थियों के चयन के लिए/उनकी सेवाएं योजना आयोग को सौंपने के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को मांग पत्र भेजे गए हैं। सांख्यिकी विभाग के संबंध में रिक्तियों को अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के एसोसिएशन में परिचालित किया गया है या पुनः विज्ञापित किया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ) ऐसा कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है जहां इस प्रकार के अर्हता प्राप्त अभ्यर्थियों के उपलब्ध होने पर किसी अधिकारी ने जानबूझकर अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अभ्यर्थियों का चयन न किया हो।

Referring of Planning Process to Sarkaria Commission

8836. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aspects of "Planning" process between the Centre and the States would be referred to the Sarkaria Commission as Centre-State relations ; and

(b) if so, the exact issues/aspects which would be referred to the Commission in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised.

Reservation of Quota for Ex-Servicemen for Recruitment to Para-Military Forces

8837. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reserved any quota for the ex-Servicemen for recruit-

ment to the para-military forces like the B.S.F., C.I.S.F., C.R.P., I.T.B.P., etc. ;

(b) if so, the exact figure in this regard ;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider this suggestion and reserve an adequate percentage, say 50 per cent of the total recruitment to these forces, in view of the training and discipline imbibed by the members of the Armed Forces ; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). 10% of vacancies at the level of Assistant Commandant in Assam Rifles, Border Security Force and Central Industrial Security Force and at the level of Company Commanders in the CRPF and ITBP, which are required to be filled by direct recruitment, are reserved for ex-Servicemen. A similar reservation of 10% in Group 'C' posts and 20% in Group 'D' posts is also available for ex-Servicemen in the aforementioned forces ;

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

Bihar Press Bill

8838. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the controversy over the Bihar Press Bill has been resolved ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation in this regard which in turn may be adopted by all States and Union Territories or made applicable to them as a central legislation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No decision to this effect has been taken by the Government.

बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत आनेवाले कार्यालयों में चतुर्थ और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

8839. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार बिहार में छोटा नागपुर के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत सरकारी और अर्ध सरकारी कार्यालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर शत प्रतिशत और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों पर 50% पदों का आरक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रावधान के आधार पर अब तक छोटा नागपुर के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) छोटा नागपुर, बिहार के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में इस समय चतुर्थ और तृतीय श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) (क) : जी नहीं। आरक्षण के लिए जिलेवार कोई प्रतिशतता निर्धारित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में आरक्षण के संबंध में जिलेवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Excess Capacity Utilisation

8840. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of some companies and monopoly houses which have violated the licensing rules and produced more than the legitimate quantity and more than the licensed capacity during the last three years ; and

(b) whether irregular activities have been noted and if so, the details regarding the names of the companies which have since applied for regularisation of excess capacity and excess production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that production by some industrial undertakings has not been in line with the licensed capacity. In recognition of the fact that excess production need not necessarily be as a result of additional capacity and also that the capacity licensed might not have conformed to the installed capacity Government had decided in 1980 to recognize the installed capacities in respect of 34 industries. A statement showing the names of companies which have applied for regularisation of excess capacity will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Import of Colour Televisions

8841. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) The number of colour TVs imported during the year 1982 and their total cost given in foreign exchange ;

(b) whether it is a fact that import of colour TV policy is affecting indigenous manufacture ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and what further steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) CTV sets imported under the gift scheme has been reported to be 62,360 sets, but no foreign exchange was released for this purpose.

90,000 CTV kits were imported under one time ad-hoc arrangement for ASIAD by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited. The foreign exchange outlay on this import was approx. Rs. 11.5 crore FOB.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in Price of White Printing Paper

8842. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to raise the administered price of white printing paper ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take for meeting the requirement of the educational sector at reasonable rate ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). White Printing Paper is being made available to the educational sector at a concessional price ; which has been fixed at Rs. 5400/- per tonne with effect from 11.4.1983.

Effect of the Budget on N.E.P.A. Newsprint Company

8843. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary increase in the excise duty announced by the Finance Minister is going to affect the State-owned NEPA newsprint company adversely ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to compensate the expected loss during the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Supreme Court Judgement on Execution of Death Sentence

8844. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of two different judgements delivered by the Supreme Court, the one suggesting the rule of a two-year delay in the execution of the death sentence automatically leading to its commutation into life imprisonment, while in another, it had rejected the rule of automatic commutation ;

(b) if so, the details of the two differing judgements ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In the first judgment delivered by a Division Bench on 16-2-1983, in the Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 17 of 1982—T.V. VAITHESWARAN V/S the State of Tamil Nadu, the ruling was that, making all reasonable allowance for the time necessary for appeal and consideration of reprieve, a delay exceeding two years in execution of a sentence of death should be considered sufficient to entitle the person under sentence of death to invoke Article 21 of the Constitution and demand the quashing of the sentence of death. In the later judgement delivered by the three judge Bench on 24-3-1983, in writ Petitions No. 232 and 233 of 1983, it has been ruled that the sentence of death upheld by the Supreme Court cannot be vacated merely on the ground that there has been a delay exceeding two years in its execution and that the circumstances of each case will have to be taken into consideration. Extracts from the two judgements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. Lt-6510/83]. Mercy petitions lying with the Union

Government are being processed with due expedition.

**Talks between Bangladesh Rifles and
B.S.F. Officials**

8845. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four-day official level talks between Bangladesh Rifles and the Border Security Force concluded on 2nd April, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) the steps agreed to by both the countries to be taken to stop the infiltration and ensure safety of the border population ; and

(d) the extent to which these have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These talks are held on an informal basis and no agreements are signed or drawn up. The following subjects were discussed :

- (i) Observance of Indo-Bangladesh border guidelines.
- (ii) Activities of miscreants.
- (iii) Illegal crossing.
- (iv) Border crimes and smuggling.
- (v) Indo-Bangladesh land problems in border areas.
- (vi) Repairs and maintenance of boundary pillars.

(c) and (d). Both sides agreed to closely monitor the developments on their respective side of the border and intensify border vigilance and patrolling including exchange of relevant information, wherever necessary. Implementation of these measures is a continuing process.

**Reservation for SCs/STs in Public
Sector and Private Sector**

8846. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are accepting the job reservation for SC/ST candidates as a national policy--both in public sector and private sector ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to introduce this policy in private sector too ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Reservation for SC/ST candidates in public sector already exists which has been done by administrative directions. The statutory reservation of posts for SC/ST candidates in private sector has not been found legally possible. However, it has been impressed upon the private sector that it would be desirable to provide a due share of employment in the industrial private sector to members of SCs and STs.

**Potential of Sponge Iron Production in
Orissa**

8847. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the development potential of sponge Iron production in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of mineral available in Orissa to increase the output of sponge Iron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Government have not made any special assessment of the development potential of sponge iron production in Orissa. According to Government's declared policy, techno-economically viable proposals will be considered for setting sponge iron capacity in the country.

Two Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up sponge iron plants in Orissa, one for a capacity of 300,000 tonnes per annum and another for 90,000 tonnes per annum.

Recommendations of National Police Commission

8848. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rejected many recommendations made by the National Police Commission in its reports laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations which have been accepted and rejected by Government ;

(c) the time by which all the recommendations accepted will be known ; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The National Police Commission submitted eight reports. All the reports have since been released.

The First Report was discussed at a conference of Chief Ministers held in June, 1979 and the 'Conclusions' reached at the conference were circulated to all State Governments and U.T. Administrations for taking necessary action.

The remaining seven reports have also been forwarded to all State Governments/U.T. Administrations for consideration of the recommendations and for taking appropriate action, as the bulk of the recommendations relate to them.

The examination of such of the recommendations as directly concern the Central Government has been taken up.

Production of Electronic Goods

8849. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of electronic goods in the country has registered an increase of 62 per cent in a short span of three years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it rose from Rs. 647 crore to about Rs. 1,050 crore during 1979-1982 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government are hopeful of the additional production of Rs. 300 crores in the next three years ;

(d) if so, whether the majority of products involved are new and are not manufactured in the country ; and

(e) the production of electronic goods in 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The production of electronics goods has risen from Rs. 647 crores in 1979 to about Rs. 1200 crores in 1982, an increase of around 85%.

(c) and (d). The electronics industry has been growing at an average rate of around 20% over the last several years. The growth rate is expected to increase to around 25% over the next 3-4 years. Also this would mean that production in 1985 could be over Rs. 2000 crores—as compared to 1200 crores in 1982. Much of this additional production could be of new items. As a result of active, planned import substitution measures by the Department of Electronics (DOE) over the period 1978-81, capacity to produce around 80 new professional electronic systems and equipment not made in the country earlier has been established. Manufacture of these products alone may contribute a cumulative total production over 1982-1984/85 of around Rs. 300 crores to the total growth expected over this period.

(e) During 1983, a growth rate of about 25% over 1982 is expected.

Use of Indigenous mixed-Carbide Fuel at Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam, Madras

8850. SHRI B.V. DESAI : SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India will run the fast breeder test reactor (FBTR) under construction at Kalpakkam, near Madras, with the indigenous mixed-carbide fuel ;

(b) if so, whether India has succeeded in obtaining high-enriched uranium from France for the FBTR ;

(c) whether the FBTR is likely to be commissioned by the next year ; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and what will be the total expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) High enriched uranium will not be required for the mixed carbide fuel as indigenous fissile material will be used.

(c) and (d). 95% of the construction work of FBTR has been completed. The system commissioning will be taken up progressively from the beginning of 1984 and will be completed by the second half of 1984. The total estimated expenditure for FBTR is Rs. 79.12 crores.

“Court Martial of Army Personnel for Poaching”

8851. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Environment has recommended to the Defence Ministry that all army personnel found guilty of poaching anywhere in the country be court-martialled ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Union Minister of Environment had referred five such cases reported by the State Governments to the Defence Ministry for necessary action ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the cases involving Border Security Force have also been referred to the Home Ministry ; and

(d) if so, what action both Home and Defence Ministries have taken in regard to the complaints forwarded by the Environment Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) The Ministry of Defence has been asked to take appropriate action according to army procedures against army personnel found guilty of poaching.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Cases referred	Action taken by Ministry of Defence/Home
	1	2
1.	Killing of a Nilgai by Major David K. Onni and Jawans of 3/11 Gorkha Rifles presently attached to 20 Infantry Brigade, Icarana, Alwar, Rajasthan.	The Defence authorities have informed that a Court of Enquiry has been started and is in progress. Meanwhile, the case is already subjudice before the civil court.
2.	Poaching of four Chinkaras by Col. J.S. Toor, Major R.P. Singh and Driver Dalip Singh of the College of Cornbat, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh.	The Defence authorities have informed that the Station Commander, Mhow had moved the Civil Court for transfer of the case for trial by Army Court Martial. The Civil Court is reported to have refused the transfer of the case,

1

2

3. Killing of a Nilgai by Major Shashi Anand of 1, Maratha Battalion C/o 56 APO, in Khajawar forest block of Siwalik forest division of U.P.
4. Attempted shooting of a Goral by Captain R.S. Dhillon of Ordnance Factory, Raipur, Dehra Dun—U.P.
5. Poaching of a Barking deer by Subedar Major Negi, Subedar Major Jagmir Singh, Havildar I. Ikka and Signalmán R.N. Bala of 323 Signal Regiment Mongpong, West Bengal.
6. Killing of Barking deer by Inspector Jag Mohan Singh Rana of 74th Battalion BSF in Camp Anand Bazar area of Tripura.
7. Poaching of a Chinkara by Deputy Commandant Mahadevappa, Inspector Gujraj Singh and 3 other ranks of 18th Battalion of BSF, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.

The Defence authorities have informed that facts of the case have been called for on receipt of which departmental action would be considered.

The Defence authorities have informed that facts of the case have been called for on receipt of which departmental action would be considered.

An enquiry by Defence authorities found sepoy Bodra of illegal possession of the dead deer. He was punished with 14 days imprisonment and 7 days stoppage of pay.

The Inspector was warned by the D.I.G., B.S.F. The I.G., BSF considered this punishment to be lenient and has directed stringent action to be taken. The case is in progress.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that the case has been transferred by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jaisalmer, to the BSF. The case is being tried departmentally by the BSF under its Acts and Rules.

Production in Rourkela Steel Plant

8852. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant had been suffering losses in production in the past ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps suggested to rectify the situation ; and

(c) the present capacity, actual production and plans, if any, for modernisation of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The main reasons for loss of production are inadequate power supply from Orissa

State Electricity Board and poor quality of coking coal.

Efforts are made to get a larger allocation of power from the Orissa State Electricity Board. In addition, a 2×60 MW captive power plant is being installed.

Coal India has been requested to improve the quality of coking coal. At present, imported coking coal of high quality is being blended with the indigenous coking coal to ensure better yield of coke.

Against the installed capacity of 1.8 million tonnes of ingot steel, the plant produced 1.14 million tonnes in 1982-83.

Proposals for modernisation of the plant have been formulated and work on these will be taken up depending on the availability of resources.

Survey of Arunachal Pradesh for Mineral Deposits

8853. SHRI KAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arunachal Pradesh contained a lot of sedimentary basins with intrusive and metamorphic rocks ;

(b) whether the marble zones have not been tested for lead and zinc deposits in this area ;

(c) whether the geological work is in progress with possible encouraging results for lead and zinc ; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government for three dimensional study with diamond drilling in addition to the geophysical work to unearth more mineral deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marble zones have been tested for lead-zinc in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) Geological work for exploration of lead and zinc is in progress in Arunachal Pradesh but so far no encouraging results have been found.

(d) Three dimensional study is undertaken for mineral deposits when warranted by surface geological studies. This method will also be adopted in Arunachal Pradesh as and when required.

Minerals in North Eastern Region

8854. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States of the North eastern part of the country minerals, such as Ophiolite rocks in Manipur and Nagaland, Chromite, Arsenopyrite with Gold and Osmeradium (indication for Platinum) have been found ; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Geological Survey of India for three dimensional study by doing test diamond drilling of the entire best Ophiolite in Nagaland and Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Chromite, Arsenopyrite with traces of gold has been reported from the Ophiolitic rocks in Manipur and Nagaland. No indication of Osmeradium (indication for platinum) has so far been reported.

(b) Geophysical studies and drilling have been carried out in Nagaland for Nickel bearing magnetite and copper mineralisation. Three dimensional studies for mineral exploration will be taken up as and when required.

Requirement of Drills for Exploration of Minerals in North Eastern Region

8855. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suitable number of drills have to be deployed in the North eastern region by G.S.I. which are inadequately provided due to which even the available geological data which has to be proved by "only one positive method—i.e. Diamond Drilling" is lagging ; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to explore such costly and valuable minerals for the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Geological Survey of India has deployed adequate number of drills in the North Eastern Region, keeping in view the annual targets of work fixed by the Central Geological Programming Board which is comprised of important national and State level survey and exploration agencies, concerned public sector undertakings and research organisations.

(b) Geological Survey of India is already

engaged in the exploration of mineral deposits in the country, including the North Eastern region.

Minerals Deposits in Himalayas (U.P.)

8856. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sulphate mineral occurrences are very frequent in Himalayas in U.P., though we are yet to strike on large deposit ;

(b) whether it is proposed to intensify investigation of badly needed Rock Phosphate to be used as natural fertiliser and strategic material for Phosphoric acid ;

(c) whether Government propose to do three dimensional probing, with the help of Geophysical methods followed by diamond drilling ; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising these tools extensively and having the requisite expertise for it within the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Only a few occurrences of sulphate minerals are known in the U.P. Himalayas. However, sulphide minerals are reported from a number of places in U.P. Hills but no large deposits of these minerals have been located.

(b) Investigations for rock phosphate have been made by the Geological Survey of India in the Mussoorie Syncline. These investigations are being extended to other parts of U.P. Himalayas also.

(c) and (d). Three dimensional studies for the search for mineral deposits are taken up as and when warranted by surface geological studies and the nature of mineralisation.

Establishment of Big Industrial Units in the Country

8857. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and kind of big Industrial units functioning in each State as on 1 January, 1983 ; and

(b) the guidelines for establishment of such industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The specific information is not available. It is also doubtful whether the same could be collected and made available easily. Further, efforts involved in collecting such information are not considered commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) While no specific guidelines have been laid down by Government, establishment of big industrial units should take into consideration the policy framework of the Government, the priorities afforded to the industries in the Five Year and Annual Plans, economical and technical viability, the competence of the entrepreneur etc. etc.

Industrial Growth in the Country

8858. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the rate of industrial growth in the country during 1977 to 1980, State-wise and year-wise in public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Value of output and net value added originating from the Public and Private Sectors for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, as per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Summary Results, is as under :

Sector	Value of Output (Rs. lakhs)		Net Value added (Rs. lakhs)	
	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
Public Sector	85,27,20	1,05,73,96	21,87,22	28,13,97
Private Sector	27,85,624	3,04,25,14	55,19,71	61,72,30

The coverage, concepts, definition etc. are contained in the report of the ASI.

Figures for the later years are not available.

Information relating to the State-wise distribution of principal aggregates of industrial activities by type of ownership is neither published nor available in the Central Statistical Organisation.

Non-Utilisation of Letters of Intent in Karnataka

8859. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of total letters of intent issued for Karnataka and that have not been utilised during 1980-1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : During the period 1-1-80 to 31-3-83, a total number of 225 Letters of Intent were granted for Karnataka under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Out of these, 7 have since been treated as lapsed. Details of all the Letters of Intent issued and those treated as lapsed, including name of the party, item of manufacture and location etc., are being published by the Indian investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letters". Copies of this publication are available in Parliament Library.

Ad-hoc Appointments made by various Departments

8860. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ad-hoc appointments made by various Departments of Government during the last two years ;

(b) the common category of posts that belonged to these ad-hoc appointments ; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate these ad-hoc appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The Ministries/Departments make ad-hoc appointments when it is not possible to make regular appointments due to various exigencies like non-finalisation of seniority list/recruitment rules, court cases etc. Information regarding such ad-hoc appointments and the categories where they are made is not centrally available. Under the existing instructions, ad-hoc appointments can be resorted to only when absolutely unavoidable and are required to be terminated as soon as it is possible to make appointment in a regular manner according to the prescribed rules.

Running capacity of Atomic Power Stations in the country

8861. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the present atomic energy plants are running below their optimum capacity and all the future atomic plants are limping behind schedule if so, facts in details giving the capacity utilisation of the present plants for the last three years and the extent of delay in each future plant ;

(b) Extent of the loss suffered by each plant both year wise and cumulative till 1 January, 1983 ; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The capacity factors for Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station for the last three years are given below :

	<i>TAPS</i>	<i>RAPS</i>	<i>REMARKS</i>
1980-81	48.21	53.69	Unit-II of the Rajasthan
1981-82	53.38	27.40	Atomic Power Station
1982-83	39.96	14.31	Started commercial production with effect from 1st April 1981

The original and present schedules for completion of Madras Atomic Power Project and Narora Atomic Power Project are as below :

	Original Schedule	Present Schedule
MAPP Unit-I	1973	1983
MAPP Unit-II	1976	1984
NAPP Unit-I	1981	1986-87
NAPP Unit-II	1982	1987-88

The Kakrapar Atomic Power Project is expected to be completed on schedule.

(b) The financial performance of both the atomic power stations is as below :

Tarapur Atomic Power Station—No loss

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Net surplus (+)/deficit (—)	
16-12-73 to 31-3-74	(—)	64.82
1974-75	(—)	125.20
1975-76	(—)	206.51
1976-77	(+)	334.15
1977-78	(—)	762.82
1978-79	(—)	586.31
1979-80	(+)	326.00
1980-81	(+)	174.00
Total :	(—)	911.51

Accounts for the years 1981-82 and 82-83 are yet to be finalised.

(c) The performance of Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been satisfactory. Both the units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station have encountered problems with equipment and grid. These problems are being attended to and steps are being taken to improve the performance of the Station.

Review and Achievements of 20-point Programme

8862. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the major issue before the Chief Ministers' Conference was to review the progress so far made regarding the 20-point programme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the achievement of the 20-point programme and steps taken by the administration, both at the Centre and in the States for good results at the field level in 1983-84 ; and

(c) whether any targets have been fixed regarding drinking water, tree planting, bonded labour, rehabilitation and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A note giving the progress of the programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-6511/83]. To achieve good results at the field level during 1983-84 the monitoring and supervision of the programme are being improved both at the Centre and in the States. Steps are also being taken to intensify public participation in implementation of the programme.

(c) Discussions are going on with States and Central Ministries for fixation of targets for these schemes for 1983-84.

Preparation of Blue Print for Scheduled Areas

8863. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has ever studied in depth the material and manpower resources and the resultant backwardness of backward areas particularly tribal and Scheduled Areas ;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has ever attempted to prepare any blue prints of Scheduled Areas ever since their declaration as such ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the Constitutional responsibility of Central Government under Schedule V, no Plan for upliftment of these areas was conceived ever since 1950 ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Programmes for the development of the scheduled areas have been undertaken ever since the inception of planning in the country. Special impetus has been given to accelerated development in scheduled areas since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This consists of a comprehensive development effort through Tribal Sub-Plans which are being implemented through 181 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The tribal sub-plans include all the scheduled areas and Tehsils/Blocks with more than 50% tribal population. In the Sixth Plan, a larger proportion of the tribal population has been brought within the ambit of tribal sub-plans by identifying tribal pockets of 50% concentration in a population of 10,000 in contiguous areas.

(c) No, Sir. This is not correct in view of what is stated in Part (b) above.

Diversion of Funds from Tribal Sub-Plan

8864. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that funds earmarked for Tribal Welfare have been diverted by some States in Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and State Roads ; and

(b) whether Government will make a mid-term review of tribal Sub-Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such information has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Review of tribal sub-Plan is being conducted twice annually, once in the Ministry of Home Affairs and once in the Planning Commission. Moreover, review of tribal development matters is conducted oftener during other discussions, meetings, tours etc. These reviews are quite detailed and purposeful.

Busting of International Gang of Antique Thieves and Smugglers

8865. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has busted an International gang of antique thieves and smugglers operating in India, neighbouring countries and the United States in the recent past ;

(b) the particulars of gang members arrested ;

(c) the total number of objects recovered from the gang members and their approximate value ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to bring back to India the objects which these antique thieves had smuggled out of the country and if so, the steps being taken in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation registered a case F.I.R. No. R.C. 1/83-CIU(A), New Delhi and busted an international gang of antique thieves and smugglers operating in India, neighbouring countries and the United States in the recent past. The following three persons were arrested in this connection :

1. Shri Harish Chander Ghildiyal, r/o E. 151, Greater Kailash Part-I New Delhi.

2. Shri Pritam Chand, Proprietor of Fabulous Arts, 22, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Khan Market, New Delhi.

3. Shri R. Venkatesh, r/o II-F-67, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

In all 57 objects were seized from the residential premises of Shri Pritam Chand at C-44, Pamposh Enclave, New Delhi, and from his shop premises at 22, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi. Out of the aforesaid 57 objects, 48 objects have been declared as antiquities by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. The approximate value of the same assessed by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi is about Rs. 2,39,100/- in India. There is a proposal to bring back to India the antique object of Sun God (Surya) smuggled out of India and seized by the U.S. Customs.

Constitution of Panel of Economists to Advise Plan Formulation

8866. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 22-Member Panel of economists has been constituted by the Planning Commission to advise the Plan formulation and plan performance in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of the Members of the Panel ; and

(c) criteria adopted in the selection of the Members ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolution constituting the Panel, which gives, inter alia, the names of the Members, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6512/83].

(c) The Members have been selected on the basis of their knowledge and experience of the problems of different States and regions.

Slump and Demand Recession in Industries

8867. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of capital goods fell sharply in 1982 even though the general industrial production increase by an estimated 4 per cent ;

(b) if so, what this phenomena reveals about the industrial health of the country ; and

(c) whether it indicates further intensification of the slump and demand recession ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). On the basis of the provisional index of industrial production (Base : 1970=100) compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the General Index (All groups) registered a growth rate of (+) 4.3 per cent and Capital Goods Industries (—) 0.3 per cent during 1982 over 1981. The respective growth rates in the case of basic industries, intermediate goods industries and consumer goods industries in this period are 8.0 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent. Also increases have been noticed in the value of production of boilers, sugar machinery, mining machinery, metallurgical machinery including steel plant equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery, cement machinery, printing machinery, rubber machinery, machine tools and in the production of earth moving equipment, cranes, lifts, power driven pumps ; air/gas compressors, road rollers during 1982 compared to 1981 on the basis of provisional information.

While industrial production has generally registered an increase, some short-term adjustments between supply and demand in certain industries may be deemed to be an aspect of a natural process,

Transfer of Officers of Areas of Communal Riots

8868. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Integration Council recommended that officers in whose areas communal or caste riots took place, should be immediately transferred and called upon to explain ;

(b) if so, whether this has been acted upon ; and

(c) details of the manner in which it was acted upon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). The National Integration Council had recommended that the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances. The State Governments and Union Territories were accordingly requested to bring this recommendation specifically to the notice of all IAS/IPS Officers.

Seminar on Astrology

8869. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on astrology was held in New Delhi in January, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the resolution passed at the said seminar ; and

(c) The reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arms Factory Found Near Meerut

8870. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an arms factory was found by the Police at Palhera village, 15 km. from Meerut ;

(b) if so, the seizures made and the action taken in the matter ;

(c) how many illegal arms factories have been unearthed in the country, State-wise, during the last three years ;

(d) the action taken during the above period to check their proliferation and the results achieved ; and

(e) how far it will go in checking the use of arms in communal riots, dacoities and robberies by armed men ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Home Guards

8871. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Home Guards in the country, State-wise ;

(b) minimum pay and allowances they are getting in different States ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to bring them in a regular cadre on all India basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) State wise raised strength of Home Guards in the Country is shown in the attached statement.

(b) The Home Guards are volunteers consisting of employed, self-employed and

unemployed people enrolled under the State Home Guards Acts/Rules. As they are not salaried Government servants, they do not get any pay and allowances. However as and when they are called up for duty under State Home Guards Acts/Rules they are paid duty allowance, to meet out of pocket expense, the all India rate of which is Rs. 8/- per head per day, at present. In addition, they also get travelling/transportation allowance as per prescribed rates to cover journey expenses while reporting for duty. There are of course some full time paid staff in Home Guards organisation each State for command, control and training and their pay and allowances are governed by State Government's service rules.

(c) As Home Guards are volunteers enrolled for a fixed tenure under the Home Guards Acts/Rules of different States, there is no proposal to put these volunteers in a regular cadre on all India basis. Similarly, as the full time paid staff in Home Guards organisation are State Government servants, governed by State Government's rules, there is no proposal to put them in a regular cadre on all India basis.

Statement

Raised Strength of Home Guards in the Country

Sl. No.	State/UT	Raised Strength
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	535
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,022
3.	Assam	17,097
4.	Bihar	59,720
5.	Chandigarh U.T.	1,029
6.	Delhi U.T	9,258
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T.	—
8.	Goa Daman and Diu U.T.	364
9.	Gujarat	51,346
10.	Haryana	11,913
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7,868
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,614
13.	Karnataka	1,47,599

1	2	3
14.	Lakshadweep U.T.	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16,347
16.	Maharashtra	43,929
17.	Manipur	3,086
18.	Meghalaya	2,531
19.	Mizoram U.T.	617
20.	Orissa	14,571
21.	Pondicherry U.T.	412
22.	Punjab	3,093
23.	Rajasthan	1,852
24.	Sikkim	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	955
26.	Tripura	232
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9,907
28.	West Bengal	3,693
29.	Nagaland	—
30.	Kerala	—
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
	Total :	4,64,080

Increase in Number of Government Companies

8872. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the number of Government companies has risen from 74 in 1956-57 to 894 in 1981-82 with paid up capital of Rs. 256.8 crores to Rs. 12879.1 crores respectively for the above periods ;

(b) whether he is also aware that still larger number of non-incorporated units belonging to the Central or State Governments are in existence and working ;

(c) the difference in the working of the two systems ;

(d) whether Government are aware that any State enterprise can function better and

viable if it is allowed to take quick decision and implementation thereof ; and

(e) the steps thought to make the National/State undertakings or companies to run on commercial lines to be more viable and profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The incorporated companies are governed by the Companies Act and rules made thereunder—while the rest work under the specific enactment under which the unit is registered or created.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State enterprises enjoy full autonomy, subject to their accountability to Parliament.

(e) Public enterprises are required to achieve, in addition to the physical and financial objectives, certain goals of socio-economic and distributive justice which are very specific to each of them. Within these parameters, the enterprises aim to achieve profitability.

Shifting of the office of the Indian Bureau of Mines

8873. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Bureau of Mines has decided to shift its Regional Office from Nellore to Madras ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The Indian Bureau of Mines Review Committee set up by the Government had suggested certain re-organisation of the Regional Offices of the Bureau in order to have a proper balance in the distribution of mines among the various regions and the distance to be covered to reach a mine from the Headquarter. Accordingly, it was suggested to shift the Nellore Regional Office to Madras so that the Mines

in Tamil Nadu could be covered by the proposed new Regional Office at Madras instead of by Bangalore Regional Office at present. A part of the Nellore office has been shifted to Madras and the remaining part is presently continuing at Nellore itself.

**Setting up of a training centre at
Kushaiguda, Hyderabad**

8874. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government proposed to the Central Government to set up a training centre for electronics at Kushaiguda, Hyderabad by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. ;

(b) when it was proposed ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to set up the training centre in that place ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The National Small Industries Corporation has formulated a proposal to set up a Prototype Development Training Centre (PDTC) for Electronics at Hyderabad.

(b) and (c). The project report had to undergo revision keeping in view the latest developments in the field of Electronics. The revised project report of NSIC has been received only a few days back.

**Inadequacy Allocations to Vizag
Steel Plant**

8875. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have written to Central Government regarding the inadequacy of the allocations made to Vizag Steel Plant this year ;

(b) whether State Government wanted to appoint local people in Vizag Steel Plant in a considerable number ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had recently written to the Prime Minister *inter alia* regarding the allocation of funds for Visakhapatnam Steel Project and preference to local people in matters of employment.

(c) The question of provision of additional funds to Visakhapatnam Steel Project will be considered at the appropriate stage.

The Visakhapatnam Steel Project is giving preference to local people in matters of employment in accordance with the Government's policy which is uniformly applicable to all such projects.

Eating Places in Delhi

8876. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of hotels, restaurants, Dhabas etc. in the Union Territory of Delhi giving break-up as to how many of them fall under the jurisdiction of NDMC, MCD and Delhi Cantonment Board ;

(b) whether they are functioning under proper and hygienic conditions and whether the food served by them has ever been subjected to laboratory tests ; if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ;

(c) how many of these are licenced and how many are unlicenced ;

(d) whether licences to the hotels, restaurants, dhabas etc. can be given to run them in residential areas ; and

(e) whether a copy of the licences issued by each of the licencing authorities with conditions attached thereto will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

Financial strain on Steel Authority of India

8877. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India is under an enormous financial strain ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to help in its recovery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the 1982-83, SAIL experienced strain on its cash resources.

(b) The main reasons for this strain on cash resources were :

(i) Increase in inventory of finished goods by about 5 lakh tonnes as sales did not keep pace with increased production.

(ii) Delayed payments by some major buyers in the priority sectors.

(iii) Heavy interest burden because of large credit that had to be taken from banks to meet the cost of heavy inventories.

(c) SAIL have taken the following steps to improve its cash resources :

(i) The product mix has been made more market oriented.

(ii) Efforts were made to improve sales by discounts, rebates and selective credit.

(iii) Emphasis on production of pig iron and other items of steel which have short money cycle.

(iv) Vigorous efforts to recover dues from debtors.

(v) Economy in expenditure.

रेलवे परिवहन के लिए योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति हेतु विचाराधीन परियोजना

8878. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे परिवहन के लिए इस समय योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति हेतु कितनी परियोजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जायेगी ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण)

(क) और (ख) : योजना में शामिल केवल एक रेलवे परियोजना का योजना आयोग द्वारा विस्तृत स्कीम के रूप में अनुमोदन किया जाना है। संसाधन स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए मध्यावधि समीक्षा के बाद इस संबंध में निर्णय किए जाने की संभावना है।

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिए आवंटन

8879. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को कुटीर उद्योग, कृषि, बागवानी, पशुपालन आदि के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करवाई गई;

(ख) क्या इस समस्त धनराशि का सही उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका सही और पूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहाररंजन लास्कर) (क) और (ख) : गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश की आदिवासी उप-योजना के लिए

26.62 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई है जिसके बारे में सूचित किया गया है कि उसका उपयोग हो गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु एककों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

8880. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न लघु एककों को कच्चा माल अपेक्षित मात्रा में प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन लघु एककों की अपेक्षित मात्रा में इस्पात, सीमेंट, अल्युमीनियम, लकड़ी, सोडा एश अथवा अन्य आवश्यक कच्चे माल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी)

(क) और (ख) : छोटे एककों को कच्चे माल का आवंटन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। इस्पात और अल्युमिनियम के संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश को किए गए आवंटन संतोषजनक हैं। सोडा एश उत्पादकों/वितरकों तथा आयात के माध्यम से सीधा ही उपलब्ध है जबकि लकड़ी का आवंटन भारत सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता। उत्तर प्रदेश के छोटे एककों को सीमेंट का वितरण भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए आवंटन में से राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। सीमेंट की उपलब्धता को सुधारने के लिए सभी प्रकार के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Inclusion of Pali Language in Eighth Schedule

8881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the request for inclusion of Pali language in the English Schedule to the Constitution of India ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the inclusion of this important language would be made by Government keeping in view its vast literature and cultural importance as a link with many South Asian countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Allocation of cement for States

8882. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quantum of cement produced by the cement factories located in a State is allotted for use within the State itself ;

(b) whether Government regard this allotment as sufficient to meet the requirements of the State concerned ;

(c) if not, whether the cement producing States have also to procure cement from factories located in other States ;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider the proposal to arrange the apportioning of the cement produced within a State, in such a manner that the State concerned is allowed to get its share from these factories, so as to avoid the transport charges and also to overcome the bottlenecks regarding movement etc. ; and

(e) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). Cement being a mineral based product, is not produced uniformly in all parts of the country. Production of cement is concentrated in States which have substantial limestone deposits and as such, the total availability of cement has to be equitably shared by all the States/Union Territories according to guidelines.

Taking into account the overall availability/ allocation of levy cement is made in favour of the States/Union Territories on the basis of :

- (i) past consumption ;
- (ii) population ;
- (iii) development of rural/hilly areas ;
- (iv) minimum needs programme
- (v) housing schemes for slum dwellers ;
- (vi) needs of Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of the society ;
- (vii) socially oriented schemes included in the New 20-Point Programme.

As far as possible, allocation of cement to a State is made from the cement factories located in the State/with a view to minimise the strain on the transportation system and reduce overall costs.

Schemes being implemented in Backward Classes sector

8883. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes being implemented by State Governments in the Backward classes

sector out of the provision of Rs. 37 crores being provided by his Ministry during the Sixth Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the State ;

(b) what other financial assistance is being provided to State Governments by his Ministry other than this assistance and Special Central Assistance for development of Scheduled Tribes in Sub-Plan area, MADA pockets and development of primitive tribes ;

(c) the quantum of assistance provided to Orissa State Government and utilisation of such assistance for the last three years ; and

(d) the departments of the State Government which are getting this assistance other than Tribal Welfare Department and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The schemes implemented by the State Government from funds of Backward Classes sector head for scheduled tribes are post-matric scholarships, girls hostels and research and training. The provision of about Rs. 37 crores also includes the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisation administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Financial assistance is also given under the award of Seventh Finance Commission and under the first proviso to clause (1) of Article 275 of the Constitution.

(c) The quantum of assistance provided to Orissa Government during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and utilisation are indicated in the attached statement.

(d) Assistance under the first proviso to article 275 and Finance Commission award is passed on to the State Governments under transfer account and other assistance, is issued to Secretary, Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department.

Statement	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Tribal sub-Plan	770.35	775.35*	1022.00	1022.00	1200.00	N.A. Being collected from the State Government.
2. Pocket of Tribal Concentration	86.10	86.10*	99.42	99.42	99.42	—do—
3. Primitive Tribes	30.00	25.00	45.00	N.A. Being Collected from the State Government.	45.00	—do—
4. Under the first proviso to Article 275 (1)	198.00	N.A. Being Collected from the State Government.	198.00	—do—	148.50	—do—
5. Seventh Finance Commission Award.	160.07	—do—	173.30	—do—	213.63	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Girls Hostels	3.50	6.03**	10.00	4.28	10.00	N.A. Being collected from the State Government
7. Research and Training	5.95	3.30	3.70	3.70	4.66	—do—
8. Post-Matric Scholarship (Combined figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).	29.51	N.A. Being collected from the State Government.	72.51	N.A. Being collected from the State Government.	78.58	—do—

*Excess figures due to utilisation of unspent balance of previous Year.

**Excess due to diversion.

Traffic Congestion in Trans-Yamuna Colonies

8884. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the traffic congestion on roads in Laxmi Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Krishna Nagar and in a number of other Trans-Yamuna colonies due to the unauthorised encroachment on Government roads/footpaths by Jhuggiwalas and Handcartwalas ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ease the traffic congestion ;

(c) whether the encroached areas are proposed to be cleared ; if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in respect of clearing those areas on which unauthorised encroachment has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Encroachment on roads and footpaths in this area is one of the reasons for traffic congestion.

(b) Persons found encroaching on the roads and footpaths are being prosecuted regularly under Sections 83/97 of the Delhi Police Act.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected.

Manufacturing of vehicles by Maruti Udyog with foreign collaboration

8885. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog is likely to manufacture in collaboration with Suzuki of Japan, vehicles other than Maruti small car ;

(b) if so, the names of other vehicles likely to be manufactured in Maruti Udyog and the terms and conditions for collabora-

tion with Suzuki of Japan for manufacturing these vehicles ; and

(c) by when these vehicles will come in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited propose to manufacture in collaboration with Suzuki Motor Company a four door, 800 cc passenger car and its derivatives include a van and pick-up truck. A four wheel drive vehicle with a 1000 cc engine is also to be taken up subsequently. The terms of collaboration involve payment of a lump sum fee and royalty. Suzuki Motor Co. will participate in the equity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. The collaborator would be transferring the technology relating to design engineering and manufacture of the above vehicles. The improvements and indications in these products during the currency of the agreement would also be transferred to the Indian Company.

(c) Production of cars is expected to commence by December 1983. The other products are proposed to be introduced in a phased manner in 1984 and 1985.

Decline in the Productivity of Industries

8886. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the productivity of investment in manufacturing industries and in power generation units from 1960 to late 1970 as reported in Business Standard dated 14 March, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No study of the entire industrial sector to assess the capital productivity has been done. The Central Statistical Organisation, however, made a study in 1981 in respect of 20 industries with 1960 as base, covering the period 1960 to 1977. On the basis of this study, it is seen

that, as of 1977, in 10 industries, the position has improved. There has, however, been a decline in the other 10 industries.

It is with a view to focus attention on productivity in all sectors, including capital that the year 1982 was decided to be observed as the 'Productivity Year'. Productivity Boards have also been set up in selected major industries and one of the functions of the Boards is to identify productivity constraints and advise the Government, Industries and Trade Unions on the measures to be taken to overcome the bottlenecks.

Committees and Groups to Study Problems of Tribal Areas

8887. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had constituted two committees in the past and a Group in the year 1978 to study the problems of tribal areas and the present administration and to suggest the remedies and change the administrative set up suited to these areas ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference given to these three study teams/groups and the main recommendations concerning the Centre and States regarding administrative arrangements therefor ;

(c) the guidelines or directions issued by this Ministry on the basis of the recommendations made by these Study Teams to the States and Union Territories and the steps taken by them to execute the directions so far, State-wise ; and

(d) the new measures and strategies adopted by his Ministry to evolve the personnel policy in tribal areas, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The following Working Groups were set up :—

1. Personnel Policies for Tribal Areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.N. Haldipur in 1972.
2. Tribal Development during Medium

Term Plan 1978-83 under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal in February, 78.

3. Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policies in Tribal Areas under the Chairmanship of Shri Maheshwar Prasad in October 78.

(b) The terms of reference of the first two Working Groups mentioned in part (a) above mainly related to reviewing the measures already taken for development of tribal areas and to formulate concrete proposals for tribal development programmes during the Five Years Plans. The last mentioned Working Group examined the administrative arrangements in the Centre and the States for implementation of tribal development programmes with a view to suggesting improvement in administrative structures and personnel policies.

The Maheshwar Prasad Group considered the recommendations of the earlier Groups and the final recommendations made by it were laid on the Table of the House on 6th May, 1981 in reply to Starred Question No. 1072.

(c) In addition to the recommendations of the Maheshwar Prasad Group certain suggestions which included details of incentives that may be given to the officers working in the tribal areas were commended to the State Governments for implementation. Most of the State Governments have intimated that they have initiated steps for implementing the recommendations and suggestions made for streamlining the administrative arrangements.

(d) The Union Home Minister had a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal on 17th February, 1983 to discuss the various problems of tribal areas including streamlining of administrative structure and personnel policies for tribal areas. It has been suggested to the State Governments that for accelerated development of tribal areas, besides proper and adequate delegation of powers at various levels such as at the Block, suitable incentives should also be worked out to attract officers to serve in such tribal areas.

**Payments of Grants-in-Aid to States
under various Heads**

8888. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission recommended under article 275 (i) of the Constitution for the payment of grants-in-aid to the State and Union Territories for Judicial Administration, Revenue District and Tribal Administration and Police Administration ;

(b) the money earmarked exclusively for Tribal Areas out of each head of the grants-in-aid for upgradation of judicial administration, creation of revenue sub-divisions and districts, strengthening of police administration by Government and released to the States to spend it in tribal areas ;

(c) the development measures taken by the States in tribal areas by utilising the funds provided by the Centre as grants-in-aid, State-wise for the purpose and the progress made so far in this direction ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the non-implementation of the schemes and programmes by the States in tribal areas for whom the funds have been recommended by the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The award of the Seventh Finance Commission in this regard covers only the States and not Union Territories.

(b) to (d). The Seventh Finance Commission *inter alia* recommended special outlays for the upgradation of the standards of Revenue, District and Tribal Administration. A statement showing the allocation of funds awarded by the Finance Commission exclusively for the upgradation of Tribal Administration during the period 1979-80 to 1983-84 and the releases made out of this amount upto 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6513/83] The Funds awarded by the Finance Commission are meant to meet the Revenue expenditure on grant

of compensatory allowance and capital expenditure on the construction of houses. The schemes undertaken by the States are in the various stages of progress.

**Resolution Adopted by Akhil Bharatiya
Adivasi Vikas Parishad**

8889. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry has received the copy of the resolution adopted by the Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad in its sixth annual conference held at New Delhi on 17 and 18 August, 1982 ;

(b) if so, the details of the resolution and recommendations of the conference ;

(c) the steps taken by his ministry on the recommendations and the resolution so far ;

(d) whether the action taken by Government on different items of the resolution will be communicated to the Parishad in due course ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by his ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6514/83]

(c) to (e). Action has been initiated on the relevant points of resolutions. Some resolutions on which action is to be taken by other departments and States Governments have been forwarded to them for necessary action. A reply has since been sent to the Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad.

Armed Desperados in Capital

8890. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four armed

desperados have created panic in the Capital by snatching chains, robbing people and stopping cars at pistol point ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have been deluding police and continuing to commit crimes ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring them to book ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Since the beginning of this year and upto 15th April, 1983, there have been 7 cases in which robbery was committed at pistol point.

Two gangs of armed robbers have since been arrested. The gangs of chain snatchers are yet to be apprehended. Vigorous efforts are being made to apprehend two gangs involved in the chain snatching, constant vigil is being maintained to prevent such incidents.

हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्र

8891. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में सन् 1982 में प्रत्येक हिन्दी भाषी राज्य से हिन्दी में लिखे हुए कुल कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त कितने पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी और कितने पत्रों पर उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया;

(ग) जिन पत्रों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिए गए उसके क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि नियमानुसार हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर केवल हिन्दी में दिए जाएं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) (क से (ङ) : मंत्रालय में प्रत्येक हिन्दी भाषी राज्य से हिन्दी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। फिर भी, वर्ष 1982 के दौरान मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें से जिन पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में दिया गया, उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष 1982 में हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए पत्रों की कुल संख्या	4428
जिनके पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया	1942
जितने पत्रों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया	2
जितने पत्रों का उत्तर देना आवश्यक नहीं था।	2484

राजभाषा अधिनियम/नियम का कड़ाई से पालन करने के लिए निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं।

हिन्दी में पत्र

8892. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने सन् 1982 में "क" और "ख" क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रत्येक राज्य को मूल रूप में कितने पत्र लिखे हैं और इनमें से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए मूल पत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे राज्यों को नियमानुसार सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में न लिखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि ऐसे राज्यों को भविष्य में मूल पत्र केवल हिन्दी में लिखे जाएं; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालय/विभाग में नियमानुसार हिन्दी के कार्य किए जाने के लिए स्टाफ की समुचित व्यवस्था है; यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) (क) से (ग) : मंत्रालय में "क" तथा "ख" क्षेत्र के राज्यों से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त होने वाले पत्रों तथा इन राज्यों को भेजे जाने वाले पत्रों के बारे में अलग से आँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। यद्यपि कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान है तथापि यह सच है कि कर्मचारियों को तकनीकी किस्म के पत्रों के उत्तर के मसौदे हिन्दी में तैयार करने में अपेक्षित दक्षता न होने के कारण मंत्रालय से इन राज्यों को कुछ मूल पत्र अंग्रेजी में भेजे जाते हैं। इन राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। स्थिति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा भी की जाती है।

(घ) इस्पात विभाग तथा खान विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभागों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

इस्पात विभाग खान विभाग

हिन्दी अधिकारी	1	1
अनुवादक	4	2
हिन्दी आशुलिपिक	1	—
टंकक	2	3

हिन्दी अनुभागों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं।

Land for Steel Plant in Orissa

8893. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total areas of land acquired from the State of Orissa for the purpose of setting up second steel plant at Daitari in that State ;

(b) the total area of public land and total area of land acquired from private individuals ; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the farmers and to other individuals whose land has been acquired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). Government of Orissa have already initiated action for the acquisition of land required for this project. The amount of compensation payable to the land-holders and other details will be known only after the land acquisition proceedings have been completed. 16.74 acres of Government land at Dubari has been transferred to this project by State Government for construction of temporary office-cum-residential complex.

Special Assistance for Development of Backward Areas of Rajasthan

8894. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide special assistance for the development of backward areas of Rajasthan State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of Central assistance proposed to be provided to the State of Rajasthan for that purpose in 1983-84, and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Besides the normal Central assistance for the development plans of the State, special central assistance is

also provided to ensure accelerated development of certain special Areas in the State, which have been identified as backward areas.

(b) The Special Area development

programmes in Rajasthan pertain to (i) Tribal Areas, (ii) Drought Prone Areas, (iii) Desert Areas, and (iv) Industrially Backward Areas. The details of these programmes are as under :

(Rs. crores)

Programme	Coverage (Block/Tehsils/Areas in the Districts)	Central Assistance provi- ded during 1983-84.
1	2	3
(1) Tribal Areas Development	(1) Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Udaipur and Sirohi.	4.53
(2) Drought Prone Areas Programme	(2) Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur.	1.10
(3) Desert Areas	(3) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Nagaur, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Sikar, Jalore and Pali.	6.90
(4) Industrial Backward Areas	(4) (a) Districts selected for Concessional Finance Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur. (b) Districts selected for Investment Subsidy Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur.	No specific allocation made. Amount will be released on the basis of actuals and eligibility.

Survey for Minerals

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

8895. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(a) whether Government have carried
out a survey for the purpose of finding out
minerals in new places ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Surveys for
minerals are being carried out continuously.

by the concerned Central and State Government Departments throughout the country.

(b) and (c). Recently surveys have been undertaken for the following minerals in different states :—

Mineral	State
Coal	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu
Lignite	Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan
Copper	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Bihar
Tungsten	Rajasthan
Tin ore	Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
Manganese	Madhya Pradesh
Limestone	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
Gold	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh
Dolomite	West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh
Phosphorite	Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
Diamond	Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
Lead-zinc	Rajasthan

Setting up of industries in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa

8896. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medium and major industries set up in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa in 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83 ;

(b) the number of industries set up out of them in private sector and how many of them have been set up by Government ;

(c) the number of industries which have started commercial production ; and

(d) the details of all those industries set up in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa during the above mentioned years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

“Ecological damage to Indian species of frogs”

8897. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large-scale ecological damage is caused to farm-areas by indiscriminate destruction of two Indian species of frogs viz. *Rana tigrina* and *Rana Hexadactyla* ;

(b) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has urged upon the Government to place a blanket ban on killing of frogs between May-August breeding season ;

(c) whether the Department of Ecology has obtained full information from the Ministry of Commerce about the figures of frog legs exported and earnings therefrom during the last 5 years ;

(d) if so, the figures thereof ; and

(e) whether the Ecology Department will frame a scheme of breeding frogs for export in licenced ponds and pools or any other scheme to save agricultural damage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Initial studies reveal that the fresh water frogs, *Rana tigrina* and *Rana hexadactyla* help in controlling paddy pests. Further investigations are proposed on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The figures of export of frog legs and earnings therefrom during the last five years reported by the Ministry of Commerce are as follows :

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in thousand Rupees
(i)	1978	3,570	84,251
(ii)	1979	3,764	87,150
(iii)	1980	3,095	73,200
(iv)	1981	4,368	119,570
(v)	1982	2,271	55,453

(e) A research project is proposed in order to study the possibilities of frog culture.

Shortage of E.C.I.L's T.V. Sets during ASIAD

8898. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a great shortage of ECIL's black and white Encore TV and colour TV sets at most of the centres in the country during the Asiad 1982 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons and how the Public Sector undertaking is co-operating with Government to maintain adequate supplies of the sets in the market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps taken by ECIL to be a Commercial Oriented Organisation

8899. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether action has been taken on the

observations made by the Public Undertakings Committee that Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd. is more 'research oriented' than commercial oriented ; and

(b) what steps have been taken by ECIL towards commercial orientation than research orientation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) has now a satisfactory blend of R and D approach as well as commercial approach.

(b) The 'Company has taken following steps towards commercial orientation :

- (i) Defining objectives for technical, marketing and commercial spheres.
- (ii) Deciding on major thrust areas for the company.
- (iii) Discontinuing production of commercially non-viable products.
- (iv) Strengthening interaction between marketing, production and R and D units by adopting business group concept.
- (v) Improving organisation and methods.

As a result of these steps ECIL's profitability has increased. :

Hardships to all India Service Officers in Service Matters

8900. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision exists, to deal with the case/s of member/s of the All India Services of undue hardships in service matters arising as consequences of operation of the relevant rules/regulations made or deemed to have been made under the All India Services Act, 1951 (LXI of 1951) ;

(b) if so, the number and broad categories of cases so far wherein the Central Government have had to resort to such 'relaxation of rules/regulations provision' ;

(b) the general/specific orders passed by Government thereon ; and

(d) instances of AIS officers drawing in perpetuity (or at least for years together) less pay than their juniors in the same cadre in the same scale of pay consequent upon the operation of the relevant rules/regulations made, whether or not treated as cases of undue hardships and dealt with accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government considers such relaxation on the merits of individual cases involving undue hardship to an extent not contemplated when the Rules/Regulations were framed. It is administratively not feasible to furnish information regarding the specific orders passed under the All India Services (Conditions of Service—Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960 ever since these Rules came into force.

Complaints made by M.L.As. against N.A.L.C.O. Authority

8902. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a communication from Government of Orissa regarding the allegation and complaint made by MLAs on the basis of news item published in certain Oriya daily against the NALCO authority ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ;

(c) whether his Ministry has sought the information from NALCO regarding the charges made by the MLAs of Orissa ;

(d) if so, when a reply will be sent to the Government of Orissa ; and

(e) whether his Ministry has asked the NALCO to follow the guidelines issued by B.P.E. and the NALCO formulated the schemes and procedures to follow to provide employment to the displaced persons, persons from Koraput and Dhenkanal districts and from Orissa in different categories of services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). By a telex dated 23.3.1983 the Orissa Government requested the Department of Mines for material for an adjournment motion moved in the State legislature based on a report in the Oriya Daily 'Matrubhumi' dated 18.3.1983 alleging corruption in recruitment in NALCO. The allegations included nepotism and corruption in the matter of appointments to Class III and IV posts, appointment of Clerks on ad-hoc basis and discrimination in typing test between ad-hoc appointees and others. Information has been called for from NALCO on these allegations.

Meanwhile, the State Government is reported to have answered the points raised by the MLAs during the adjournment motion on 24.3.1983. The State Government has been requested to furnish the proceedings to enable the Government to examine the points raised during the motion.

(e) NALCO is following Government of India's guidelines on recruitment of person-

nel. As per these guidelines recruitment to posts in the pay-scale, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month, is made by the Company through the Local Employment Exchanges. Recruitment to Executive posts is made on an all-India basis. In respect of persons displaced by the Project, the Company will endeavour to provide employment to one member of each family.

Setting up of colour film units in the Country

8903. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of colour film units set up in the country, so far ;

(b) the number of colour films units proposed to be set up the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ;

(c) whether the number of colour film units proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan has also been decided ;

(d) if so, the number of such additional colour TV film units proposed to be set up both in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods ; and

(e) the names of places where those colour film units are proposed to be set up during the above plan periods ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). There is no unit in the country at present engaged in the manufacture of colour film. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, a public sector undertaking, which, at present, undertakes conversion of imported jumbo rolls, has a proposal to set up integrated production of colour positive film. The investment and location-al decisions in this regard are yet to be taken. An application from Navrang Photo Films Private Limited for setting up a 100% Export Oriented unit in District Kolar in the State of Karnataka for the manufacture of Cellulose Tri-Acetate and various types of photo films including colour film has also been received.

Promotion of Directly Recruited Officers of Grade IV to Grade III of ISS

8904. SHRI G.S. REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any length of service which a directly recruited officer to Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service has to put in before being promoted to Grade III of the Service has been prescribed ; if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether recently the criteria regarding length of service put in by these directly recruited persons to Grade IV of 1978 and 1979 batches of the ISS has been relaxed for promotion to Grade III at the cost of departmental promotees regularised in Grade IV in the vacancies existing as on 30 September, 1978 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to remove such a patent discrimination to the disadvantage of departmental promotees ; and

(d) whether such preferential treatment is being given in other services also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Rule 3(1)(b) of the Indian Statistical Service Rules prescribes that all vacancies in Grade III of the Service shall be filled by promotion from amongst Grade IV officers who have completed not less than 4 years of regular service in that grade. This Rule does not make any distinction between the directly recruited officers and the promotees and hence the question of prescribing any length of service for directly recruited officers alone for purposes of promotion does not arise.

(b) and (c). As no Grade IV ISS officer who had completed 4 years of regular service in that Grade was available for promotion to Grade III of the ISS and a large number of posts in Grade III was required to be filled up, it was decided, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, to relax the condition of minimum qualifying service from 4 years to 3 years in respect of promotions to Grade III made during 1983. This relaxation was uniformly

applied to all Grade IV officers irrespective of the category to which they belonged. In fact, the promotee officers in Grade IV got the advantage of being promoted to Grade III, even though they had not completed the requisite qualifying service even with the relaxed criterion, because of the provision in the ISS Rules that if any junior officer in Grade IV is considered for promotion all officers senior to him shall also be considered for promotion. Accordingly, the promotees were neither discriminated against nor put to any disadvantage.

(d) The question does not arise as no preferential treatment was given to any category of officers.

Deteriorating Law and Order Situation

8905. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article captioned "The Land of the Rising Gun"—an analysis of the factors, which led to the criminalisation of India" appearing in the 'Express Magazine' dated 20 February, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the tangible steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the deteriorating law and order situation in the country ; and

(c) the reasons that no issue of "Crimes in India" the annual publication of the Bureau of Police Research and Development which gives the comprehensive crime statistics for the country as a whole beyond the one in 1978, has been published ; and when are these going to be published from 1979 onwards and whether copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention of the State Governments has been drawn to the article. Under the Constitution, 'Public Order' is a State sub-

ject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain law and order.

(c) The collection and compilation of detailed data takes time and it is not feasible to keep the issues of the book entitled 'Crime in India' upto date as frequent back-checks on statistical data has to be made before finalisation. The next issue of the 'Crime in India, 1979' is expected to be ready by the middle of this year. The copies of the publication are made available to the Parliament Library for ready reference.

Movement of Coal Slurry through Pipeline

8906. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal for the movement of coal slurry through pipeline in view of the growing role of coal as a source of energy as well as the increased value and importance of the lower level of transit losses involved in pipeline transportation ; and

(b) if so, whether techno-economic feasibility of pipeline transportation of coal slurry has been examined and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No specific proposal as such is under consideration. However, the Planning Commission appointed an inter-Ministerial Working Group in October 1980 to examine the possibility of introduction of coal slurry pipeline transportation system in the country as per policy guidelines outlined in the Sixth Plan. The Working Group was required, among other things, to select a suitable segment for undertaking the techno-economic feasibility study for pipeline transportation of coal in slurry form. On the basis of the recommendation of the Working Group, M/s Engineers India Ltd. were assigned the task of preparing a techno-economic feasibility study on transport of coal in slurry form from the coal fields to serve power houses in the Northern and Western regions of the country.

(b) M/s Engineers India Limited have recently submitted their Report. The examination of the Report has not yet been completed.

Registered and unregistered units in Madhubani and Darbhanga (Bihar)

8908. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many registered and unregistered units for self-employed productive undertakings in Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar have not been able to go ahead due to various factors ;

(b) whether District Industries Centres of those districts are not able to be of much help and have proposed earliest possible initiation of campaign by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. ;

(c) if so, details thereabout ; and

(d) whether any such campaign is to be organised for the Darbhanga Division ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) There is no such report from the State Government/District Industries Centres of Madhubani and Darbhanga.

(b) to (d). District Industries Centres in these districts are rendering necessary assistance to the entrepreneurs and to augment their efforts, DIC Darbhanga is understood to have requested NSIC to organise a campaign for supply of machinery on hire purchase in that district in May-June, 1983. It is learnt that for shortage of time required for organising a campaign NSIC have suggested that it may be held in August-September, 1983.

Meeting of representatives of Small Scale Industries in connection with the monopolistic manufacturer of Polyester Film

8909. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Small Scale Industries had a meeting on 9 August, 1982 with Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in connection the 3 monopolistic manufacturer of Polyester Film and if so, full details of the decisions reached at this meeting ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was agreed at this meeting that the present status quo will be maintained and there will be no canalisation of imports as this will favour 3 monopoly Houses and this will work against the interests of small scale actual users ; and

(c) whether Government are proposing to canalise the imports in contravention of earlier decision and if so whether the actual users will be consulted before reversing the present decision ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports had taken a meeting on 9th August 1982 with representatives of producers and users of polyester film, in order to discuss with them the import policy of this item and take their views. No decisions could be taken at such meetings.

(c) Polyester film, plain/metallised continues to appear in Appendix 5 in the Import Policy for 1983-84 announced on 15th April, 1983.

Enhanced Capacity re-endorsement

8910. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for enhanced capacity re-endorsement (Economic Times dated 13 April, 1983) on the basis of 31 March production figure and if so, full details thereof including the industries to be covered ; and

(b) whether this will also cover the multinational companies who are in commanding position in drugs/cosmetics etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The details of the scheme have already been announced in Government's press note dated 8th April, 1983. The scheme is not applicable to industries reserved for small scale sector, industries listed in the Schedule to the Press Note and pesticide formulations. For MRTP and FERA com-

panies the facility of re-endorsement will be available only in relation to the items included in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 as re-defined in the press note dated 21st April, 1982. Further, in the case of a dominant undertaking if, as a result of higher production, their dominance further increases, such re-endorsement will not be permitted.

Pricing of Products of Public Sector undertakings for Steel

8911. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last two years the Public Sector Undertakings have been raising the price of their products to cover up their losses ;

(b) whether along with it the undertakings have taken measures to raise their efficiency and create surpluses ; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the steps taken in this regard and to what extent this has resulted in financial profitability or reducing losses of each of the public sector undertaking for steel during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beggars Arrested in Delhi

8912. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of beggars and such other persons have been arrested under various Acts, Laws and Rules in Delhi during 1 February, 1980 to 15 April, 1983 ;

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

(c) what action has been taken against them ;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to wipe off and remove beggars and beggary from the country ;

(e) if so, how and when and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) what concrete schemes have been proposed to rehabilitate the beggars of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). During the period, 1st February 1980 to 15th April 1983, 17967 persons were rounded up under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1958, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. They have been proceeded against in accordance with the provision of the law.

(d) to (f). Beggary is a socio-economic problem steps are being taken to tackle this problem effectively. The persons rounded up and lodged in the Poor Houses are imparted training in various crafts, with a view to rehabilitate them.

Delay in Presentation of Reports of the Commissioner/Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

8913. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been delaying the presentation to Parliament of the annual reports not only of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far but also of the new Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the plea of getting them translated and printed for the purpose ;

(b) whether they are aware that there is a statutory time limit within which reports of similar commissions in other countries are required to be presented to Parliament ; and

(c) the reasons which prevent Government from laying cyclostyled copies of such reports on the Table of the House immediately ;

tely as is done in the case of the reports of the Parliamentary Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. As soon as printed copies of English and Hindi versions of the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are received from the press, copies thereof are laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

(b) No information is available about the statutory limit prescribed by other countries within which the reports of similar commissions are required to be presented in the Parliament.

(c) The reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are voluminous documents and, therefore, it is not considered appropriate to lay cyclostyled copies thereof on the Table of the House as is done in the case of reports of the Parliamentary Committees.

Targets to bring SC/ST Families above Poverty line

8914. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed target for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families to be brought above poverty line State-wise in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the figure for the same for Gujarat and other States for 1983 and 1984 ;

(c) what is the criteria so as to assess and judge from the number of families which have been brought above the poverty line ;

(d) what is the system to check the reliability of the information received from States and various agencies ; and

(e) how many such families have been brought above the poverty line during 1 April, 1977 to 31 December, 1978 and between 1 February, 1980 to 31 March, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is given in the two statements placed below. Ministry of Home Affairs have issued the guidelines to the State Governments as to how to assess the number of families who are being brought above the poverty line. The reports received from the State Governments in this regard are being reviewed periodically by the Planning Commission and also by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Special Component Plan is being implemented since 1980-81.

Statement

Assistances to Sch. Caste to cross the Poverty Line

	States/UT	Sixth Five Year Plan Target. (1980-85)	(No. of SC families)			Remarks
			1980-81	Achievements 1981-82	1982-83*	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	750000	66241	138000	111487	
2.	Assam	114000	9549	18317	8836*	upto Dec. 1982 figure for Jan. 83 not avail- able
3.	Bihar	1048000	54850	89904	105337	
4.	Gujarat	236000	46000	55000	49322	
5.	Haryana	160000	18703	55396	29593	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	86000	12711	21335	90185	
7.	Karnataka	530000	57986	118030	51656	
8.	Kerala	238000	—	40850	23781	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	700000	35902	172000	55463	
10.	Maharashtra	854000	33007	115940	111189	
11.	Manipur	2686	865	235	N.R.	
12.	Orissa	400000	50988	80214	63625	
13.	Punjab	419000	58064	81956	59801	
14.	Rajasthan	500000*	45651	83400	81442	
15.	Sikkim	3400	—	340	887	
16.	Tamil Nadu	917000	77828	122360	93102	
17.	Tripura	25526	3001	5000	N.R.	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1500000	156769	450000	235435	
19.	West Bengal	1112000	—	163643	217764	
20.	Delhi	40000	3874	5959	2880	
21.	Pondicherry	9000	138	2000	1138	
22.	Goa, Daman and Diu	@	—	—	310	
23.	Chandigarh	151	—	—	25	
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	SCP not yet approved.				

Note : *Achievements upto January 1983

@Target not yet fixed.

Statement

Assistance to Scheduled Tribes to cross the Poverty-Line

S. No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan Target. (1980-85)	No. of Scheduled Tribes families Achievement		
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	9,227	13,092	26,158
2.	Assam	2,00,429	16,519	48,605	43,074
3.	Bihar	3,00,000	N.A.	N.A.	56,357
4.	Gujarat	3,50,000	74,784	76,580	59,046
5.	Himachal Pradesh	43,749	4,046	4,737	15,332
6.	Karnataka	15,500	3,392	3,397	4,530
7.	Kerala	16,000	2,545	2,545	2,293
8.	Madhya Pradesh	6,18,000	@	2,40,747@	67,936
9.	Maharashtra		N.A.	3,40,000	3,57,218
10.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6,330
11.	Orissa	5,50,000	57,285	83,700	51,276
12.	Rajasthan	50,000	11,000	12,662	23,356
13.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	1,060	2,426
14.	Tamil Nadu	15,000	3,000	3,030	3,234
15.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	92,351
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3,100	500	650	2,723
17.	West Bengal	1,08,275	N.A.	41,447	77,751
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,700	N.A.	N.A.	6,086
19.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1,516	150	272	609

* The figures for 1982-83 are only upto January 1983.

@ The figures are for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Capacity utilisation of HEC, BHEL, etc.

8915. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 250 regarding capacity utilisation of HEC and Unstarred Question No. 2810 regarding capacity utilisation of Heavy Electrical Units on 20 October, 1982 and state :

(a) the quantum of machinery of requisite quality, for which HEC and BHEL are seeking orders, being imported ;

(b) the reasons therefor and whether such imports are to be stopped forthwith ;

(c) the other major industrial units in the country running under capacity due to lack of orders and the steps being taken to ensure full capacity utilisation and place adequate orders ; and

(d) which of these industries are suffering due to lack of adequate power supply and whether all of them are to have captive power generating units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The quantum of power generation equipment in which BHEL is concerned, for which orders on foreign suppliers have been placed is about 11% of the capacity, to be commissioned during the Sixth Plan. These selective imports have primarily been with a view to augmenting the financial resources for accelerated power development. Shovels, forged rolls and heavy machine tools for which HEC is seeking orders have been imported in some cases. Technological upgradation, as also discussion with user departments for order placement on long term basis have been resorted.

(c) Wagon Building units, structural fabrication units and mining machinery manufacturing units in the public sector are facing shortage of orders. Close inter-action is being maintained with the user ministries for placement of adequate orders on these units.

(d) Stand-by D.G. sets have been installed by some of the public sector heavy

engineering units such as HEC, Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Jessops, Braithwaites, Bharat Wagons and Engg. Co. Ltd., Triveni Structurals Ltd., etc. All of these units and HMT have been facing shortage of adequate power supply.

Losses Incurred by Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

8916. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kudremukh, India's most ambitious mining project, 'earned' a loss of Rs. 36.34 crores during October 1981 to March 1982 ; if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that if the erratic production schedule is not corrected, the losses may gallop to more than Rs. 100 crores ; if so, details of steps taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. have incurred a loss of Rs. 36.34 crores during October, 1981 to March, 1982. The losses are on account of restricted production of concentrates due to failure of Iran to take delivery of the material as per contracted schedule. Some of the measures taken by Government to revitalize the project are :—

(i) Negotiations are being held with Iran regarding commencement of off-take of concentrate.

(ii) A Pellet Plant is being set up at Mangalore to convert 3 M.T. of concentrates into pellets per year.

(iii) The Company is also continuing efforts to locate other buyers for sale of concentrates.

Setting up of Local Area Net Work through Micro-Computers

8917. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a suggestion given by a well-known computer scientist from England that India would do well to go in for setting up of local area net-works by linking micro-computers at every kilometre ;

(b) if so, Government's thinking in this regard ; and

(c) decision in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a). No, Sir.

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

Setting up of a Development Council for Tyre Industry

8918. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Development Council for the Tyre Industry to work as an advisory body to Government ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Council ; and

(c) whether the Council would take effective steps to bring down the prices of tyres ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A Development Council for the automobile tyre industry has already been constituted on 12th March, 1983. This Council includes representatives from various Ministries,

manufacturers of tyres and raw materials that are used for the manufacture of tyres, and consumer interests such as transport operators and tyre traders. The Council is expected to advise the Government on matters of interest not only to the Industry but also to the consumer.

Achievements of Sixth Five Year Plan and People Below Poverty Line

8919. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the achievements made so far on the objectives set forth in the Sixth Five Year Plan and what is the rate of increase in the whole-sale price index in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 and their consequential effect on the price structure ;

(b) the percentage of people living below poverty-line in the rural, urban and all-India percentage during the years 1972-73 and 1977-78 and what is their percentage during the year 1982-83 ; and

(c) the reasons that Government have not been able to bring any improvement in this sphere so far on which stress has been laid in the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been taken up. It is yet to be completed. The rate of increase in the wholesale price index (on point to point basis), as indicated in the Economic Survey for 1982-83, has been 2.4 per cent in 1981-82 and is anticipated to be 2.8 per cent for 1982-83. This low growth in the wholesale prices has helped stabilise the price structure in general.

(b) The percentage of people below the poverty line, over time, are as under :

	1972-73	1977-78	1981-82
Rural	54.09	50.82	42.73
Urban	41.22	38.19	37.23
All India	51.49	48.13	41.51

Poverty estimates are based on periodic surveys of consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last survey was conducted in 1977-78 and the next one is scheduled for 1983. The figures for 1981-82 have been worked out by general extrapolation and after taking into account the growth of the economy and the progress in the different poverty alleviation programmes. Requisite details for working out the estimate for 1982-83 on a similar basis are not yet available.

(c) The figures given above show that improvement has been broadly in line with what was envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Grievances of Indo-Tibetan Border Police

8920. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great resentment among the troops of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police for not rotating them at every interval of two years as is done in the case of Army personnel posted at high altitudes ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not redressing the genuine grievances of the jawans of Indo-Tibetan Border Police ;

(c) the number of personnel working in Indo-Tibetan Border Police ;

(d) how many of them have been kept at high altitude for a period over more than ten years ; and

(e) what are the methods of recruitment to the Indo-Tibetan Border Police and whether the system is satisfactory and the pace of recruitment is going on in a phased manner without giving a chance to glut ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). It is not in the public interest to disclose

information about the strength of the I.T.B.P. The need for periodic rotation of men posted in high altitudes is kept in view.

(e) Recruitment of the I.T.B.P. is made through normal channels like the UPSC, Staff Selection Commission and employment exchanges. The system of recruitment is satisfactory and recruitment is done in a phased manner to avoid stagnation.

Manufacturing of T.V.-cum-Radio Sets in India

8921. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given encouragement to our technicians to manufacture TV-cum-radio sets in India ; and

(b) if so, the success achieved in this field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). So far there is no specific scheme regarding manufacture of TV-cum-Radio sets. TV industry itself has been developed on a very broad base with a number of technically oriented entrepreneurs. Radio is an industry which entrepreneurs can take up on their own and these radio sets can be incorporated in TV sets based on their own individual commercial plans without any hindrance from Government.

Proposal for Forming Atomic Energy Regulatory Board

8922. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to form an Atomic Energy Regulatory Board ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in that direction ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main function of the proposed Board will be to carry out the regulatory

and safety functions envisaged for the Central Government under the Atomic Energy Act of 1962. The constitution of the Board awaits the appointment of a full time Chairman of the Board and the latter is presently under consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Expansion of Steel Plants

8923. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the revised estimates for the expansion of some steel plants ;

(b) if so, the names of steel plants for the expansion of which revised estimates have been approved ;

(c) whether the implementation of the expansion programme of some steel plants has already been delayed ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(e) when the expansion work of those steel plants is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). Government have approved revised cost estimates for the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants.

(c) and (d). Delays have occurred in the implementation of expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants mostly on account of the failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to the time schedules.

(e) In the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant all units except Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) are likely to be commissioned by November, 1983 and CRM by December, 1984.

In the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant all units other than 7th Blast Furnace Complex are likely to be commissioned by March, 1984, and the 7th Blast Furnace Complex by December, 1984.

Total Tonnes of Rolled Steel Slabs Imported for Rourkela Steel Plant

8924. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnes of rolled steel slabs imported from South Korea for Rourkela Steel Plant through Visakhapatnam port ;

(b) whether Government have taken decision to import rolled steel slabs from South Korea through Paradip Port ;

(c) if so, when this revised decision of SAIL is going to be implemented ; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d). SAIL, as the canalising agency, had placed orders for import of 50,000 tonnes of rolled steel slabs from South Korea for Rourkela Steel Plant. Against this order, a quantity of about 35,600 tonnes was imported till the end of March 1983—11,948 tonnes was imported through Visakhapatnam Port and the balance through Paradip Port. In September 1982, SAIL advised the South Korean suppliers to arrange remaining shipments through Paradip Port.

Technological Performance of Steel Plants

8925. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any suggestion to Steel Authority of India Limited to improve the technological performance of the Steel Plants ;

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

(c) whether any projects have been identified in Rourkela Steel Plant for the technological improvement and reduction of cost ; and

(d) if so, the details of the projects and steps taken to improve the technology of other steel plants in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of Government and well known to SAIL that all steel plants should be kept technologically updated to the extent this is technically and financially feasible. SAIL has been following this policy of Government.

(c) and (d). Proposals for modernisation of the plant have been prepared and its implementation will be undertaken in a phased manner depending on availability of resources.

Popularisation and Dissemination of Scientific Information among General Public

8926. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken for popularisation of science and for dissemination of scientific information to persons not having any scientific training ; and

(b) the details of the measures taken with State-wise details of local programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Various agencies under the Central Government are already engaged in this task in a variety of ways ; for instance,

- All India Radio and Doordarshan regularly broadcast popular programmes on science subjects for the benefit of the public, including persons not having any scientific training ;
- The Films Division produces short films and documentaries on science subjects which are shown around the country ;

— Seminars/symposia and popular lectures on various science subjects are frequently organised for the general public on various occasions, among others, by the Indian National Science Academy, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

— CSIR publishes popular science magazines in Hindi, English and Urdu ; the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, among others, bring out literature on science subjects in the form of booklets, pamphlets and posters ; CSIR also gives financial support for publication of popular science magazines in regional languages.

— Besides running the Science Museums in Calcutta and Bangalore, the National Council of Science Museums (Ministry of Education and Culture) is providing assistance in setting up Science Centres and Museums around the country ;

— Static and mobile exhibitions and fairs, on science and technology subjects, are frequently organised for the public by various government departments and their agencies like, for instance, the National Council of Science Museums, the National Council for Educational Research and Training, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Departments of Space, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Science and Technology and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy ;

— Besides efforts of official agencies, a number of private agencies/organisations including voluntary agencies are also contributing to science popularisation through similar activities— popular magazines, articles in newspapers, essay contests/debates, popular lectures, exhibitions, organisation of Science clubs and the like. Several of these activities are encouraged and supported by government through financial assistance ;

Additionally, the Government has set up a National Council for Science and Technology Communication which will promote popularisation of science and technology and scientific thinking among people countrywide.

(b) The Government has been encouraging the formation of Science and Technology Councils/Departments in various States whose activities include promotion of popularisation of science and dissemination of scientific information among people, including persons not having any scientific or technical training. Such Councils have already been formed in several States. Localised programmes, in this area, at the State-level are the responsibility of these State Councils/Departments.

Application of Science and Technology in the Rural Sector

8927. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to define the scope of application of science and technology in the rural sector or to identify viable projects for application of science and technology in the agricultural/rural sector ;

(b) if so, details of the projects ; and

(c) action taken with State-wise break up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The scope of the application of Science and Technology in the Rural Sector has been broadly set out in the Chapter on Science and Technology in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Document.

(b) and (c). According to a preliminary survey made by the Department of Science and Technology, upto the beginning of 1980 there were about 700 sponsored rural development projects, out of which over 400 projects had Science and Technology inputs. Such projects were sponsored at various

institutions/organisation by a variety of agencies such as ICAR, CSIR, ICMR, some Central Ministries, agricultural and other universities, nationalised banks, private sector organisations, State Government Departments and so on.

In the agriculture sector, the major programmes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research consists of National demonstration for major food crops spread over various States ; operational Research for testing, demonstration, adaptation and modification of research results for integrated rural development ; Lab to Land Programme for transfer of agricultural technology from laboratories to farmers and to rural people ; Krishi Vigyan Kendras for imparting vocational and skill training to farmers and other rural community. In the area of technology development for rural sector, the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) has a major Sixth Plan Programme entitled "Development and Promotion of Appropriate Technologies". Under this programme several devices such as leaf cup making machine, bullock-cart of improved design, fire proof thatched roof has been demonstrated/distributed to various agencies active in rural development. Other items like agro-waste compaction machine, blue green algae seed production, heavy clay products, cementitious material from rice husk are under development/demonstration. A number of projects taken up under the Plan schemes of the DST have a pronounced rural bias, such as Science and Technology for Women, S and T for Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections etc. The DST has also extended financial support for agencies devoted to S and T application for rural development such as Centre for Science for Villages at Wardha, Application of Science and Technology for Rural Advancement (ASTRA) at Bangalore and the Centre for Application of S and T for Rural Development (CASTFORD) at Pune.

State level S and T activities are also supported by the DST under a Scheme largely through the mechanism of State Councils for Science and Technology. Such S and T Councils have already been set up by the State Governments of Andhra Pra-

desh, Assam, (covering all the North-Eastern States/Union territories), Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Other States are also in the process of setting up such State S and T Councils.

Policy for Import of Components for Fan Industry

8928. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the simplification of the existing import policy relating to the duty-free import of components and raw materials for the fan industry so as to enable the industry to meet international cost competition ; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives to Industries for Shifting Outside Metropolitan Cities

8929. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to offer incentives to industries for shifting their factories outside metropolitan cities ;

(b) whether there is a move to make it compulsory to get a clearance from the Department of Environment prior to setting up of an industry in metropolitan limits ; and

(c) whether Government are considering the imposition of a cess for pollution (air and water) only while it is yet to consider making a cess for noise pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The existing Locational Policy of Government already provides for preference in setting up industries in areas outside the metropolitan cities.

(b) While licensing an industrial undertaking, one of the factors which is taken into account is that setting up of industry does not adversely effect the environment and it does not create pollution. The following condition is stipulated in the industrial licences/letters of intent :

“Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further, such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the effluent standards prescribed by the State in which the factory of the industrial undertaking is located.”

(c) The Government has imposed a cess on the water used by industries and local bodies. There is at present no proposal for imposition of cess for Air, Water and Noise Pollution.

Supply of Enriched Uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

8930. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries who agreed to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the agreement ; and

(c) the present stock of enriched uranium and its annual requirement ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SMT. INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). In place of the United States, France has agreed to supply the enriched uranium needs of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, within the framework of the 1963 co-operation agreement between India and the United States. An agreement to this effect was concluded between India and France on 26 November, 1982. A commercial contract with the French suppliers, containing details of delivery schedules, pricing, technical specifications, etc., has been concluded on 21 March, 1983. The contract envisages supplies over a period of ten years from 1983.

(c) The present stock of fuel will be sufficient to run the station at reduced power levels till introduction of fuel elements fabricated from enriched uranium to be received from France shortly. The average annual requirement of the station is 19.8 tonnes of enriched uranium approximately.

Amount Sanctioned by Central Government for Annual Plans of 1983-84

8931. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all State Governments have submitted their annual plan of 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the amount of annual plan proposed by the State Governments and sanctioned by the Central Government ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is difference between the amount proposed by the State Governments and amount sanctioned by the Central Government ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Annual Plans for 1983-84 of the States have been determined with reference to the estimates of the States' own resources and Central assistance worked out on the basis of uniform and objective criteria. In the case of certain States, advance plan assistance has also been made available to enable them to have a plan of a reasonable size.

Statement

Annual Plan 1983-84 Outlays

(Rs. crores)

States	Proposed by State Govts.	Approved outlay
Andhra Pradesh	898.93	826.00
Assam	319.57	291.00
Bihar	750.00	681.00
Gujarat	990.00	900.00
Haryana	453.47	407.00
Himachal Pradesh	158.00	140.00
Jammu and Kashmir	279.46	185.00
Karnataka	555.60	575.00
Kerala	389.29	320.00
Madhya Pradesh	1004.85	855.00
Maharashtra	1530.11	1500.00
Manipur	93.56	52.80
Meghalaya	91.94	56.32
Nagaland	52.37	51.00
Orissa	441.97	345.00
Punjab	437.00	440.00
Rajasthan	604.53	401.00
Sikkim	31.75	30.50
Tamil Nadu	845.34	845.00
Tripura	85.94	58.00
Uttar Pradesh	1670.00	1375.00*
West Bengal	648.26	540.00
Total-States	12331.94	10874.62

*This includes Rs. 85 crores of Special Central assistance for Hill Area Development,

Suggestions made by Science Congress

8932. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the suggestion made by the Science Congress at Mysore that research institutions should be built around gifted individuals ; and

(b) whether there is any such plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government has always encouraged setting up research institution in new and emerging areas in science and have selected gifted individuals to undertake research work in these institutions. Such an approach has been particularly adopted for starting research in selected fields of basic sciences. These institutions have always been provided with adequate resources and flexible and autonomous working conditions. This concept has been reiterated in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Science and Technology where emphasis has been given to initiating research in carefully selected high priority areas. As part of the Sixth Five Year Plan activity, the DST has identified thrust area programmes in different discipline of science. Programmes of high priority include areas of plasma physics, study of visceral mechanisms, immunology, genetic engineering tissue culture, metallic glasses, surface phenomenon, material sciences, fundamental of corrosion and protection and electro optics. Research in these areas has been supported around well chosen individuals in different institutions in the country. Wherever necessary, additional infrastructures have been created to encourage research in these newly emerging areas. The suggestions made at the Science Congress at Mysore have reiterated such an approach of building up research activities in the country.

Goods Produced from the Processes Licensed by National Research Development Corporation

8933. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the value of goods produced from the processes for which licence has been issued by National Research Development Corporation ; and the figures for the last five years ;

(b) whether there is any other Institution in the public sector which has given licences for production of goods by processes developed by them ; and

(c) if so, their names and the value of goods produced by utilising such licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The value of the goods produced from the processes licensed by National Research Development Corporation during the last five years is given below :

Year	Value of Production (Rs. in crore)
77-78	Rs. 64.50
78-79	67.78
79-80	81.82
80-81	105.43
81-82	123.30

(b) and (c). There is no Central Public Sector Corporate Body, other than NRDC, set up specifically for licensing processes developed by them. Processes developed by them are utilised by themselves or are sometimes transferred to entrepreneurs.

Liberalisation of Harijan Labour Migration Rules

8934. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to liberalise Harijan Labour Migration Rules to enable them to migrate to other States of the country for getting employment and education to enable them to get SC/ST certificates for the purpose ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). In a letter dated 18th November, 1982 addressed to all State Governments/U.T. Administrations, it has been clarified that the prescribed authority of a State Government/U.T. Administration may issue the Scheduled Caste/Tribe Certificate to a person who has migrated from another State. On the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/mother in the State of his/her origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the caste/tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the person has migrated. This facility does not alter the Scheduled Caste/Tribes status of the person in relation to the one or the other State.

Foreign Collaborations

8935. SHRI AMAL DATTA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaborations approved during the last five years with subject-wise break-up ;

(b) how many of these collaborations have been put into use and how much money has been paid for transfer of technology under these collaboration agreements ; and

(c) the value of goods produced by use of such technology transferred under collaboration agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 2079 foreign collaboration proposals were approved during the last 5 years (1978-1982). A statement showing industry-wise break-up of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the period in question, is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Follow up of these approvals and monitoring their implementation is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries. No centralised information is maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals about the number of foreign collaborations which have fructified, amount paid for the transfer of technology and the value of goods produced by use of such technology transferred under the collaboration proposals, approved by Government.

Statement

List of Industry-wise break-up of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government during the year 1978 to 1982

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	18	12	31	11	49
2.	Fuels	4	—	6	—	7
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	—	1	4	—	10
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elec. Generators)	5	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Electrical Equipment	46	50	107	61	107
6.	Telecommunications	2	2	7	12	7
7.	Transportation	20	26	40	26	28
8.	Industrial Machinery	76	72	121	130	107
9.	Machine Tools	20	14	26	22	29
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	—	1	—	3
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	2	—	1	1	9
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engg. Industries	7	15	29	1	23
13.	Commercial, office and House-hold Equipment	2	2	2	4	9
14.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	1	1	—	—	3
15.	Industrial Instruments	9	10	15	22	29
16.	Scientific Instruments	2	1	3	2	4
17.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawings Instruments	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	1
19.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	30	24	52	36	53
20.	Photographic Raw Film and paper	—	—	—	—	2
21.	Dyestuffs	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2	2	8	2	9
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	2	—	6	5	6
24.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	4	4	—	2	9
25.	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	—	—	1	3
27.	Food Processing Industries	2	—	6	—	7
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	1	—	—	—	—
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet preparations	—	1	—	1	1
30.	Rubber Goods	7	2	7	3	6
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	6	2	4	1	4
32.	Glue and Gelatine	1	—	—	—	—
33.	Glass	1	2	9	5	6
34.	Ceramics	6	6	4	5	21
35.	Cement and Gypsum products	3	2	—	2	4
36.	Timber Products	—	1	1	1	—
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Consultancy	4	—	5	10	5
40.	Miscellaneous Industries	24	115	31	21	24
Total		307	267	526	389	590

**उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए
धनराशि**

8936. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की मांग के अनुसार धनराशि मंजूर की गई है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई धनराशि की तुलना में मंजूर की गई धनराशि कितनी कम है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए 1670 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था। योजना आयोग ने आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री के बीच हुए विचार-विमर्श के बाद 1375 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का अनुमोदन किया है जिसमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए 85 करोड़ रु० की विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल है। योजना का आकार निर्धारित करते समय राज्य के अपने संसाधनों की उपलब्धता तथा स्वीकृत फार्मूलों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

**Reservation for children of freedom
fighters in Central Government Services**

8937. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make reservation in vacancies of all directly recruited categories in the Central Government for children and grand children of freedom fighters ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Use of National Emblem by Organisation/
Institutes**

8938. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons/institutions/organisations etc. who are entitled to use the National emblem for their personal work ; and

(b) the action taken so far against those persons who have been using the National emblem without Government's permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The State Emblem is the official Seal of India and its use is restricted to official purposes only. The Government have issued instructions for the correct usage of the State Emblem.

(b) The use of State Emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, without the prior permission of the Central Government, is an offence under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. In the event of violation of the Act, action under law is taken.

**Profits and Losses of Rourkela Steel
Plant**

8939. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the profits and losses of Rourkela Steel Plant of Orissa for the last three years year-wise ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The year-

wise profits and losses of Rourkela Steel Plant for the last three years are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1979-80	(+)	4765.13
1980-81	(+)	1397.47
1981-82	(—)	2171.50

(b) The details of profits and losses are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Sales and other income	5,42,30.80	5,43,04.05	6,66,30.13
Less : Manufacturing and other expenses	4,67,54.63	4,97,86.27	6,51,62.14
Gross Profit	74,76.17	45,17.58	14,67.99
Less :			
— Depreciation	19,82.19	19,84.21	19,22.65
— Interest	7,28.85	11,36.10	17,16.84
Net Profit (+)/ Loss (—)	(+) 47,65.13	(+) 3,97.47	(—) 21,71.50

Import of T.V. Technology from South Korea

8940. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the field of technology, particularly for T.V. communication, our country is much behind and even we have to import technology/equipment from South Korea ;

(b) how much of South Korean equipment/technology—the country had to import during the last two years ;

(c) what positive steps are being taken to cover the gap and bring the country at least upto the level of other Asian countries ; and

(d) how long we will have to depend on import of technology ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. We are not behind South Korea in terms of technology, particularly in Television. We have not imported any technology from South Korea relating to TV transmitters, TV studio equipment, TV receivers, etc. It is true that for the ASIAD 45,000 colour TV kits were imported from South Korea as part of the one-time *ad hoc* policy for assembly of colour TV kits for the ASIAD. Details of other equipment imported from South Korea are being collected and will be placed on the Table.

(c) A Statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) In an area of sophisticated and rapidly changing technology like electronics selective import of technology will depend on so many factors and it would not be possible to say for how long we would depend on the import of technology.

Prisoners Languishing in Bihar Jails

8941. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that appeared in the Blitz dated 11 December, 1982 wherein it has been stated that a number of prisoners have been languishing in Bihar jails for the last 12 years or so without trial ;

(b) whether Bihar Government have violated the Supreme Court directives ;

(c) the number of such prisoners in each Jail of Bihar State kept for more than one year without any trial ; and

(d) what action Central Government propose to take in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation to enter Ceramic Industry

8942. DR. KHUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation has been allowed to enter ceramic industry for the manufacture of crockery, tiles and sanitary-ware under the garb of export obligation ;

(b) whether there are already a number of small and medium scale units and, in case they are able to export these items, the reasons why they are not being asked to put up a cent per cent export oriented unit ;

(c) whether there are any objections by the Company Law Board under the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Act ; if so, the decision of the Company Law Board in the matter ; and

(d) whether Natural Gas/LPG is being allowed to Indian Rayon Corporation, which as per present Government policy, has been reserved for priority sector only ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) M/s. Indian Rayon Corporation Limited has submitted three applications for industrial licences for setting up units for the manufacture of ceramic items, namely, (i) Glazed tiles (ii) sanitaryware and (iii) vitreous China and Bone China.

(b) There are a number of units in the small scale sector manufacturing crockery, glazed tiles and sanitaryware. As a matter of policy, Government will encourage export oriented units both in the organised and the small scale sector.

(c) Before taking a final decision on these applications, all relevant factors including the views of the Department of Company Affairs, will be taken into account.

(d) Does not arise, as no final decision has been taken on these proposals.

Mid term appraisal of the implementation of new 20-Point Programme

8943. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the implementation of new 20-Point Programme in the States and Union Territories of the Country has been undertaken by the Centre during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) if so, the specific details thereof ;

(c) the names of the States who are lagging behind in implementation of specific aspects of the programme ; and

(d) the specific steps taken to expedite the implementation process ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The revised 20-Point Programme was introduced in January 1982. No mid-term appraisal has been undertaken of the implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme in the States and Union Territories.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to categorise any State as lagging behind since the different schemes of the 20-Point Programme have attained different levels of progress in each State.

(d) Steps have been taken to improve monitoring and supervision of the schemes, included in the 20-Point Programme.

Mid term appraisal of Sixth Plan

8944. **SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan has been completed ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be placed on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not when it is expected to be ready and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been taken up. It is yet to be completed.

Filling up of Class III Posts

8945. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy of the Government regarding filling up Class III posts ;

(b) how many such posts were circulated to be filled by the Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. (AR Wing) since January 1982 ;

(c) arrangement made to ensure that the interview intimation reaches the candidates well in times ;

(d) whether due to short notice and untimely receipt of the interview information for some of the posts, several candidates could not appear before the interview Board ;

(e) if so, who is responsible for the loss of the candidate ; and

(f) the action taken to recoup the loss of the candidates so left out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Recruitment to various posts/services including those in Group C, is made in accordance with the respective recruitment rules. The modes of recruitment include direct recruitment, deputation and transfer.

(b) Since January 82, the Administrative Reforms Wing of the Department of Personnel and A.R. took the prescribed action to find out on deputation basis suitable Govt. Servants for the following posts :

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| (i) Draftsman | — | one post |
| (ii) Librarian | — | one post |
| (iii) Investigator | — | two posts. |

(c) Intimation with reasonable notice is sent about the date of interview through messengers or by post, to the Ministries/ Deptt. sponsoring the candidates concerned.

(d) No, Sir, only one out of the 25 candidates called for interview for the post of Investigator did not attend the interview, although intimation about the date of interview was communicated *inter alia* to the sponsoring administrative department concerned on the date of issue of letter itself. In all other cases the candidates did present themselves.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

बिहार में मोतीहारी जिले के पूर्वी चम्पारन के विकास के लिए योजनाएं

8946. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मोतीहारी जिले के पूर्वी चम्पारन के चहुंमुखी विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितनी योजनाओं पर विचार किया गया है;

(ख) प्रत्येक योजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के कब तक क्रियान्वित होने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) किसी राज्य में विशिष्ट जिलों के विकास से संबंधित स्कीमों के बारे में निर्णय जिला और राज्य स्तर पर किए जाते हैं और योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्णय नहीं लिए जाते ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में सत्याग्रह

8947. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन सुपरवाइजर्स एसोशिएशन और टीचर्स एसोशिएशन, रांची दिसम्बर, 1982 से पिछले 65 दिनों से हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के मुख्यालय के सामने सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोनों एसोशिएशनों की मांगें क्या हैं और वहां पर श्रमिक असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन

के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी)

(क) और (ख) : जी, हां। फिर भी मार्च, 1983 के प्रथम सप्ताह से सत्याग्रह वापस ले लिया गया है।

Authorisation of Stenographic help to Officers in C.S.S.S. and A.F.H.Q.

8948. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether authorisation of stenographic help to officers in the CSSS and AFHQ (Armed Forces Headquarters) in the various grades has been laid down ;

(b) if so, details thereof together with the salary scales attached with those posts ; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to ensure implementation of the orders in other Ministries/Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers' Service is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, the requisite information is not available in this Department. A statement showing the details in regard to the CSSS is attached.

(c) Instructions issued from time to time by this Department are being followed by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. No instance of violation of these orders has come to the notice of this Department.

Statement

Statement showing the Entitlement of Officers for Stenographic Assistance

S. No.	Category of Officers	Category of Staff	No.	Remarks
1.	Secretary/Special Secretary /Additional Secretary to the [Govt. of India and officers of equivalent rank.	Private Secretary (Rs. 650-1200) Grade 'A' of CSSS Personal Assistant (Rs. 425-800) Grade 'C' of CSSS	1 1	Officers drawing fixed pay of Rs. 3000/- in respect of status.
2.	Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India and officers of equivalent rank (Rs. 2500-2750)	Senior Personal Assistant (Rs. 650-1040) Grade 'B' of CSSS	1	
3.	Officers of the level intermediate between Director (Rs. 2000-2250) and Joint Secretary (Rs. 2500-2750)	—do—	1	
4.	Dy. Secy./Director and Officers of equivalent rank (Rs. 1500-2000/Rs. 2000-2250)	Personal Assistant (Rs. 425-800) Grade 'C' of CSSS	1	
5.	Under Secretary (Rs. 1200-1600)	—do— OR Stenographer Grade 'D' of CSSS (Rs. 330-560)	1	for two officers
6.	Section Officer in Ministries/Deptts. only (Rs. 650-1200)	Stenographer Grade 'D' (Rs. 330-560)	1	Subject to certain conditions.

Sikh Army Support to Khalistan Demand

8949. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large turn out of Sikh ex. army men at a meeting held in Amritsar to support the Khalistan demand and the provocative and antinational statements made by them at the meeting ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Punjab a convention of ex-servicemen was held at Amritsar in December 1982. The convention adopted resolutions relating to demands of Shiromani Akali Dal and the grievances of the ex-servicemen. A

number of demands of Akali Dal have already been agreed to and decision on the remaining demands is yet to be taken. The Government of Punjab have informed that all genuine grievances of the ex-servicemen would be attended to on priority basis.

Setting up of forest based industries

8950. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up forest based industries in various States ; and

(b) if so, the number of forest based industries which have been set up in different States during the last two years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a Central Public Sector Undertaking has set up during 1982, an integrated Pulp and Paper Project in the State of Nagaland and a newsprint project in Kerala based on forest raw materials.

Appearance of Landmass Near Port Blair

8951. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of appearance of a conical shape of landmass near East Island some kilometers from Port Blair ;

(b) what is the exact location of landmass ;

(c) whether fumes are also rising from the area ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have received reports that during the second

week of December, 1982 a few fishermen fishing in the vicinity of East Island saw an eruption about 6-7 miles from the sea shore. They have stated that the eruption was preceded by an explosive sound and was accompanied by a column of thick black smoke. A sand bed of approximately of 16 x 25 meters was then reported to have been found at the spot where there had earlier been open sea. The fumes were seen to rise for 3-4 days after the eruption.

Breakdown of 2nd Unit of R.A.P.P.

8952. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata has again tripped in the second week of January, 1983 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact this that tripping had necessitated a cent per cent power shut down to all high tension industries ; and

(c) the reasons for frequent break-downs in the units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant and what steps are being taken to ensure its flawless functioning throughout the year and what has been the industrial production loss so far due to frequent breakdown of various units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-2 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was shutdown from 27th January, 1983 to 21st February, 1983.

(b) and (c). Rajasthan Atomic Power Station supplies power to the grid and distribution is done by the concerned electricity boards. Problems with the equipment and the grid have caused interruptions in the operation of the reactors. Corrective

action to prevent recurrence has been taken in a number of areas.

Number of Industries in Andhra Pradesh

8953. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of medium industries set up in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1970-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ; and

(b) the names of these industries, their locations and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The medium scale industrial units involving investment in fixed assets viz. land, building and machinery not exceeding Rs. 3 crores and which are exempt from obtaining licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are required to be registered with the Technical Authorities. The following number of such Industrial Units were registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development during the years 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 in the State of Andhra Pradesh :

Year	No. of Schemes registered
1979	77
1980	60
1981	125
1982	140

(b) Details of all units being registered with D.G.T.D. including name and address of the unit, item of manufacture, capacity and location, are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter.' Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library. The units are at various stages of implementation.

Setting up of Industries in Andhra Pradesh

8954. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some entrepreneurs propose to set up industries in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the number of applications that have been received by Government to set up industries in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) by what time they are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Between January 1, 1982 and March 31, 1983, a total number of 223 industrial licence applications for setting up of industrial units in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been received. Of these, 143 applications are for setting up units in Centrally notified backward districts/areas of the State. 40 of these 143 proposals have already been approved and letters of intent granted and 68 applications have been rejected or otherwise disposed of. The remaining 35 applications are pending at various stages of consideration. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

Issue of New Industrial Licences

8955. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for new Industrial Licences pending at the end of 1981, new applications received during the year 1982, how many were sanctioned or rejected and what was the pendency at the end of 1982 ;

(b) the number of applications pending for over 6 months, 1 year, 2 years and 3 years ; and

(c) whether any measures have been

initiated to reduce pendency, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 778 industrial licence applications were pending as on 31.12.1981, while 2137 new industrial licence applications were received during the year 1982. Out of these 2915 industrial licence applications, 2074 applications were disposed of till the end of December, 1982 and the remaining 841 applications were pending.

(b) The duration-wise pendency (as on 31.12.82) is as follows :

Duration	No. of applications pending
Between 6 months and 1 year	190
Between 1 year and 2 years	106
More than 2 years	24

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible. With this objective in view, procedures have been stream-lined.

Design of Maruti Car

8956. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the design of Maruti Car is going to be changed ;

(b) if so, whether the modifications in the manufacture of Marti Car would be made to suit the Indian conditions ; and

(c) when Maruti Cars are likely to come in to stream ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The basic design of Maruti Car will be the same as that of the vehicle manufactured by the Japanese collaborators. A few

modifications in the specifications are being made to suit Indian road and climatic conditions. The first vehicles are expected to be manufactured by the end of this year.

No Industry Districts in Gujarat

8957. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently prepared a list of "No Industry Districts" ;

(b) the criteria for a district being eligible to be included in the list ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of Gujarat have represented that districts like Amreli, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Gandhinagar require to be included in the list to Dangs district ;

(d) whether Government are aware that in Gujarat State as many as ten districts have been declared as backward by Government of India ; and

(e) if so, whether Government will reconsider the issue and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). Government have prepared a list of No-Industry Districts including therein districts which do not have any large or medium scale industry. This list has not been based on the Industrially backward districts/areas declared by the Government of India in 1971. The request of Government of Gujarat was considered and Dangs District was included in the list of No-Industry Districts.

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में जातियों/समुदायों को शामिल किया जाना

8958. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन जातियों/समुदायों

के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें राज्य सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहारंजन लास्कर) (क) और (ख) : संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 में राष्ट्रपति के आदेश द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के विनिर्देशन की व्यवस्था है और इसमें किसी प्रकार का संशोधन संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन को किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की पूरी सूची विवरण सहित, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, विधि कार्य विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित चुनाव नियम, पुस्तिका के नवें संस्करण में दी गई है।

लघु उद्योगों को सीमेंट, कागज और चादरों का कोटा

8959. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा सीमेंट पाइपों, जालियों (नेट) टीन के सन्दूकों और कागज के बैग के निर्माण के लिए लघु उद्योगों को सीमेंट, कागज और चादरों का कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) (क) और (ख) : छोटे उद्योगपति जो कि सीमेंट का कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं, लेवी सीमेंट पाने के पात्र हैं और उन्हें लेवी सीमेंट

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आवंटित किया जाता है। टीन के बक्से बनाने वाले पात्र निर्माताओं को लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक द्वारा टीन की चादरों का आवंटन किया जाता है। लिफाफे बनाने के कागज हेतु आवंटन की कोई प्रणाली नहीं है क्योंकि यह बाजार में सुगमता से मिल जाता है।

Issues Raised During Indian Science Congress Meet

8960. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main issues raised in the Indian Science Congress held on January, 1983 ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the solution of those problems ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At the 70th Indian Science Congress Session which was inaugurated on 3rd January the focal theme was "Man and the Ocean : Resources and Development". Some of the main issues raised at the Science Congress Session are : creating awareness about ocean and its potential as a source of food, minerals, oils and energy ; encourage underwater explorations ; publication of popular and technical books on Ocean Science and Technology ; evolve interdisciplinary inter-institutional mechanisms ; estimate manpower requirements for Ocean Science and Technology ; provide support for research programmes in this area from Department of Ocean Development, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Grants Commission and Department of Science and

Technology ; undertake a systematic survey of the ocean resources particularly in the continental shelf, design indigenous instruments ; formulate legislative measures to control the pollution of sea ; arrange for suitable security measures ; improve the existing techniques for ocean studies and develop new ones ; research work particularly to be carried out on acoustics of sea animals, marine pharmacology, Isotops oceanography, fish protein technology and Plankton food ; and extensive studies to be carried out for measuring, monitoring and elimination of toxic effluants.

(b) and (c). An Inter-Ministerial Task Force in the DST has examined these recommendations, as done in previous years. The recommendations, have been forwarded to all concerned scientific departments/agencies for initiating the necessary follow up action. The Department of Ocean Development has recently acquired a research vessel. Expedition to Antarctica was successfully organised. Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur and Madras and University at Vishakhapatnam have courses on subjects related to oceans. There has been steady increase in ship design and building capabilities.

Outlay for N.T.C. during Sixth Plan

8961. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has slashed the outlay of the National Textile Corporation by Rs. 100 Crores for the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details and to what extent it will affect its expansion and modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection of Reports against Officers in Ministries/Departments by C.B.I. and its Special Units

8962. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports and the officers against whom the reports were collected by various Branches of CBI and its special units during the year 1982 ;

(b) the action taken by Government against those officers ;

(c) the Ministry-wise and Department-wise number of such officers ; and

(d) if no action has been taken against these officers the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the year 1982, 1649 reports were collected by various branches of the CBI including its special unit against, among others, 1191 public servants of gazetted or equivalent status.

(b) 169 Preliminary Enquiries and 739 Regular Cases were registered by the CBI for enquiry/investigation.

(c) The Ministry/Department/Organisation-wise break-up of reports collected during the year is as under :

1	2
1. Railways	331
2. Post and Telegraphs	122
3. Income Tax	28
4. Central Excise	24
5. Customs	21
6. Border Roads Organisation	1
7. Port Trusts	20
8. CCI and E	7
9. DGS and D	5
10. C.P.W.D.	10
11. Dte. of Estate	3
12. Defence Production	10
13. M.E.S.	21

1	2
14. Textile Commission	1
15. Deptt. of Rehabilitation	2
16. Geological Survey of India	2
17. Central Public Sector/ Undertaking	657
18. Union Territories	73
19. Other Min./Deptt. etc.	311
Total :	1649

Ministry/Department-wise break-up of officers is not maintained centrally.

(d) Action was taken against those officers against whom the reports were, prima facie, substantiated during verification, etc.

10-Prong Strategy for Industrial Development

8963. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a ten-prong strategy for industrial development in the country for the eighties ;

(b) if so, whether this strategy for industrial development in the country was placed before the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the meeting of which was held on 3 April, 1983 ;

(c) the main points of the strategy that will be followed by Government for the industrial development ; and

(d) the details of the same and to what extent the decisions will help the industrial growth in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). At the 56th Annual Session of Federation of

Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry the Minister of Industry suggested a Ten Pronged strategy for industrial development in the country for the eighties.

The main points of the strategy relate to the following :

- (1) Horizontalisation of production base and dispersal of entrepreneurship.
- (2) Structural integration of village industries, small industries and organised industries in order that the capital intensity in organised sector can be reduced, volumes of production increased and employment horizontalised.
- (3) Cost rationalisation or cost reduction by superior plant management, financial management, inventory management and marketing management.
- (4) Plant optimisation by optimisation of utility and infrastructure as well as process optimisation.
- (5) Conservation of materials by taking appropriate steps to save energy and other inputs including search for alternative materials so that the industry can function on a durable and assured basis. This also includes use and recycling of the wastes.
- (6) Technology upgradation and modernisation.
- (7) Full capacity utilisation with proper inventory planning, materials planning and marketing intelligence.
- (8) Professionalisation of nodal areas of management and introduction of participation management at different levels.
- (9) Organisation of export production mechanics in terms of scales, technology scales costs and quality so that export will grow out of the system as a necessary outlet of the system itself. In other words export has to be integ-

rated into production frame itself.

- (10) Ensuring proper quality of the production through quality inspection, research and development.

While Government hope that the above plan will help acceleration of growth of industry of the country it is for the industrialists to adopt the same and act upon it.

Sarkaria Commission

8964. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the date from which the Sarkaria Commission would start functioning on the review of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the states ;

(b) the reasons for appointing a single-man Commission ;

(c) whether Government have formulated the terms of reference for this purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). Considering the need for a review of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States, Government decided to set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri R.S. Sarkaria to go into this matter. An announcement to this effect was made by the Prime Minister on the 24th March, 1983 in both Houses of Parliament. The terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised.

Extension of Secretaries in Ministries/ Departments

8965. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Secretaries in various Ministries and Departments of Government of India including various autonomous Secretariats who are on extension

after they reached the age of superannuation and the period of extension in each case ;

(b) when these officers are to retire as per the directives of the Prime Minister to retire forthwith the superannuated officers ; and

(c) in case there is some exception, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). As a result of PM's directive, two officers holding ex-officio status of Secretary to Government of India, who were on extension after attaining the age of super-annuation have since retired. However, in the case of one officer holding the post of Secretary, on review it has been decided to continue him in his present post for one year beyond the age of superannuation.

Suspension of IAS Officers

8966. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of officials of various cadres of Indian Administrative Service have been sacked from service, terminated, dismissed or suspended during 1st April, 1977 to 30th March, 1983 from various States and Union Territories ;

(b) if so, the particulars of each one ;

(c) the reasons for their terminations, suspension or dismissal in each case ;

(d) the action taken against each case in the court of law ; and

(e) how many of them have been charged with corruption, illegal activities and indiscipline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) and (e). The particulars of such cases for the period 1.4.1977 to 30.3.83 are as follows :

(i) two IAS Officers were dismissed from

service, one on the ground of misbehaviour and the other on the ground of conduct which had led to his conviction on a criminal charge ;

- (ii) one IAS Officer was removed from service on the ground of conduct which had led to his conviction on a criminal charge ;
- (iii) one IAS Officer was compulsorily retired from service on the charge of false TA claim ;
- (iv) to the extent information is available with the Central Government, 15 IAS Officers were placed under suspension on the ground that disciplinary proceedings were pending or contemplated against them and 13 IAS Officers were placed under suspension on the ground that investigation or trial relating to criminal charges was pending against them.

(d) 2 IAS Officers have challenged the orders of the Central Government before the courts. The cases are still pending in the courts.

Uranium Reserves

8967. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has enough uranium reserves not only to run the present atomic stations but also to fit power stations for generating electricity ;

(b) if so, what is the total requirement for the atomic stations and for power generation ;

(c) whether we still depend on import of uranium ; and

(d) if not, what steps Government have taken for fuller exploration and exploitation of uranium within the country so that not only imports are stopped but we gain self-sufficiency in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). Except for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, the other atomic power stations in operation or under construction would use natural uranium as fuel. On an average, approximately 5 M.T. of U_3O_8 would be required per megawatt of installed capacity over the life time of a reactor. India has adequate reserves of uranium to meet the requirements of the nuclear power programme currently envisaged. The question of import of natural uranium would, therefore, not arise.

People killed in Assam Violence

8968. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people killed due to violence in Assam during the period from January, 1980 to March 1983 ;

(b) the number of people killed in police firing during this period ; and

(c) whether the bereaved families have been given relief ; if so, the amount of such relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to the information furnished by the State Government, 1774 persons lost their lives due to violence.

(b) 207 persons died in police firing.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5000/- has been sanctioned as ex-gratia grant to each of the bereaved families for every person killed.

Sacrilege on Ambedkar Statue at Solapur

8969. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the most despicable acts by some miscreants who committed sacrilege on the statue of late Baba Saheb Ambedkar

on the occasion of a meeting of Dalit Writers and Journalists at Solapur on 11 February, 1983 (Hindi Blitz, dated 26 March, 1983) ;

(b) whether Government are aware that this has caused serious resentment amongst the Dalits in particular and right thinking people in general all over the country and ;

(c) whether Government propose to enact some stringent law to curb effectively such disgraceful occurrences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been reports of protests over the incident by some sections of people in Maharashtra.

(c) A proposal for making provision in I.P.C. for punishing persons who damage, destroy or deface any monument, statue, etc. is under consideration.

Theft in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay

8970. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a radio active capsule, two radio active pencils and a collimator have been recovered from two registered contractors of BARC, which were removed from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, unauthorisedly ;

(b) if so, whether the accused have confessed to the theft ; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government against the culprits ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Only one radioactive capsule in a stainless steel pencil was unauthorisedly removed from BARC, Bombay. This has since been recovered. Police have also recovered from the accused

two stainless steel pencils without any radioactive source in them.

(b) Yes, Sir. The accused has confessed to the theft of the radioactive capsule.

(c) A complaint has been lodged with the police. The accused has been arrested and stolen property has been recovered.

Corruption Charges against President, Indian Hockey Federation

8971. SHRI VISHVANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had referred the allegations of corruption and embezzlement against the President of Indian Hockey Federation to Sports Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether Sports Ministry had given clearance to the Ministry of Home Affairs for referring the matter to the C.B.I. for investigation ; and

(c) if so, the progress of the case and action proposed to be taken in the matter by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under investigation.

Tenders for import of coking coal by SAIL

8972. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether to keep up the production in the steel mills, SAIL had invited global tenders for the import of coking coal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tenders have already been awarded to some foreign parties to start immediate supply ;

(c) whether SAIL observed the prescribed

rules and procedures in the award of these tenders ; and

(d) if so, reasons why, after a decision has been taken, the supplies are being delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) A global tender for import of 0.8 million tonnes of coking coal was floated by SAIL on 15th May, 1982, for meeting its requirements of imported coking coal during 1983-84.

(b) to (d). SAIL has issued letters accepting offers of three parties for the purchase of 500,000 tonnes of coal, subject to the approval of Government. Subsequently, certain facts have come to the notice of Government which indicated that the prices are declining in the international markets and, therefore, the matter required a very thorough looking into. A decision whether or not contracts for these purchases should therefore be concluded with these parties is under consideration of the Government. The matter is likely to be decided soon.

In evaluating the tenders SAIL had followed their prescribed rules and procedures.

Recession in Textile Machinery Industry

8973. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Machinery units are being hit by the recession in the textile industry ;

(b) whether this has not resulted in pushing back any modernisation plans by the machinery units for a period of nearly three to five years because of the financial stringencies ; and

(c) what Government propose to do to vitalise the textile machinery units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Set back of the

textile industry in the light of the textile strike in Bombay for over one year, has affected the textile machinery industry which has not been able to get the same volume of orders as in the past. This has resulted in textile machinery manufacturers cutting back on production which may also cause some delay in implementation of the plans of existing as well as new units, who have recently embarked upon modernisation of their units. One of the important terms of reference of the Tripartite Committee appointed by Government to look into the problems of the Bombay textile strike, is to study in depth rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry. Government are also trying to provide more bank finance to the textile mill industry, particularly at Bombay. It is hoped that the above steps will help in the revival of the textile machinery industry whose fortunes are closely linked with those of textile mill industry.

Annihilating Malnutrition from the Country

8974. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in setting targets of foodgrain production do Government take into consideration the physical need of nutrition and foodgrains requirement of the total population ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foodgrain requirement assessed on the basis of nutritional requirement is more than 200 million tonnes of foodgrains per year ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that 1/3rd of the rural population and substantial section of the urban population suffer from persistent hunger and mal-nutrition ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Norms of per capita minimum requirement of food in terms of daily energy-intake (measured by calories) have been worked out by a 'Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective

Consumption Demand' set up by the Planning Commission. The norms indicated are : 2400 calories for rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas. On this basis, and taking into account seed etc. requirement, the assessment of foodgrain requirement works out to 155 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(c) No studies have been carried out to assess the percentage population suffering from persistent hunger and mal-nutrition. However, estimates about people below the poverty line have been worked out. The minimum total expenditure level at which the recommended calorie consumption is attainable, is taken as the poverty line. The latest estimates indicate that in 1977-78, 50.8 per cent of the population in rural areas and 38.2 per cent in urban areas was below the poverty line.

Foreign Collaboration of Bharat Process and Chemical Engineers Limited

8975. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has permitted Bharat Process and Chemical Engineers Ltd. to enter into a foreign collaboration in order to update the water treatment technology ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). With approval of the Government, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, a public sector undertaking, have deputed to Europe a team for finalisation of the terms of foreign collaboration for manufacture of updated water treatment plant.

Companies registered under MRTTP Act

8976. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered

under MRTTP Act and the number of licences held by them ;

(b) the number of licences against which no production has been reported during the preceding three years ;

(c) the number of licences against which less than 25 per cent production has been reported during the three preceding years ;

(d) the loss suffered owing to non or underutilisation of capacity ; and

(e) whether Government propose to revoke the licences for non-utilisation or gross underutilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). 1273, companies stood registered with the Department of Company Affairs under the provisions of MRTTP Act, 1969, as on 31.12.82. Information regarding number of licences held by each company/undertaking and the extent of under-utilisation of licensed capacity by each company/undertaking is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

The licensed industrial undertakings are, however, required to be set up in accordance with the conditions in the relevant licences within the period as specified in each case. Monitoring Cells have been set up in each Ministry to review their progress and steps are taken by the administrative Ministries concerned to revoke licences where progress in implementation is not found satisfactory. As regards under-utilisation of licensed capacities, there is no provision in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, to revoke such licences.

उत्तर प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में नाइट्रो-आक्साइड तथा आक्सीजन गैस की कमी

8977. प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :
श्री रतनसिंह राजवा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अस्पतालों में नाइट्रो-आक्साइड तथा आक्सीजन गैस की कमी के कारण रोगियों के आपरेशन नहीं किये जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन गैसों की उपलब्धता के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी)

(क) और (ख) : 11-3-1983 से इंडियन आक्सीजन लिमिटेड, कानपुर में हड़ताल के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा गैसों की आपूर्ति स्थिति बिगड़ गई थी। हड़ताल अब समाप्त हो गई है और आपूर्ति स्थिति पुनः सामान्य बनाई जा रही है।

Production of Telecommunication Equipment

8978. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the value and quantity of production of each of the following items per year ;

(i) UHF Radio Relay System

(ii) Microwave Communication Equipment ;

(iii) Ground Water logging equipment ;

(b) is the production of these items sufficient to meet the current needs including the expansion programme of the Telecommunication Department ; if not, how much of the requirement of the country can be manufactured inside the country ; and

(c) is it correct that the domestic model of UHF Radio Relay equipment is not being accepted by the Telecommunications Department and the same is being imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The approx. value and quantity of production in 1981-82 of the following equipment manufactured in the country are :

Approx. Value

Quantity

(i) UHF Radio Relay System

Rs. 3.6 crores

115 Terminals

(ii) Microwave Communication equipment

Rs. 10 crores

266 Trans-Receivers

(iii) Groundwater Logging Equipment (Year ending June 1982)

Rs. 0.75 crores

15 Nos.

(b) No, Sir. As for UHF Radio Relay Equipment, approximately 20% of the demand over the Sixth Plan is likely to be met from domestic supply. However, steps have been initiated to establish enough indigenous production capacity to meet almost the entire demand for the Seventh Plan as projected by the P and T Department.

tems, approximately 30% of the demand during the Sixth Plan is likely to be met through domestic supplies. As the existing production plans would be able to meet only 40% of the Seventh Plan demand as projected by the P and T Department, steps are being taken to establish additional capacity to bridge the gap maximally.

Regarding Microwave Radio Relay Sys-

(c) The performance of some domestic

models of UHF radio relay equipment earlier developed indigenously was found to be below the acceptable level by the P and T Department. Some domestic models developed later are under field trial by the P and T. The first batch production of 20 nos. of one such domestic model is expected to be supplied in the near future. Meanwhile, 400 nos. of UHF radio relay equipment are being imported to bridge a part of the gap between immediate requirement and domestic availability.

Foreign collaborations

8979. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of foreign collaborations approved in the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;
- (b) the total volume of foreign equity investment during this time (year-wise) ;
- (c) the countries which have subscribed to such collaborations ;
- (d) the basis of approval of the collaborations ; and
- (e) whether any intending foreign collaborator was refused approval and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The statistical information regarding Foreign Collaborations is maintained calendar year-wise. Government approved 389 proposals in 1981 of which 57 involved foreign equity of Rs. 1087.10 lakhs. In 1982, 590 proposals were approved of which 113 involved foreign equity of Rs. 6280.57 lakhs.

(c) The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved viz. name of the Indian company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(d) The foreign collaboration proposals

are approved on the basis of felt needs in areas of production technology, import substitution and export promotion.

(e) Yes, Sir. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to individual companies and reasons for approval/rejection are not revealed.

12 hrs.

Several hon. Members rose.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बारे में,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ लिखकर दे दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिक्षा मन्त्री को कहिये कि वह बयान दें। प्राइमरी स्कूल बन्द हैं, बच्चों का भविष्य नष्ट हो रहा है, अध्यापक अपने आपको गिरफ्तारी के लिये पेश कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

Prof Satyasadhan Chakraborty (Calcutta South) : 2000 primary school teachers have courted arrest.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में टेलीफोन का मामला ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है या बच्चों की पढ़ाई का ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 377 भी इस पर पहले एलाऊ किया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने टेलीफोन का मामला लिया, यह ठीक है, लेकिन 377 से कोई बात नहीं बनती। शिक्षा मन्त्री कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहीं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सरकार बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में अभी तक कुछ निश्चय नहीं कर सकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी बन गई है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सरकार की तरफ से शिक्षा को यथोचित स्थान नहीं दिया जा रहा है...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अपना सबजैकट तो नहीं है। सबजैकट तो मेट्रोपोलिटन काउन्सिल का है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वहां सदस्य चुने गये हैं। यह विषय उनके अधीन है ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Have we an Education Minister ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुये हैं,...

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शिक्षा तो दोनों का विषय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन वह चुनी हुई संस्था है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संसद दिल्ली में बैठी है, प्राइमरी स्कूल बन्द हैं और हम यह मामला भी नहीं उठा सकते ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उठाने को तो मैंने उठवा दिया है।

श्री सज्जन कुमार (बाह्य दिल्ली) : टीचर्स का सम्बन्ध सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से है, इसको डिस्कस किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री भीखूराम जैन (चांदनी चौक) : शिक्षक 3 हफ्ते से हड़ताल पर हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है कि देश के अन्दर तीन-चौथाई हिस्से में अकाल है। इधर एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने अकाल की परिस्थिति भी नहीं मानी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन फैसला हुआ था।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : देश में भुखमरी के हालात होने के बावजूद यह काबू से बाहर हो जायेगी। आपको राजस्थान का अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। सब लोग गांव छोड़कर जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देख लिया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने कार्लिंग अटेंशन दे रखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा तो दिया उसे, अब क्या रोज करवाऊं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर लोग रोज मरेंगे तो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई नहीं मरेंगे, बैठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : स्टेशन मास्टर भूख-हड़ताल पर हैं । रेल एम्पलाईज रोज अपनी मांगों को लेकर कहीं न कहीं इस तरह के आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं । आप मन्त्री महोदय से कम-से-कम एक बयान दिलवा दीजिए उनकी मांगों के सिलसिले में ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लेंगे, करते रहेंगे ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : There are 89 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts...

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it already.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This is a matter directly concerning the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been already discussed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Last time you have given a ruling that whenever we raise any issue under Rule 377, the Minister concerned would reply to the Member. I raised the matter about the Birla Mills and he replied. When I raised the strike of primary school teachers under Rule 377, the Minister till to-day has not replied. It is nearly 20 days now.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done that. We have reminded them. It takes time. Sometimes there may be some delay.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : इलाहाबाद में बेनी-माधव का एक मन्दिर है, जिसमें हनुमान, शिव और नन्दी की मूर्तियां हैं ।

*** जिसको लेकर इलाहाबाद में बड़ा रोष है ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a legal problem.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर)** यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानून कहां चला गया ?

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : इससे असंतोष बहुत बढ़ा है । उन्होंने हिन्दुओं के भगवान को बेचा है, हो सकता है इससे टकराव हो जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अदालत में जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : तिवारी जी ने जो मामला उठाया है वह बहुत गम्भीर है ।**

यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है । (व्यवधान)
इससे हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक भावनाओं को बहुत ठेस पहुंची है । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह गम्भीर आरोप है । इसपर मुझे आपत्ति है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह गलत काम क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

This is not the place. I am not going to allow it.

आप अदालत में जा सकते हैं और दावा दायर कर सकते हैं।

You cannot accuse any person who is not present in the House. I am not going to allow this thing to be done.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उन्होंने हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाई है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अदालत में जाकर धारण ले सकते हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकारी एजेंसीज के द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर चने की खरीद नहीं की जा रही है। 225 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव पर चना खरीदा जा रहा है जिसकी मेरे पास रसीद है। (व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : आप तो कोई चीज नहीं सुनते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I request that before the House adjourns, Government should make a statement.....

MR. SPEAKER : On what ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There was a petition made by the Central Government in the Supreme Court regarding the extension of liberalized pension rules to all people who have retired—it has been rejected by

the Supreme Court. Not only that. The Supreme Court did not think it necessary even to hear the petition. They did it by consultation among the Judges. (Interruption) That means now the liberalized pension rules are applicable to all Central Government servants who have retired even before 1972 and 1979. They must let us know whether they are going to honour that Supreme Court's decision or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : The revision petition has been rejected by the Court. Even those who have won in the court are not getting pension. Thousands of pensioners all over the country want to know what is going to happen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted questions on this subject. They will be coming up. I have admitted the questions. You will get the answers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन की नोटिस दी है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Government is acting against the interests of the common man.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने सवाल का गलत जवाब दिया है। इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे पास जजमेन्ट नहीं है जबकि चार महीने पहले जजमेंट हो चुका है। रेव्यू में कोई जजमेंट नहीं होता है। 19 के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने रेजेक्ट कर दिया है। 10 लाख पेंशनर्स को परेशानी हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग रोज़ यह किया करते हैं।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : They have delayed the implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You said something about admitting a question,

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a number of questions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think the Deputy Minister has already replied to an unstarred question. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He said that the matter was under consideration.

I want to know what decision has been taken in the matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग सुनते नहीं हैं तो मेरे पास क्या इलाज है ? आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लें। मैंने क्वेश्चन्स एडमिट कर लिए हैं।

I have already admitted a Starred question.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन का जवाब दे चुके हैं लेकिन कोई डिसेज़न नहीं बताया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि क्वेश्चन आ रहे हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप इसको ध्यान में रखिए क्योंकि यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो सुप्रीम है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में असामयिक वर्षा तथा ओलावृष्टि से गेहूं और चने की फसल खराब हो गई है। गेहूं काला पड़ गया है और सरकार खरीद नहीं कर रही है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कई दफा करवा दिया है। 377 में दीजिए, फिर करवा दूंगा।

Now Papers to be laid. Mr. N. D. Tiwari.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of and Review etc. on Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay for 1980-81 and 1981-82, etc.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 along with Statistical Statement.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1980-81. ●

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, for the year 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6471/83]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research

Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehradun, for the year 1981-82.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6472/83]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (i) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 176 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :
- (i) S.O. 174 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Bengal Potteries Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
- (ii) S.O. 233 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Ply-board Industries Limited, Pampore, Jammu and Kashmir, beyond five years.
- (iii) S.O. 272 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983

regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukkottai, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6473/83.]

- (3) A copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) for the period from 1st April, 1982 to 30th September, 1982 on the activities of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6474/83.]

- (4) 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 statement Regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6475/83.]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : I have given a Calling Attention Motion... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

Notification under All-India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table 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 ;—

- (1) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1983.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 320 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1983.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1983, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 332 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay), Third Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6476/83.]

Notification under Customs Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 349 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1983 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 118-Customs dated the 19th June, 1980 relating to capital goods for electronics industry, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6477/83.]

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-Eighth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.13. hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventieth to Seventy-Second Reports and Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

- (i) Seventieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortyninth Report of the Committee—Management and Control Systems.
- (ii) Seventy-first Report on Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Seventy-second Report on Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Thirty-Third Report

SHRI A.C. DAS (Jajpur) : I beg to present the Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : What about 89 vacancies of the judges ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो जायेगा । (ब्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : किसानों की बात

कहना शाउटिंग है। गेहूं की फसल खराब हो गई है। गेहूं काला पड़ गया है। सरकारी एजेंसियां खरीद नहीं रही हैं। इससे महत्वपूर्ण बात और क्या हो सकती है। (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लिया। करवा दिया, हो जाएगा। दस दफा हो गया। जवाब आ गया।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन होना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जयपालसिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : दलितों की समस्या को लेकर दस हजार दलित...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिख कर दीजिए। कवैचन दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाँट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)**

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की बात...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी दफा करवा दिया। गंगवार जी आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एक हफ्ते के अन्दर बारिश हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक हफ्ते के अन्दर करवा दिया। कल भी करवाया है। 377 कल भी आया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : 377 से कोई संतुष्ट नहीं है। इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन एडमिट होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समझ में नहीं आता है कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : 377 से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं चलेगा। तो मैं कोई इलाज नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : 377 पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। न कोई जवाब आता है।

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : What about my calling attention ?

Mr. Speaker : I will look into it.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : स्पीकर साहब आपने मुझे मौका दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिया नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाँट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)**

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं कह रहा था कि जजों की बहाली नहीं हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को छोड़िए। सुन लिया, करवा रहे हैं। बैठिये मेहता जी। देखेंगे।

(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुर्भुज (झालावाड़) : सरकार की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। चने का भाव 235 दिलवाने का वायदा किया था और 225 दिलवा रहे हैं। राजस्थान में अभी दिलवाना प्रारम्भ भी नहीं किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया।

(व्यवधान)**

12.14. hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported disruption of Telephone system in Delhi and other parts of the country

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported disruption of telephone system in Delhi and other parts of the country and action taken by Government in regard thereto.”

12.15. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : On Account of the torrential rains on Friday, 15th April, 1983 and some showers on Saturday, the 16th April, 1983, telephone cables in several parts of Delhi were affected. At the same time, junction cables interconnecting different exchanges were also affected with the result that telephone communications for even those subscribers whose telephones were not affected was hampered.

The intensity of the rain was unprecedented. It has been reported in News Paper

that rain fall was an all time record for Delhi for the month of April. Moreover the intensity of untimely rain was concentrated for a period of 2-30 hours resulting in unprecedented water logging in the city.

Nearly 21,000 telephones in Delhi were reported to be faulty due to cable break downs in the various exchange areas. 56 junction cables connecting different exchanges were also faulty. By utilising all the available resources about 20,000 telephone connections and 53 junction cables have been restored fully as on 26th evening. Restoration work of remaining 1,000 telephone lines and 3 junction cables is in progress. They are likely to be set right by today evening. Following measures, short and long term, for averting cable break downs are being taken :—

- (i) pressurisation of main cables.
- (ii) Laying of new cables duly pressurised.
- (iii) providing protection to the underground cables by way of half ducts wherever the depth of cable warrants this.
- (iv) laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.
- (v) flooding of cable trenches before they are closed. This is to detect faults in the cables well in advance of monsoon.
- (vi) use of jelly filled cables in distribution cable network.

In Bombay due to rain about 1,000 subscribers were affected due to cable break downs on 15th April, 83. These have all been set right except a few.

There are no other serious break downs in the country due to rains.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस समस्या पर आज आप ने ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव

स्वीकार किया है, इस पर सदन में पहले कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है और चर्चा होने के बाद भी कई बार हमारे संसद सदस्यों ने जीरो-आवर में भी इस समस्या को लेकर यहां पर काफी हंगामा किया है, लेकिन आज तक माननीय मन्त्री जी और यह सरकार यहां की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं कर पाये हैं।

माननीय मन्त्री जी द्वारा अभी जो जवाब दिया जा रहा था उसमें वर्षा का कारण है, पिछले सप्ताह यहां पर जो भारी वर्षा हुई उस भारी वर्षा के कारण हजारों टेलीफोन डेड हो गये। टेलीफोन ही नहीं, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आप ने तो अपने उत्तर में सिर्फ टेलीफोन्ज का ही जिक्र किया है, बल्कि बिल्ली के कई टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुके हैं, जिससे कोई भी टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन जुड़ नहीं पाया। आपके डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों ने आप को रिपोर्ट दी होगी, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—20, 22, 56 नम्बर के तथा कुछ अन्य एक्सचेन्जों में टेलीफोन की सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो गई है, बल्कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज ही खत्म हो गये हैं जिन से टेलीफोन का कनेक्शन नहीं जुड़ पाया है। मैं यह तो मान सकता हूँ कि बारिश की वजह से टेलीफोन खराब हो जाय, लेकिन आप के प्लांट्स तो ज़रा सी ज्यादा बारिश होने से, ज़रा सी ज्यादा गर्मी पड़ने से बेकार हो जाते हैं, वे इतने पुराने हो गये हैं कि आप से ठीक नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। आप की यह भी नीति है कि बड़े शहरों का प्लांट ज़रा पुराना हुआ, उस को छोटे शहरों में चेन्ज कर देते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे प्लांट छोटे शहरों में जाकर काम नहीं कर पाते हैं।

दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहां पर ज्यादा बारिश होने से या ज्यादा गर्मी पड़ने से आप के टेलीफोन एक्सचेन्ज के प्लांट खत्म हो जाएं या चल न पाएं, तो इसका मतलब है कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी नीति में कोई कमी है...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सब जगह यही हाल है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह मामूली बात नहीं है। जिस समस्या पर आज मैं बोल रहा हूँ यह कोई मामूली समस्या नहीं है। यह स्थिति उस समय है जब कि हमारे देश में इस उद्योग में काम करने वालों का परसेन्टेज दुनिया के हर मुल्क से ज्यादा है, हर मुल्क के मुकाबले इस उद्योग में ज्यादा कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं। इसके बारे में मैं बाद में बतलाऊंगा लेकिन यह मामूली समस्या नहीं है। इससे हमारी पूरी अर्थ-व्यवस्था, राजनीति, सामाजिक व्यवस्था, देश की एकता, यानी हर चीज इस साधन से जुड़ी हुई है। अकाली आन्दोलन, असम की समस्या, नागा, मीज़ौ, मणिपुर तथा अन्य जो समस्याएँ हैं उन सबका सम्बन्ध इससे जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि 35 साल की आज़ादी के बाद भी यह सरकार एक सुचारू कम्प्युनिकेशन व्यवस्था इस देश को नहीं दे पाई है।

70 साल के इतिहास में हमारा टेलीफोन सिस्टम इतना खराब हो गया है कि आज दुनिया में कहीं भी इतना खराब नहीं है। यहां तक कि जो अन्डर डेवलपड कन्ट्रीज हैं, उन के यहां भी इतनी खराब व्यवस्था टेलीफोनों की नहीं है। मैं इस समस्या पर यह चीज भी लाना चाह रहा हूँ कि अभी राय-बरेली के अन्दर प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आई० टी० आई० की एक फ़ैक्टरी लगाई और बल्जियम से फ़ैक्टरी के बारे में एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ। वेल्जियम की एक फ़ैक्टरी ने उस में हिस्सेदारी करके सहयोग देने की बात की है। मैं इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दुनिया के किसी और देश ने भी हमारी राय-बरेली की उस फ़ैक्टरी को टेक्नोलाजी देने के लिए कोई आफर दी थी? मुझे मालूम है कि दूसरी फ़ैक्टरियों की तरफ़ से भी आफर आई थी लेकिन माननीय मन्त्री जी इस सदन में स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि जो क्रोस थार राय-बरेली फ़ैक्टरी में बनाई जा रही है, वे

पुरानी टेक्नोलॉजी से बनाई जा रही हैं और वहां पर जो 2 लाख क्रॉस बार बनाने की बात थी, उतना उत्पादन वहां पर नहीं हुआ है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो क्रॉस बार वहां पर बनेंगी हमारी सरकार चाहे उन से संतुष्ट हो जाए लेकिन उनसे हमारे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 80 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष हमारी सरकार टेलीफोन के साधन बाहर से आयात करने पर खर्च करती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने 12 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लान्ट दिल्ली के अन्दर लगाने की बात कही थी, जिनसे करीब 2 लाख टेलीफोन ग्राहकों को सुविधा मिलने वाली थी, आज तक उन प्लान्टों को लगाने की बात नहीं हुई है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसने 12 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्लान्ट बाहर से आयात किये हैं या नहीं और अगर नहीं किये हैं, तो कब तक दिल्ली में उनको लगाने का विचार वह कर रही है?

इस सारी व्यवस्था के गड़बड़ होने का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारी राजनीतिक इच्छा इतनी सुदृढ़ नहीं है इस सारी व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अधिकारीगण हैं और जो व्योरोक्रेसी है, वह सरकार पर इस कदर हावी है कि अगर उनके खिलाफ संसद सदस्य कोई शिकायत सरकार से करते हैं, तो उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। यह आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम होगा कि कोई कार्यवाही उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ नहीं होती है। मैं इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो सप्ताह से संसद सदस्यों के, मिनिस्ट्रों के टेलीफोन डिस्रप्ट हुए पड़े हैं लेकिन कम्प्लेंट करने के बाद भी आपके अधिकारियों की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू और एम०पीज के दूसरी जगहों पर टेलीफोन खराब पड़े हैं और वे ठीक नहीं हुए हैं। आपकी जानकारी में यह

चीज भी आई होगी कि लोक सभा स्पीकर साहब का टेलीफोन भी परसों खराब हो गया और काफी देर खराब रहा। तब स्पीकर साहब को ध्यान आया कि इस पर कार्रवाई एटेंशन होना चाहिए। आप यह समझ सकते हैं कि लोक सभा के स्पीकर साहब का टेलीफोन खराब हो जाए और कम्प्लेंट करने पर भी काफी देर तक वह सुधरता नहीं, तो इससे खराब स्थिति और क्या हो सकती है।

मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि 101 और 197 को बुकिंग करने के लिए या कम्प्लेंट करने के लिए टेलीफोन मिलाते हैं, तो 10-10 मिनट तक आप की टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारी उसको रिसीव करने को तैयार नहीं है। दूसरे यह है कि टेलीफोन मिलाते कहीं हैं और मिल कहीं जाता है। जिस टेलीफोन नंबर पर टेलीफोन मिलाते हैं, वहां पर टेलीफोन मिलने वाला नहीं है। ऐसा रोजमर्रा होता है और पता नहीं मेरे यहां एम० पी० भवन के नाम दिल्ली में रोज सुबह 7 बजे टेलीफोन आ जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may become the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh some time.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : That possibility is not there at all. यह स्थिति टेलीफोनों की दिल्ली के अन्दर है। बारिश की वजह से यह व्यवस्था खराब हो गई, यह आपने बताया है। यह कोई नई बात आप नहीं कह रहे हैं। 1970 से लेकर अभी तक यही आपका जवाब है इस सदन के अन्दर। जब भी बारिश होगी, तभी टेलीफोन सिस्टम आपका खराब हो जाता है, डिस्रप्ट हो जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने वर्षों तक का जो आपका तजुर्वा है, उसके आधार पर इसको सुधारने के लिए कोई योजना आपने बनाई है ?

क्या प्लास्टिक से या किसी अन्य अल्ट्रा-

मार्डन तकनीक से उन केबिल को जमीन में दबाने की कोई योजना आपके पास है? पिछले दिनों स्टीफन साहब ने 10-12 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना शुरू की थी जिसमें प्लास्टिक के कवर में इन केबिल्स को जमीन के नीचे दबाया जाना था। लेकिन वह योजना आज तक वी०आई०पी० क्षेत्रों तक में भी नहीं पहुंची है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केबिल्स को जमीन के नीचे दबाने की उस योजना को वे कब तक पूरा करेंगे?

हमारे टेलीफोन हमारे उद्योगों के विकास का बहुत बड़ा साधन हैं। पिछले दो सप्ताहों से दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद, नौएडा में जो हमारे उद्योग हैं, उनको इस टेलीफोन सिस्टम के डिस्टर्ब हो जाने से कितनी हानि हुई होगी, इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। उन उद्योगों की ओर व्यापारियों की पूरी की पूरी सम्पर्क व्यवस्था डिस्टर्ब हो गयी। वे एक दूसरे से सम्पर्क नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आपने जो टेलीप्रिण्टर्स और टेलेक्स के प्लान्ट सारे देश में लगाये हैं उनके न काम करने से इन उद्योगों को कितना नुकसान हो रहा है।

अब मैं देहातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपकी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था शहरों तक है। अगर आपने सारे देश की एकता को बनाये रखना है तो सारे देश में इस व्यवस्था का विकास कीजिए। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में 8-9 हजार एक्सचेंज हैं। उनमें से केवल तीन हजार एक्सचेंज ही छोटे-छोटे टाउन्स में, देहातों में नहीं, लग पाये हैं। यह सब 35 साल में हुआ है। इसका कारण भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप का यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन देहातों के प्रति क्यों है?

आपने एक हजार टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पर इतने कर्मचारी भर्ती किए हैं कि इतने कर्मचारी दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में भर्ती नहीं किए गये हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वहां इतनी लेबर कहां है?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह स्थिति है। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप देहातों और छोटे कस्बों को और अधिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों से जोड़िये। इसके साथ नार्थ ईस्टर्न एरिया में इस योजना को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ले जाने की कोशिश करें।

हमारा जो टेलीफोन का सिस्टम है, हमारे जो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के प्लांट्स हैं, वे हमारी आई० टी० आई० की फैक्ट्रियों में बन रहे हैं। हमारे देश में इन फैक्ट्रियों में बनने वाले प्लांट्स की स्थिति को देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जब हमारे ये प्लांट्स विदेशों में लगते होंगे, जैसे कि कुवैत में लग रहे हैं, अम्मान में लग रहे हैं और दूसरी इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज में लग रहे हैं, तो वहां भी परेशानी होती होगी। क्योंकि हम अपने देश में ही अपनी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था को सुधार नहीं पाये हैं तो यह सिस्टम उन देशों में भी परेशानी उत्पन्न करता होता। जब आपके पास अच्छी तकनीकी नहीं है, अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है तो आप इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज को भी अच्छी तकनीक नहीं दे पा रहे होंगे। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लांट वहां लग रहे हैं क्या उनकी भी यही हालत है? अगर यही है तो निकट भविष्य में इस सिस्टम में सुधार करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं जिससे कि हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच न आने पाये? जब तक हमारी टेक्नोलोजी अच्छी न हो तब तक विदेशों में जाकर के प्लांट लगाना कहां तक हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए हितकर है? यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का भी सवाल है।

हमारे देश के उद्योगों में हमारी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था और संचार के दूसरे साधनों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। हमारे उद्योगों का पूरा का पूरा विकास इस पर निर्भर करता है। अपने देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए हमारे पास अच्छी तकनीक होनी चाहिए और अच्छी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आपके पास अच्छे टेली-प्रिन्टर होने चाहिए, अच्छे टेलेक्स होने चाहिए।

तभी आप उन्हें अच्छी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था दे पायेंगे। अगर आपकी इन चीजों में तकनीक अच्छी नहीं हो पाती है, वह कमजोर रहती है तो आप इसकी वजह से इस देश के लोगों को सामाजिक न्याय नहीं दे पायेंगे। देश की अच्छी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए, देश में लोगों को सामाजिक न्याय देने के लिए आप टेलीफोन की, टेली-प्रिन्टर्स की, टेलेक्स की अच्छी व्यवस्था करें। हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति काफी कुछ इस सिस्टम से जुड़ी हुई है। टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट की हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अलग हैसियत नहीं है बल्कि यह सारे देश की उन्नति और सामाजिक न्याय के सवाल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है।

उन सब सवालों को ध्यान में रखते हुए टेलीफोन के संबंध में एक दीर्घकालीन योजना बनाने के बारे में सरकार विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

जब रायबरेली में स्टीफन साहब के समय में फैक्ट्री लगाने की बात हो रही थी उस समय यहां पर उन्होंने कहा था कि क्रासबार प्रणाली और स्टाउजर प्रणाली से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम ज्यादा बेहतर है। उस वक्त यह सरकार की रिपोर्ट थी, आपकी नौकरशाही की रिपोर्ट थी कि जो क्रासबार फैक्ट्री बनाने की योजना रायबरेली में चल रही है वह ज्यादा सफल नहीं होगी। इस फैक्ट्री का ठेका देने के पीछे क्या कारण थे। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रणाली के लिए भारत सरकार की निकट भविष्य में क्या योजना है ? सरकार क्रासबार और स्टाउजर प्रणाली की जगह इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजिट की योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है या नहीं ? इसमें कितने वर्ष लगेगे ?

दिल्ली के बारे में एक बात मुख्य रूप से कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि जितने लोगों ने आवेदनपत्र दे रखे हैं उन सबको कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा। लेकिन कनेक्शन नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। टेलीफोन उद्योग कोई

घाटे का उद्योग नहीं है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कौन सी योजना बना रही है जिससे देश के प्रत्येक आवेदक को कनेक्शन दिया जा सके ? आज देश में छोटे-बड़े उद्योग घन्धे बढ़ रहे हैं। इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आने वाले समय में कितने लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की सरकार की योजना है ? क्या 1990 तक भी सरकार प्रत्येक आवेदक को कनेक्शन दे पाएगी ?

क्या इस तरह की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ? आने वाले समय में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम की कितनी फैक्ट्रियां लगाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ? प्रत्येक वर्ष 80 करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने की क्या कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ? क्या आप इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिजिट योजना पर विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि आने वाले समय में आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके ? छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने को है और अभी तक आप 28 अरब रुपया भी खर्च नहीं कर पाए हैं। अब छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अगले 2-3 सालों के लिए क्या कोई कार्यबद्ध और समयबद्ध प्रोग्राम इस देश को इस उद्योग में इंडिपेंडेंट बनाने के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Jagpal Singh Ji, so much of time you should not take when you use your telephone !

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, I must begin by thanking my friend, Mr. Jagpal Singh for this Calling Attention because the Communication Ministry was not discussed and therefore, we had no opportunity to explain our point of view, our difficulties and our problems. Therefore, I am thankful for this opportunity.

I would request the House that before you pass on any judgment on the function-

ing or performance, there are certain facts which require to be stated. In the first place, please try to understand the vastness and the range of the operation.

To-day we have eight lakhs of employees, 25 lakhs of telephone lines, postal services for more than 1,40,000 villages. We have to provide service right from the height of Himalayas to the deserts of Rajasthan. Therefore, it is likely that there are some shortcomings. There are certain defects. When you have such a huge organisation, it is almost inevitable that such shortcomings are there.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Number 199 does not work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is coming to that point. Please wait.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : (Pilibhit) : It does not speak at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Once you book a trunk call, you can never cancel it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes there is over-lapping also.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) :
यह कॉलिंग अटेंशन तो जनरल है ।

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : It is vague.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : When so many hon. Members are prompting at the Calling Attention, I have to stop and listen to them.

Strictly speaking the scope of the Calling Attention is in respect of failure which is a result of rain. But he has raised so many issues. I will try to answer all of them. What are the basic reasons for the shortcomings? In my three months' experience I have come to certain conclusions. The first is.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can

say with respect to your previous experience with regard to telephone.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : That of course, I will say. The first is the financial constraints. We would like to have greater investment. I will presently come to some aspects.

The Calling Attention says : "reported disruption of telephone". Of course, it is recent. The definition of Calling Attention is a matter of urgent and public importance. Therefore, it is something which has occurred recently. I think that is the scope. I am prepared to answer all questions.

The basic reason according to me is the financial constraints that we have. The second is the provision of equipment and space which is not as adequate as it should be. But the most important reason according to me is two-fold.

Historically, we went in for various technologies. To match these technologies with one another is not a very easy job. But more than that, the most fundamental reason according to me is this—there are 3.5 telephones per thousand persons in India compared to 50 per hundred in other countries. For example, in America there are some cities and places where the number of telephones is more than the number of people. What is the result in India? The result is, the lines are over-loaded. They get congested. The number of calls per line is very high. I am not complaining. Several hon. Members come to me. My colleagues come to me for temporary connections. They are all genuine, because somebody has been suffering from heart attack. Everyday when I leave Lok Sabha, both my pockets are full. There are genuine cases. There are cases of hardship..

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : The cases must be a few.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : You think it is only one, but ultimately when we give such temporary connections, the lines get over-loaded. That is a fact of life. That is not the case—that the cases which hon. Members bring are not genuine. When there are 3.5 telephones per thousand persons, you can imagine the load that exchanges have to take,

That is particularly so in cities like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

The other point which he has specifically asked is about electronic exchanges. We have decided to go in for electronic exchanges. As the hon. Member probably knows, an electronic switch factory is being established at Gonda.

The second factory will also come. We have not taken a decision as to which technology to adopt and the location.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Is it collaboration with France ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The first factory is based on the French technology which is coming at Gonda, an underdeveloped part of the country. Hon. Member wanted to know the extent of change into electronics. As far as Delhi is concerned, Delhi will have 1,35,000 lines electronic exchange in phases by 1985, and about 4 lakh line electronic exchanges are under installation. For example, in Bombay, next month one more exchange will come.

Then again, he mentioned about the waiting list. The present list as it is, and I am very cautious—because the list is going on increasing every day—is expected to be cleared by 1985, this is for Delhi ; I am talking about Delhi. In many other cities also, by a year or two, the existing waiting list is expected to be cleared. But as you are aware and the hon. Member himself has said in view of the importance of communication in the development of industries and general economic development, as more and more industries come up, the demand goes on increasing and the waiting list goes on increasing. What I can say is, the waiting list in Delhi as of today is expected to be cleared by 1985.

Then, he mentioned that in some developed countries, no fault does occur. I do not want to justify by saying what happens in other countries. It is not correct to say that in all the developed countries, the system is very good. For example, take London. London telephone system is pretty bad. The other day, I read an article in the *London Observer* which was more critical of

the London telephone system. The article said, "You ring and get a wrong number". The article ends by saying that the London system is so bad that the past tense of "ring" should be "wrong" ! This is the state of affairs in the city of London. We are, after all, an under-developed country.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : लन्दन के 1,000 टेली-फोन पर 8 आदमी कुल होते हैं तब भी डिस्रप्ट नहीं होता है।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : You are right because of certain conditions prevailing there. The number of operators—employees—per thousand line is very much less. And there are conditions which are completely different in this country from what obtains there. In spite of all that, in cities like London, the system is not at all very satisfactory.

There is again another reason, apart from the basic reason that I have said. In some parts of India, there is power shortage and one thing I would request the hon. Members to please bear in mind that the telephone equipment is very sensitive. The failure of air-conditioning or a little bit of dust or even a little more than the permissible heat affects the equipment. Therefore, the fault in the working is two-fold—the fault of the machine as well as human fault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you have generators in every exchange ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, some exchanges are in rented buildings and therefore everywhere it is not possible.

What happens in the rainy season ? That also I will request the House to understand. What is the problem ? If a digging operation affects the power line or the water line, the defect is immediately looked into and identified because the supply stops immediately. In the case of cables, supposing the cable is affected by digging or by traffic vibrations during the digging operations, the telephones are not affected immediately. You only come to know that the cable is

affected by digging when rain comes or water comes. And when the rain comes, then the moisture and other factors affect the cable line and then the subscriber does not get his line. Therefore, I mention and Hon. Member also mentioned about that point. The policy decision taken some years back is that ducting should be provided. It is a PVC pipeline and embedded in concrete and, therefore, it is protected from rain. As far as Delhi is concerned, we have so far completed a total of 30%. The cost is about Rs. 5 crores. To give that much protection in monsoon, not only it is costly but it takes time. Another difficulty peculiar to Delhi was that we are not permitted to dig ourselves till 26th January is over. Last year, further difficulty was we had Asiad and NAM. Therefore, no digging could take place on the part of the Telephone Department to correct the defect in cables. Then again another factor is that we have, as Hon. Member mentioned, other methods to operate. For example, we have now advertised "Dial before you dig". If any private party or public undertaking wants to start digging, we request them to first contact us. And what do we do? For example, in Bombay now, we have got a Co-ordination Committee consisting of State Government and Municipal Corporation and other public agencies. They sit together and try to take a coordinated action so that digging for water pipes, again digging by some other agencies, may not occur. To put in a different way, one operation is that as long as digging takes place, we pour water. These are technical matters but in layman's terms, you have seen bicycle puncture. How does one detect? You take out the tube, put it in water. Then the bubble comes out and you detect where the leakage is. Here there is the reverse process. We pour, instead of putting the tube into the water, water over it. And then we detect the air coming out and it is possible to detect the defect and locate it. Imagine how many tankers you have to bring to pour that much water. Therefore, these are some of the difficulties and problems which occur during rainy season. New thing we have started is using of jelly cables. Jelly is like vaseline so that water does not enter. Another method is pressurisation. By this method, it is possible to detect the defect, by putting

some air in the cables so that the air comes out and you can detect where the fault lies.

Hon. Members himself has made a reference to fibre glass. This is a modern technology. We have given the assignment. Some fibres are being used. They are under trial and we do not want to go whole hog unless the trials are successful. If the trials are successful, then we will take a policy decision to use this fibre glass for the purpose of cables for all the other exchanges.

These are some of the measures we take. I agree with Hon. Member and that is mentioned in our Plan also, that communication expansion must take place in the rural areas. I do not want to repeat the figures. They have been given earlier in reply to question and also in annual reports. But there is a policy decision that development must now take place in rural areas. The telephone must not remain a luxury article for urban rich. That is what we have decided. It must go to the poor. You have been told in the House earlier that we have to reduce the norms, with regard to revenue. We have reduced as far as the backward and hilly areas are concerned. Some concession is given for development in rural areas.

Therefore, I submit with great humility that we are conscious that for the economic and industrial development of this country, communication with rural areas must expand and the plans are already there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You mention something about Rae Bareilly exchange. He was very particular.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Something should be stated about wrong number.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as Rae Bareilly cross-bar is concerned, once we have decided to go in for electronics, it is not possible to just throw out cross-bar. About strowger, we have already decided to do away with it. It is 25 years old and its life is almost over particularly in Calcutta.

Similarly, with regard to cross-bar, it will

be phased out gradually. It will not be possible in one go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mangal Ram Premi—he is not there.

Shri B.D. Singh.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारी जो हैं वे स्पेशली वी० आई० पीज के साथ ऐसा करते हैं कि टेलीफोन तो किसी दूसरे ने किया, लेकिन उनके खाते में उसको जोड़ देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ मेरे अलावा अन्य संसदसदस्यों के साथ भी ऐसा हुआ है और मिनिस्टर्स के साथ भी यही होता होगा कि टेलीफोन तो करे कोई और जोड़ दिया उनके खाते में। कोई व्यापारी या बिजनेसमैन टेलीफोन करेगा, जिसके यहां से मंथली बंधा हुआ है, तो उसकी कात्स को वी० आई० पीज के खाते में जोड़ दिया जायेगा। मैं खुद कम्प्लेंट दे रहा हूँ कि सहारनपुर एक्सचेंज से दो बार डिफरेंट स्टैटिस्टिक्स दी जा चुकी हैं। यह बिलकुल गलत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. If they book it in the name of the VIP, then immediately the telephone exchange can again contact him and check up whether it is actually booked by Mr. Jagpal Singh. They can have a reference. That can be done and that can be verified.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The complaint the hon. Member has made I will certainly verify. I also accept that there are black-sheep in some of the employees. I do not deny. But the difficulty is : I tell you what it is, because I myself went into the question. Take the linesman. He mixes the lines. Now Now it is very difficult to locate. Supposing you catch, you cannot have a 24 hour-watch over him. Even if you put a watch and even if he is caught in the act of doing the mischief, he will say, 'It is already there and I am only trying to repair.' We have tried to see from various points of view. I have myself given an assignment to our technical officers—'Use all your technical ingenuity and find out a mechanical device eliminating the human element so that the

linesman cannot commit any mischief.' They are doing that exercise whether it is possible.

Secondly, we have observers to find out what mischief is being done and who is doing that. My hon. friend will agree that I would not like to disclose what is being done. If it is disclosed, the operator will know and therefore, we will not be able to defect it.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लगातार अस्त-व्यस्त चली आ रही है और इस विषय में इस सदन में भी समय समय पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है। हमको बड़ी आशा बंधी थी कि गाडगिल साहब ने इस मंत्रालय का भार सम्भाला है इसलिए इसकी व्यवस्था सुधरेगी और अभी हमने वह आशा छोड़ी भी नहीं है, हम अब भी उम्मीद करते हैं कि जिस प्रकार से वे रुचि ले रहे हैं, उससे व्यवस्था में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must give him some more time. It is only three months since he took charge. But he is a capable Minister.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : आज टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की बुकिंग की हालत यह है, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने भी कहा है, आप 177, 199 या 180 को डायल कीजिए तो रिंग होती रहती है परंतु उठाने वाला कोई नहीं होता। या तो सुपरविजन की कमी है या फिर पता नहीं क्या बात है। मैं समझता हूँ यदि समर्पित भावना से लोग काम करें तो सुधार हो सकता है। एशियाड के समय में बड़ी अच्छी व्यवस्था चली थी और उस समय हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं थी। अब भी काम करने वाले वही लोग हैं लेकिन वह स्पिरिट नहीं रह गई है। इसमें सुधार हो सकता है, यदि इस पर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाए।

अभी हमारे साथी ने बिलिंग की समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि बिल

ज्यादा आ जाते हैं। रिपोर्ट करने पर यदि बिल ज्यादा है तो उसको घटाकर कम कर दिया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसे हो जाता है? इसके खिलाफ आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मीटरिंग की व्यवस्था कन्ज्यूमर-एन्ड पर नहीं हो सकती है? क्या मीटरिंग की व्यवस्था कन्ज्यूमर-एन्ड पर करने में ज्यादा कॉस्ट आती है? यदि नहीं आती है, तो इसमें आपको क्या दिक्कत है? आम पब्लिक के लिए जो पब्लिक फोन्स हैं, वे एक परसेंट से कुछ ही ज्यादा ही होंगे। इसमें मेरा खुद का अनुभव है कि इनमें पांच से दस परसेंट ही काम करते होंगे। ये फोन्स हास्पिटल और स्टेशन पर होते हैं, जो कि अक्सर खराब रहते हैं। इन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इनकी वर्किंग को भी सुधारना चाहिए। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था के बारे में आपने कहा कि हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि वह व्यवस्था ठीक हो। मैं आपको इलाहाबाद के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे सब-डिवीजन हैडक्वार्टर के लिए ट्रंक-कॉल बुक कराने में डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर से सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं हो पाता है। 15-20 किलोमीटर होने पर भी सम्पर्क स्थापित नहीं हो पाता है जबकि पूरा दिन बीत जाता है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को भी ठीक करने के लिए आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं आपके विभाग के टैक्नीशियन्स और इंजीनियर्स के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो विदेशों में काम करते हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट अच्छी है कि वे अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। बाहर काम अच्छा हो रहा है, लेकिन हमारे यहां काम अच्छा नहीं हो पाता है। इसका क्या कारण है? आपने फैसला लिया है और आप फ्रैंच टैक्नालाजी पर आधारित गोंडा में एक इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज स्थापित कर रहे हैं।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले, जैसा कि अखबारों में पढ़ा था, कोई इंग्लैंड की कमेटी और जर्मन की कमेटी यहां आई थी। इसमें कुछ इलेक्ट्रानिक

एक्सचेंज के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई थी। जिसके अन्तर्गत पांच लाख प्वाइंट्स होंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में क्यों फैसला नहीं हो पा रहा है? आपने किस टैक्नालाजी को एप्रूव किया है और आप इसे कब तक लगाना चाहते हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन विभाग की कार्य प्रणाली में अध्ययन के लिए एक सरीन कमेटी का गठन हुआ था। जिसकी रिपोर्ट एक साल पहले सम्मिट हो चुकी है। इस कमेटी में सारे एक्सपर्ट लोग थे। इस रिपोर्ट में महत्वपूर्ण संस्तुतियां हैं। जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई है कि पोस्ट और टैली काम्यूनिकेशन दोनों का अलग-अलग विभाग होना चाहिए। पिछले साल पोस्टल विभाग में 110 करोड़ रुपए का लॉस हुआ है जिसका भार टेलीफोन विभाग पर पड़ता है। व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रही है। इस समय टेलीफोन विभाग में 99 कैंडिड्स के लोग काम कर रहे हैं।

जैसा हमारे साथी ने भी कहा है—100 टेलीफोन्ज़ पर करीब 10 लोग लगे हुए हैं। यह संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इसके लिए उन्होंने कहा है कि इन को घटाकर तीन कैंडिड्स बनाये जा सकते हैं और जो ज्यादा लोग लगे हुए हैं उनकी संस्था को कम किया जा सकता है। सरीन कमेटी की यह जो रिक्मैण्डेशन है तथा जो अन्य रिक्मैण्डेशन हैं उनके बारे में सरकार कब तक फैसला करेगी। आप से पहले स्टीफन साहब आप के डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर थे, उनकी भी यह मान्यता थी कि सरीन कमेटी ने जो डायग्नोसिस की थी, करीब-करीब आपके मंत्रालय की भी वही डायग्नोसिस है इसलिए इस संबंध में आप कब तक निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं?

13 hrs.

दिल्ली में वर्षा होने के कारण जो टेलीफोन व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हुई है—इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारे यहां जो केबिल्स लगे हुए हैं,

उनकी लाइफ़ 25-30 साल होती है, लेकिन वे 50-60 साल से चलते आ रहे हैं। वे बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं, पहले से ही वे डेमेण्ड हैं, बारिश होने से पानी उनके अन्दर चला जाता है, जिससे शार्ट-शर्किट हो जाता है। इनको सुधारने तथा रिप्लेस करने के लिए सरकार कब तक व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, I will take the last point first. As far as the cables are concerned, the problem is like this. Newer lines are given and you want more cables. On the other hand cables are there whose life is over and we have to replace them. Therefore, we have to find a via-media where both can be satisfied. For example, in Calcutta some cable lines are 50 years old. So, urgency in that area is that replacement should take place.

As far as the Sarin Committee is concerned, I am giving rough figures that the Sarin Committee made about 337 recommendations, out of which we have accepted and implemented more than 200 recommendations. We did not agree to about 30 recommendations and about 58 recommendations are under process because with regard to those recommendations other Ministries are concerned. So, in regard to them inter-ministerial discussions are being held.

With regard to the point raised about the wrong bills, I would submit that this point has been raised in the House several times. Sir, we have a method by which it can be found out roughly-speaking as to what is the extent of wrong billing. If I remember the figure rightly, during 1981-82 a rebate to the extent of about Rs. 1/- crore was given by the Department where it was satisfied that the Bills were wrong.

Sir, the Hon. Member has mentioned about the large number of employees in the Department. Sir, it is a two-fold question. On the one hand we require that the number of employees should be reduced. Then the question is whether there should be a retrenchment or the effort should be made to absorb them.

Sir, the Hon. Member has asked whether

the Meters can be located at the Subscriber's house. Sir, my difficulty is that I have no science background at all. So I don't know much of its technical feasibility. Fortunately the Hon. Member is an M.S.C. But what I have been advised by the experts is that it is not possible to locate it at the subscribers' house. Nowhere in the world meters are located at the subscriber's house. That is not technically feasible.

With regard to the PCOs, where they are not working properly, we have taken action to discontinue them.

Sir, we have recently adopted a policy to give PCOs to the handicapped. Personally I am satisfied with their working. I have seen cases where lame persons, or deformed persons, who have no hope in life, they are given PCOs and out of fifty paise he gets twenty paise ; and on an average he gets Rs. 300 per month. So, one life is at least saved. I am satisfied with this policy. Our experience is that the handicapped persons do not normally indulge in any kind of mischief.

Then, Sir, the last point he made is about the Operators. There I would like the cooperation of everyone, including the MPs. It is true that some operators—not much in percentage, but a small percentage is there—are rude and uncooperative. If such a thing is brought to our notice, we take action.

Last week, my colleague gave the figures as far as Delhi was concerned—how many we suspended and how many we dismissed. Here, I must frankly state one difficulty : if such an Operator is suspended because one MP complains that he or she was rude, then somebody else comes to us and says : 'Withdraw that suspension order' ; or some Union comes and threatens a strike. That is the parameter within which I have to work. And each case we decide on merits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes, the same MP also requests you not to take action.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : So, I would seek

the cooperation of every hon. Member. When we take strong action, we want your support. Otherwise, such black elements cannot be weeded out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : With regard to these employees in the Postal Department, as one who was in the Postal Department, I may state that the actual number of regular departmental employees is only 3-1/2 lakhs. The extra-departmental staff number more than 3-1/2 lakhs. These figures you gave. Therefore, the number of regular employees is only 3-1/2 lakhs, not 7 lakhs.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Sir, your name is not in the Calling Attention motion.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आधुनिक समाज में जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है टेलीफोन शोक के लिए नहीं लगाया जा रहा है बल्कि टेलीफोन नागरिक जीवन और नागरिक प्रशासन, वाणिज्य आदि बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस हाउस में कई बार टेलीफोन के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। कई बार कॉलिंग एटेंशन भी हुए और मंत्रियों ने जवाब भी दिये।

मान्यवर, आज भी एक जवाब दिया गया है और हमें आश्चर्य होता है इस जवाब को देखकर कि ढाई घंटे लगातार वर्षा होती रही और इस कारण सारी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ ले जाऊंगा, मैं इसका जवाब नहीं चाहता कि यह हिन्दुस्तान रेगिस्तान नहीं है, यहां पर बरसात आज पहली बार नहीं हुई या एक ही बार नहीं हुई बल्कि बरसात अनेकों बार हुई है और ढाई घंटे तो क्या बल्कि एक-एक दिन, दो-दो दिन तक बरसात होती रही और दिल्ली में बसों के ऊपर तक पानी आ गया था और उसके बावजूद भी इतनी बुरी तरह से टेलीफोन खराब नहीं हुए जितनी कि पिछली बरसात में टेलीफोन खराब हुए। मान्यवर, यह कह देने से कि बरसात की वजह से टेलीफोन खराब हो गये, बात पूरी नहीं

बनती। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व साथियों ने बताया कि टेलीफोन बहुत कम हैं। हमारे यहां टेलीफोन की संख्या 1000 व्यक्तियों पर 47 है जबकि टोकियो में 1000 आदमियों पर 607 है, स्टॉकहोम में 756 है, न्यूयार्क में 810 है। यह आश्चर्य की बात ही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 1000 आदमियों पर केवल 47 आदमियों के यहां ही टेलीफोन हैं। फिर भी हमारे यहां टेलीफोन बेकार रहते हैं। अभी बातचीत चल रही थी कि भारत में 1000 टेलीफोनों पर 110 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनको ठीक करने के लिए और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं को देखने के लिए एक भारी फौज है। स्वीडन में 1000 टेलीफोनों पर 8 आदमी काम कर रहे हैं, नीदरलैंड में 12 काम कर रहे हैं, जापान में 10 काम कर रहे हैं और इंग्लैंड में 11 काम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से वहां पर 8 से लेकर 12 आदमी काम करते हैं और वहां 3 या 4 टेलीफोन खराब होते हैं और हमारे यहां इस के मुकाबले में 110 आदमी काम करते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर 100 टेलीफोन इस एक हजार में से अक्सर बेकार ही रहते हैं। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि यह कैसे होता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कर्मचारी कम किए जायें। हमारे यहां मजदूरी की प्रावणम है और दूसरी अनेक समस्याएँ हैं। हमको इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है कि 1000 टेलीफोनों पर 110 आदमी क्यों काम कर रहे हैं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि यह विभाग और हमारी सरकार इन 110 कर्मचारियों को इतने अच्छे ढंग से ट्रेन्ड करे, या ऐसे औजार दे, या इस प्रकार की तकनीक का विकास करें जिससे कि हमारे यहां टेलीफोन बिगड़ें नहीं। हमारे यहां जितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनको कम करने के लिए मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं क्योंकि दूसरे देशों से हमारी अलग समस्या है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह प्रायः देख रहा हूं। आज यह कॉलिंग अटेंशन, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र ने भी कहा, मंजूर नहीं हुआ होता यदि स्वयं स्पीकर

साहब का और स्वयं मंत्री जी का टेलीफोन खराब न हुआ होता। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी एक बड़ी समस्या है कि अगर हम स्पीकर साहब के यहां टेलीफोन करते हैं तो उधर से किसी सरदार जी की बीवी की आवाज सुनाई देती है। अगर हम डिप्टी स्पीकर को टेलीफोन मिलाते हैं तो कभी कभी ऐसी ऐसी परेशानियां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं, जिनका वर्णन यहां उचित नहीं होगा। उधर से आवाज आती है कि मैं फलां बोल रहा हूं, आप कौन साहब बोल रहे हैं। कभी-कभी तो बड़ी बड़ी हास्यास्पद बातें सुनने में आती हैं और कभी कभी अशोभनीय बातें भी सुनने को मिलती हैं। हमने एक दफा डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के यहां टेलीफोन मिलाया तो बड़े बड़े विशेषण जोड़े जा रहे थे। पता नहीं लग रहा था कि वे डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के यहां से जोड़े जा रहे थे या कहीं और से किसी जाहिल आदमी के यहां से जोड़े जा रहे हैं।

आपके 199, 198, 197, 184 नम्बर, टेलीफोन अपने हैं, सरकारी हैं। उन टेलीफोन नम्बरों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में हमने देखा है कि एक-एक, दो-दो मिनट, पांच-दस मिनट तक उा पर घंटी बजती रहती है लेकिन टेलीफोन नहीं उठाया जाता है। स्वाभाविक रूप से टेलीफोन करने वाला आदमी झल्ला उठता है। उनसे पूछा जाता है कि आपने इतनी देर टेलीफोन उठाने में क्यों लगायी तो कहा जाता है कि इसके बारे में बताने का डिपार्टमेंट से आर्डर नहीं है। हमने इसके बारे में संचार मंत्री को लिख कर दिया था। अगर आप उन कर्मचारियों को कुछ कहियेगा तो गाली सुन लीजिए या विशेषण सुन लीजिए।

मैंने वाराणसी में 70-80 कम्प्लेंट्स की हैं लेकिन आज तक एक भी कम्प्लेंट पर न तो कोई कार्यवाही हुई और न कोई जांच हुई। मेरा खुद का टेलीफोन खराब रहता है। हम विपक्ष के सदस्य हैं। जब हमने मंत्री जी से मुलाकात की तो वे हम से बड़े प्यार से और आदर से मिले।

सब कुछ बात उन्होंने हमारी सुनी। मगर मान्य-वर कर्मचारियों के दिमाग में यह बात बिठा दी गई है कि यह आदमी विपक्ष का है, यह सत्तापक्ष का है। इस तरह से कर्मचारी ठीक ढंग से मामले को अटेण्ड नहीं करता। हम कम्प्लेंट करते हैं लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। आपको इन बातों पर ध्यान देना होगा। हम यह नहीं कहते कि सरकार इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करती है लेकिन अगर कोई कर्मचारी भी ऐसा व्यवहार करता है तो माननीय मन्त्री जी को उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे भूतपूर्व संचार मन्त्री श्री स्टीफन साहब थे। मुझे उनके बारे में यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि उन्होंने एक वक्तव्य दिया जो कि 19 जून, 1982 के अखबार में निकला। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जो उपभोक्ता असन्तुष्ट हैं वे अपने टेलीफोन को कटवा दें, वापस कर दें। (व्यवधान) मैं आपको ऐसे लोगों में नहीं समझता। आप भी उनमें से न हो जाएं, जैसा कि आज आप ने कह दिया कि बरसात के कारण टेलीफोन खराब हो गए। स्टीफन साहब ने कहा कि टेलीफोन कटवा दिये जाएं। उन्होंने एक दूसरा सेन्टेंशमी मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि मेरे पास ऐसी कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि आपका टेलीफोन ठीक होगा या रहेगा ही। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक मन्त्री ऐसे शब्द कह सकता है। अगर कोई कर्मचारी ये शब्द कहे तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। अब मन्त्री यह सब कहता है तो कर्मचारी जरूर कहता होगा कि ये तो सब ऐसे ही हैं।

अब मैं टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की आवश्यकता पर आता हूं। 1981 में 6 लाख 75 हजार टेलीफोन्स की आवश्यकता थी और पूर्ति 3 लाख 67 हजार थी। 1983 में इस आवश्यकता की संख्या बढ़कर 9 लाख हो गई। 1990 तक डिमांड एक करोड़ 2 लाख 82 हजार हो जाएगी और केवल 53 लाख 32 हजार लाइनें ही दी जा

सकेंगी। यह रिपोर्ट आपके विभाग की है। यह जो मांग और पूर्ति में गहरी खाई बनती जा रही है, इस 49 लाख के अन्तर को कम करने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या योजना है? इस बारे में मैं विस्तार से जानना चाहता हूँ।

अभी हाल ही में माननीय योगेन्द्र मकवाना जी ने इस सदन में एक बयान दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि 1985 तक हम टेलीफोन सेवाओं को पूरा कर लेंगे। मकवाना जी ने कहा था कि 80 प्रतिशत मांग पूरी कर दी जाएगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि रायबरेली और बंगलौर में 5-5 लाख लाइनों की क्षमता वाली फैक्ट्रियां लगाई जाएंगी। यह भी कहा गया था कि टेलीग्राम के संप्रेषण में जो विलम्ब होता है इस बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। इन दो फैक्ट्रियों की स्थापना से समस्या हल हो जाएगी। 144 नए टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का भी आश्वासन दिया गया था और कहा गया था कि इनके जरिए 2 लाख 44 हजार 8 सौ नई लाइनें दी जाएंगी। दिल्ली के बारे में कहा गया था कि इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना की जाएगी और 12 करोड़ 3 लाख रुपए की लागत से एक अलग इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बनाया जाएगा। 16 इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित कर 78 हजार नई लाइनें देने की बात कही गई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मकवाना साहब ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसमें अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है। क्या आप अपने लक्ष्य को 1985 तक पूरा करने जा रहे हैं? अगर नहीं तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कर रही है? कहीं यह मात्र आश्वासन तो नहीं रह जाएगा।

सरीन कमेटी की बात यहां पर उठाई गई। सरीन कमेटी के सुझावों के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ सुझावों को अमल में लाया गया है और कुछ को नहीं लाया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन 30-32 सुझावों को अमल में नहीं लाया गया है उनको अमल में लाने

में क्या दिक्कतें थीं? क्या आगे चलकर उन कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाएगा? क्या 1990 तक इन सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा?

देश में टेलीफोन सेवा के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और टेलीफोन सेवा को दक्षतापूर्ण बनाने के लिए, इसको विश्वसनीय बनाने के लिए आपने विगत दो वर्षों में क्या किया है? इस बारे में आप आगे क्या करने जा रहे हैं? इन बातों की पूरी जानकारी आप हमको दें।

रायबरेली में देश की सबसे बड़ी इन्डस्ट्री इन्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज है। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी का वह क्षेत्र भी रह चुका है। वहां पर पांच हजार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जिसमें दो सौ महिलायें भी हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। इसने देश को बहुत कुछ दिया भी है। ऐसा देखने में आ रहा है कि टेलीफोन का उच्च-स्तर का विभाग हो या इन्डस्ट्री हो, इनमें भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक-दो उदाहरण आपको अभी देता हूँ। सबसे पहले, आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचारों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए कौन-सी प्रणाली आप अपना रहे हैं और अब तक इसको दूर करने में आपने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं तथा कितने लोगों को अब तक सस्पेंड किया गया है?

अभी हाल ही में आई०टी०आई० रायबरेली में इन्टक वालों से झगड़ा हुआ था। इन्टक के कुछ कर्मचारी इस टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्री में घुस गए। यह बात मन्त्री जी को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। यह बात हाउस में कई बार उठाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन किसी वजह से यह नहीं उठ पाई। वहां पर पुलिस भी किसी वजह से घुस गई और उसने अन्धा-धुन्ध लाठी-चार्ज किया। मालूम हो रहा था कि यह सीमा का युद्ध-स्थल है। वहां मोटरों आदि में आग लगाई गई, भगदड़ मच गई और मामला इतना तूफान सा हो गया जिसमें काफी लोग पकड़े गए। गोली चलायी गई और

दो आदमी मारे गए। वहाँ पर यह कहा जाता है कि आठ आदमी भाग गए। ज्यादातर लोगों का यह कहना है कि ये आठ आदमी जान से मर गए हैं और पुलिसवालों ने इनकी लाशों को गायब कर दिया। इतनी बड़ी घटना होने पर यहाँ से उच्च-स्तरीय नेता लोग भी गए। वहाँ पर जाकर पालिटिकल मामला बन गया, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता। वहाँ पर बीस कर्मचारी मुअत्तिल किए गए हैं, वे निर्दोष हैं। मुअत्तिल करने का कारण यह था कि उन्होंने जोर-जोर से कहना शुरू कर दिया कि साहब, हमारे ऊपर अत्याचार हुआ है। वहाँ के जी० एम० साहब ने कहा कि, आप इस बात को न कहें। लेकिन, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कहेंगे। पब्लिक मीटिंग हुई और न जाने क्या-क्या हुआ? अन्त में उन बीस कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया जो कि बेगुनाह हैं। उनको चार-चार और पांच-पांच दिन तक जेल में रखा गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह घटना आपको मालूम है या नहीं? अगर मालूम है तो वहाँ के एक ईमानदार आफिसर श्री ए० के० श्रीवास्तव जो इन्जीनियर हैं, बार-बार कह रहे थे कि इस घटना में कर्मचारियों की नहीं बल्कि पुलिस की गलती है। उनको क्यों हटाया गया? वहाँ के जी० एम०, श्री वाइ० एन० तिवारी को अभी तक रोक रखा गया है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। क्यों इस भयंकर दुर्घटना के बाद श्री तिवारी वहाँ पड़े हैं?

कानपुर में केन्द्रीय जांच अन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने 11 फरवरी 1982 को छापा मारा। छह व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए और मालूम हुआ कि वहाँ पर पांच करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब केन्द्रीय जांच अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के लोगों ने वहाँ पर छापा मारा और पांच करोड़ का घोटाला पकड़ा और अखबारों ने लम्बे-चौड़े रूप में छापा उस पर आपने क्या किया? आप घंटी मत बजाइए। अभी सिर्फ आठ मिनट हुए हैं कम से कम तीन मिनट और हैं।...—(व्यवधान)

टेलीफोन के बिल के बारे में बातचीत चल रही थी। यह वास्तव में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यह निश्चित है कि मैंने 1982 की जुलाई-अगस्त-सितम्बर में कभी भी ट्रंक-कॉल बुक नहीं किया था। 1982 के जुलाई-अगस्त और सितम्बर का मेरा बिल उठाकर देखा जाए तो मेरे पास 1300-1400 रुपए का बिल आया। मैं आश्चर्य-चकित रह गया कि यह कहाँ से हुआ। टेलीफोन नम्बर भी सही था। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि यह कौन-सी तकनीक है? यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। आप इस पर ध्यान दें।

और इसी संदर्भ में एक जगह हमने पढ़ा था 34 करोड़ रु० देश भर में टेलीफोन का बकाया है। यह बकाया आपका पूंजीपतियों और बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर है। और यह भी कहा गया था कि 9 करोड़ रु० अकेले दिल्ली के लोगों पर बकाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह बकाया है इनमें कितने लोगों के कनेक्शन काटे गए? या वसूल करने की कोई व्यवस्था आपने की है? छोटे व्यापारियों का टेलीफोन तो काट दिया जाता है, लेकिन महानुभावों का, पूंजीपतियों का टेलीफोन कभी कटेगा ही नहीं।

टेलीफोन की काल का चार्ज बहुत महंगा है। क्या आप इसको सस्ता करने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? इस समय शायद 50 पैसे प्रति काल है। क्या आप इसको 30 या 40 पैसा प्रति काल करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गाजीपुर, जौनपुर से चुन कर आया हूँ, यह बड़ा देहाती इलाका है और मुझे यहाँ आये करीब साढ़े 3 साल हो गये, आश्चर्य की बात है कि मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी गाजीपुर से अथवा जौनपुर से टेलीफोन से कभी बात नहीं कर सका। अन्य शहरों में आपके एस० डी० ओ० टेलीफोन्स हैं, वहाँ यह भी पोस्ट नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है? और क्या आप इस क्षेत्र को भी देश

के दूमरे भागों से एस० टी० डी० द्वारा जोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि नहीं? ठीक यही हालत बस्ती की है।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, the hon. Member has raised a large number of points but I will try to answer all of them. Since he has quoted some figures of Sweden and other countries, I must also point out that when this country became independent, there were only 80,000 lines in this country and today we have 25 lakh.

With regard to the rain, he said it is something which happens every year. That is not quite correct because according to newspaper reports themselves, the rains in Delhi this year were unprecedented both in extent and in intensity and he himself is a journalist. So, I have to accept from the newspaper reports that this year's rain was an all time record... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually after seeing the rain I was envying why the rain is only in Delhi and why not in Madras.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It should have rained there.

Now, with regard to the apparatus I have already answered. He made a point about training. We are also trying to give them training both ways—technical training as well as training in behavioural science so that their attitude and approach should improve.

He made a mention of the fact that he belongs to the Opposition. As far as I am concerned, all M.Ps. are equal to me in these matters.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हमने आपको नहीं कहा। आपके कर्मचारियों के लिए हमने कहा।

श्री वी० एन० गाडगिल : नहीं, आपने नहीं कहा।

I do not say that. The officers also understand the Minister making statement that he does not discriminate between the M.Ps., all M.Ps. are equal...

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : But you will have to convey to your staff also.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This message goes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is Communications Minister, it has automatically gone.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Here you are.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Then, he has mentioned a point about Sarin Committee that why about 58 recommendations were not accepted. It is not possible for me to go in each and every recommendation but by way of illustration I will mention that the Committee has recommended import of telephone instruments.

We did not think it possible to accept when we ourselves are starting factories for manufacturing of instruments.

Then he posed a question as to whether we will be able to meet the demand. I said on the basis of what my predecessor said that we will try to clear it by 1985, but the answer was always qualified by two things, the finances and the equipment available. I regard it as an indication of the development that demand should exceed the supply and therefore, even if we are not in a position to supply 100 per cent, we will try with various methods that we have adopted.

On the point about the bills I have already answered. A number of steps are taken. I will narrate one by way of illustration. If somebody is a defaulter and if he wants his line to be re-connected, we insist on an advance deposit so that he will not again default.

With regard to Rai-Barcilly, I do not wish to go into details, but very briefly what happened was, in the city itself—not in the factory—three ladies were caught and the allegation was that they had committed a theft. Two of them happened to be relations of one of the ITI employees and therefore, the procession and morcha and all the rest followed. We did not come in because it

was not a dispute between the management and the lower rungs. It was a private dispute taken up by the police and the police are seized with it ; it is for the State Government to decide what is to be done in the matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But you have to protect your employeecs because 8 are missing, as he has told.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If you go and enquire, you will find how much protection we have given in the matter of obtaining bail and other things.

With regard to telegrams....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : टेलीग्राम तो पहुंचते ही नहीं हैं।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as telegram is concerned for improving the system, modernisation by automation of telegram traffic handling has been initiated already and a national network is planned. Then there is a recent facility. I would request hon. Members to visit some time the Eastern Court. It is a very interesting thing to see, it is in the Eastern Court. A new equipment is brought which is called 'Store and Forward System'. A telegram that is given is stored so that if there is a traffic jam, subsequently it is gradually released and quicker transmission is possible. There is also a new equipment which transmits a photograph put here and it is reproduced, say, in Trivandrum. At the time of NAM, I am happy to inform you, not only our performance was good, but the Special Correspondent of *Malayala Manorama* came and congratulated me for the quick transmission of photographs from Delhi to Trivandrum. So, time in transmission is also reduced ; newer and newer technologies are brought in order to improve the system.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : What about Ghazipur ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : इनकी बात करा दीजिये गाज़ीपुर से।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : With regard to Kanpur, I understand the inquiry is on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. Jaipal Singh Kashyap. I think your work has become very easy.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन की हालत यह है कि अगर 3 बार बात कर ली जाये तो चौथी बार टेलीफोन डैड हो जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your complaints will continue as long as the telephone system exists.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हमारे संचार मंत्रालय में तो एक अजीब सी परम्परा रही है। अभी माननीय शास्त्री जी ने कहा और मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उमका कोई वास्ता नहीं है। श्री स्टीफन मन्त्री थे, उन्होंने राय दी थी कि टेलीफोन काम नहीं करता तो उसको कटवा दीजिए, और हमारे पास वापिस कर दीजिए। वह खुद कट गये और चले गये।

अब टेलीफोन्स की एक ही डैफिनिशन रह गई है—उठाओ तो डैड है, आउट ऑफ आर्डर है। अगर मिल गया तो रांग नम्बर और अगर कुछ देर तक बात करते रहे तो उधर से नो रैस्पॉस, उधर से आवाज ही नहीं आ रही है।

और उसके बाद रांग नम्बर और रांग बिल। गाडगिल साहब, आप जैसे मन्त्री के होते हुए इस टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेन्ट की गुडविल बिगड़ती जा रही है। आप अच्छे मन्त्री हैं लेकिन डिपार्टमेन्ट की गुडविल बिगड़ रही है, गाडविल पर डिपार्टमेन्ट चल रहा है। टेलीफोन की हालत यह है कि मेरे यहां बिजली चली गई, मैंने टेलीफोन मिलाया तो मिल गया पार्लमेंट स्ट्रीट पुलिस स्टेशन। मैंने कहा, मैं समझ रहा था कि सही जगह मिला है, बिजली चली गई है तो उन्होंने कह दिया एफ० आई० आर० लिखाओ, आपने परेशान किया होगा इसलिए चली

गई। (व्यवधान) इसी तरह से टेलीफोन पाने के लिए बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। बदायूं एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर है। भूमि संरक्षण अधिकारी के कार्यालय के लिए, जो कि एक सरकारी दफ्तर है, उसको शिफ्ट हुए डेढ़ साल से ज्यादा हो गया, मुझ से भी उन्होंने कहा कि जल्दी टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए कह दीजिए, लेकिन उस गवर्न-मेंट आफिसर को भी टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। यहां पर दिल्ली में अपने आफिस के लिए टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए पैसा भी जमा करवा दिया लेकिन बहुत कोशिश करने के बाद भी वह नहीं मिला। हालांकि उससे पहले बहुत से लोगों को टेलीफोन मिल चुके हैं लेकिन एक एम० पी० होते हुए भी चूँकि मैं वह तरीके नहीं अपना सकता हूँ इसलिए मुझे टेलीफोन नहीं मिल रहा है। माननीय शास्त्री जी ने आपके सामने एक बात कही है लेकिन मैं तो आपके सामने लिखा-पढ़ी की बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उच्चाधिकारी ऐसी बात सोचते हैं लेकिन कहीं कहीं नीचे का जो स्टाफ है, वह हमें अपोजीशन का मानकर हमारे साथ अनुचित व्यवहार करता है। मैं जब बदायूं पहुंच जाता हूँ अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में काम करने के लिए, आप समझ लीजिए उसी रोज़ से मेरा टेलीफोन खराब हो जाता है और जब तक मैं वहां रहता हूँ, दो-चार बार ही टेलीफोन मिलता है, बाकी खराब ही रहता है। अगर मैं टेलीफोन पर पूछता हूँ कि क्या बात है और उन्हें पता लगता है कि कश्यप बोल रहा है तो मुझे एक धारी सी गाली मिल जाती है। मैंने कम्प्लेंट भी की लेकिन आज तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई। और न ही कोई पूछने आया। वहां पर जब भी मैंने इस बात की सूचना दी कि मैं आ गया हूँ, 4-6 दिन रहूँगा, मेरा टेलीफोन ठीक रहे तो यह कहकर रख दिया गया कि जब तक आप यहां पर रहेंगे, टेलीफोन आउट आफ आर्डर रहेगा। मैंने यहां पर प्रिविलेज का मामला भी उठाया था। बरेली से कोई अधिकारी भी वहां पर गए थे लेकिन उनके सामने भी कहा कि ये लोकदल के हैं तो मैं कांग्रेस का हूँ, इसको कैसे काम करने

दूंगा? आज तक उस कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह बहुत सीरियस चार्ज है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : If a Government servant talks like that, this is a very serious charge. Action must be taken here and now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Minister will reply. He is hearing. You wait for the reply of the Minister.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स हैं या दूसरी छोटी-छोटी जगहें हैं, वहां पर यदि आप अचानक किसी को भेजें तो पायेंगे कि वहां के कर्मचारी ट्रांजिस्टर सुन रहे हैं, मैच सुन रहे हैं, गाना सुन रहे हैं या सो रहे हैं या ताश के पत्ते खेल रहे हैं। उन्हें अपनी जिम्मेदारी का कोई अहसास नहीं है। क्या मन्त्री जी कोई स्त्रीनिंग एक्वाड बनायेंगे जो जगह जगह जाकर जांच कर सके कि आपके कर्मचारी सही ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

इसमें एक दिक्कत और आती है। दो विभागों के बीच का मामला बन जाता है। टेलीफोने के लिए लाइन ले जानी है, उसकी खुदाई होगी और जब खुदाई होती है तो यह पता नहीं है कि यह आपके विभाग की जिम्मेदारी है, सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की जिम्मेदारी है या पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की जिम्मेदारी है। सड़क पर खुदाई होती है, लाइन डाली जाती है। लाइन डालने के बाद मिट्टी उखलकर उसको बन्द कर दिया जाता है। बरसात के दिनों में पानी आता है और वहां जमा हो जाता है और नीचे पहुंच जाता है जिससे इसका प्रभाव लाइन पर पड़ता है। सही तरीके से काम नहीं चलता है। इलाहाबाद से लेकर बदायूं तक, जितनी छोटी-छोटी जगहें हैं बरेली तक, सारी की सारी सड़कें चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल तक ऐसी रहती हैं। सिर्फ टेलीफोन को रंगना अच्छा नहीं है, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least, there is a little bit of appreciation of the Department.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : विशेष तौर से पुलिस स्टेशन्स से लेकर, ब्लाक स्तर से लेकर छोटे कस्बों में टेलीफोन्स की ज्यादा आवश्यकता हो गई है। टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था इस तरह से डि-सैट्रलाइज हो कि किसी भी गांव के आदमी को इसकी सुविधा मिल सके और वह दुरुस्त सुविधा हो, ताकि उसको युटिलाइज किया जा सके। क्या ऐसी सुविधा तीन से पांच मील के अन्दर उपलब्ध करायेंगे, ताकि लोगों को इसकी सुविधा मिल सके? यह व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी? एक बात मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी मिनिस्ट्रीज और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बीच बिलों को लेकर झगड़त चल रहा है, उनका पेमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत से कनेक्शन कट चुके हैं, जिस की वजह से काम रुका हुआ है, कार्यालयों का काम रुका हुआ है। बहुत से मामले तय नहीं हो पाते हैं। क्या आप इनको जल्दी तय करायेंगे; ताकि सुविधा मिल सके? आज ही के नवभारत टाइम्स में निकला है कि फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद और वल्लभगढ़ क्षेत्र के टेलीफोन को दिल्ली से अलग किया जा रहा है, उनको सेप्रेट किया जा रहा है। यह बहुत ही अच्छा है, इससे क्षमता बढ़ेगी। जितना डिसेन्ट्रलाइज होगा उतनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सुविधा होगी। इसमें क्या-क्या फायदे होंगे और क्या-क्या नुकसान होंगे, यह कृपया बताने का कष्ट करें?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, in the first place, I would like to say that if the hon. Member desired to have an extra connection and if he had approached me, it would have been done immediately because under the rules, an M.P. is entitled to a telephone at Delhi, one at his permanent place of residence and one more at his private accommodation.

With regard to the point raised by him and Shri Shastri earlier about what the local employees did, if they could give me the specific details, I shall certainly look into those

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : हमने सारी कम्प्लेंट्स कर दी हैं। सारी लिखित हैं।

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Did you send since I have taken over ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can write to the Minister.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : What I was trying to inform the House was that some telephones did not work for some time because of the shifting of telephones and the connection was restored and since then there has not been any complaint.

Now with regard to his question as and when provision is made for villages, our accepted policy as laid down is that by 1990, every area of 5 KM on hexagonal basis will have a telephone connection and it is the target. He said about disconnection of telephones by local authorities or Governments. Whenever such occurrences are brought to the P and T Directorate, immediate action is taken and the telephone is restored. With regard to digging by various authorities, I must say, in those parts of the areas, the construction and other things are not done by us but by the local authorities, Zilla Parishad and others and we pay them compensation. The actual work is not done by us.

As regards the instruments, it is true that some of the instruments are faulty and that is why ITI has developed now a new model. It is XL 677. I am told by experts that this new model is perfect and that there will be less complaints on the basis of the fault of instrument.

He mentioned about telephones working on goodwill, and then on 'God will' and then perhaps on 'Gadgil will'. But I will certainly look into any specific cases particularly where corruption or rudeness takes place to a Member of Parliament.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(i) Need for early Completion of Broad Gauge Railway Line between Kota and Chittorgarh.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Matters under rule 377. Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ राजस्थान में बनानेवाली ब्राडगेज लाइन की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। यह रेलवे लाइन 222 कि० मी० लम्बी है। इस पर अनुमान है कि 90 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होंगे। परंतु मान्यवर अब तक इस पर केवल 6 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए हैं। चालू वर्ष में इस पर 5 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किये गये हैं। इस हिसाब से यह लाइन पता नहीं कितने वर्षों में पूरी होगी। इसके निर्माण की लागत दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जावेगी, इस हिसाब से तो यह कई वर्षों तक पूरी नहीं होगी तथा इस पर किये गये व्यय से सरकार को योजना व्यय का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ में चूना-पत्थर (लाइमस्टोन) के विशाल भंडार हैं। अतः इसके समुचित उपयोग से सीमेंट कारखानों की एक शृंखला खड़ी की जा सकती है जो राजस्थान ही नहीं सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत की मांग पूरी कर सकता है। अतः आज जो देश में सीमेंट की कमी है, हमें विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता है, यदि यह कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ ब्राडगेज लाइन शीघ्र बनती है तथा सीमेंट काम्प्लेक्स बनता है तो इससे देश को काफी लाभ होगा तथा इस योजना पर जो व्यय होगा उसका लाभ भी मिलने लगेगा। अतः इस पर योजना व्यय को बढ़ाकर 1985 तक पूरा करा दिया जावे।

इस रेलवे लाइन में कोटा-चित्तौड़गढ़ के बीच बनने वाले रेलवे स्टेशनों में बेगू कस्बे को अवश्य ही जोड़ा जावे क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ा कस्बा यही है, जहां लाइम स्टोन भी प्रचुर

मात्रा में है तथा कृषि की दृष्टि से भी उन्नत क्षेत्र है। जहां गरीब आदिवासी तथा अनुसूचित जाति के किसान हैं। उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए इस रेलवे लाइन को शीघ्र पूरा करना तथा बेगू कस्बे को जोड़ना अति आवश्यक है।

(ii) Need for giving relief to farmers whose Crops have been destroyed by recent rain and hailstorm

श्री चन्द्रपल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले दिनों में लगातार हुई बेमौसम वर्षा, बर्फ आंधी और ओलावृष्टि से वहां एक ओर जन-जीवन प्रभावित हुआ है जहां दूसरी ओर अनाज, दलहन, तिलहन तथा फलों की फसलों को भारी क्षति पहुंची है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के काफी बड़े क्षेत्र में खड़ी फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं तथा जम्मू-काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में फलों की फसलों को भी बेहद नुकसान पहुंचा है। यहीं नहीं पंजाब के बटाला सबडिवीजन व गुरुदासपुर जिले के आलेख, व तलवंडी गांवों में बिजली गिरने से दो महिलाओं की मृत्यु हो गई तथा अन्य पांच व्यक्ति घायल हो गए। जिनमें दो महिलायें भी हैं। पठानकोट सब डिवीजन में बिजली गिरने से सात मवेशी भी मर गये।

जम्मू में भारी वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप तीन सौ से भी ज्यादा मकान गिर गए हैं। सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र राजोरी के गांव काजल में एक मकान गिरने से तीन बच्चे मर गये। इसी प्रकार जम्मू-काश्मीर, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में दर्जनों व्यक्तियों के मरने तथा सैकड़ों के घायल होने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं। बर्फीली हवाओं तथा शीत लहर से उत्पन्न भयानक बीमारियों की चपेट में हजारों लोग आ गये हैं। संचार तथा यातायात व्यवस्था भी अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस प्राकृ-

तिक विपदा को देखते हुए किसानों की लगान, आवपाशी व सभी सरकारी वसूलयावी व बैंकों को जमा करने वाली किश्तें अगली फसल तक स्थगित कर दें। तथा इस समय उनको खाद, बीज तथा अन्य जरूरत की चीजों को खरीदने के लिए ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाय तथा जिन लोगों की जनघन तथा अन्य प्रकार की हानि हुई है उन्हें भी आर्थिक सहायता पहुंचा कर राहत दिलायें तथा रोगों से पीड़ित लोगों को दवाओं आदि की व्यवस्था सुलभ कराई जाये।

(iii) Need for Television Facilities at Mangalore and Udipi

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi) :
 **In Karnataka State Udipi in South Kanara district is the popular pilgrim centre because there is the famous temple of Krishna and it is a centre of study for Dvaita philosophy. Mangalore is the port town of historical importance. They are attracting visitors from various parts of the country. They are progressing very fast in the entire State. In spite of this, the people are deprived of television facilities. There is a long standing demand from the people of this area for a television centre and the centre has to look into this request sympathetically. Mangalore and Udipi have become forerunners in industrial and agricultural fields in the State and in the field of education these areas are far ahead of all centres of the State. If television facilities are provided to this area then it would provide further impetus for other areas of the State to emulate the efforts of Mangalore and Udipi.

South Canara is predominantly dominated by backward classes and many of them are depending upon agriculture. The 'Krishidarshan' over television will inspire the agriculturists here. Mangalore and Udipi centres already have microwave stations and, therefore, television facilities can be provided here by spending just two or three lakhs.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister for

Information and Broadcasting to sanction television facilities to Mangalore and Udipi immediately. I also request him to speed up the work of setting a fullfledged television centre for the State.

(iv) Effective Implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Bihar

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के आर्थिक विकास हेतु प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का सूत्रपात किया है और इसके पूर्ण क्रियान्वयन हेतु केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकारों को राय दी है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नई-नई योजनायें चालू करें ताकि समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का उत्थान हो सके। समाज के कमजोर वर्ग हरिजन व आदिवासियों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु आर्थिक विकास में तीव्रता लानी होगी। बिहार में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने, बृक्षारोपण, बन्धक श्रमिकों का पुनर्वास, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम लागू करने, भूमिहीनों को जमीन का आवंटन, मकान हेतु जमीन दिलाने की तत्काल व्यवस्था करनी है और जनता को सुख-चैन हेतु आश्वस्त भी तभी किया जा सकता है जब समाज का बहुमुखी विकास हो, अन्यथा सारा प्रयास अधूरा रह जायेगा। गावों में विद्युत्तीकरण किया जाये। वायुगैस संयंत्र लगाये जायें तथा लिंक मार्ग मनाये जायें। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को उपयुक्त निर्देश दे कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा की नई योजनायें तुरन्त तैयार की जायें और उन्हें तत्काल लागू किया जाये। कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने हेतु किसानों को केन्द्र द्वारा दी जाने वाली पम्पसेट खरीदने के लिए 33 प्रतिशत आर्थिक सहायता के स्थान पर और अधिक सहायता दी जाये। छोटे किसानों को बिजली के कनेक्शन हेतु अधिक वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये।

बिहार का भविष्य तेजी से आर्थिक विकास की योजनाओं व 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू

करने में है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा सुझाव है कि वह 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू करने हेतु बिहार सरकार को अधिक सहायता राशि प्रदान करे ताकि बिहार का आर्थिक उत्थान हो सके और वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से समृद्ध और प्रगतिशील राज्यों की श्रेणी में आ सके।

(v) Need for opening an Industrial Training Institute at Samastipur (Bihar)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर बिहार यों ही बहुत ही पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, उसमें भी समस्तीपुर जिला तो औद्योगिक एवं कृषि जनित प्रचुर संभावनाओं के बावजूद भी अत्यन्त ही पिछड़ा है। यहां की उपजाऊ भूमि, लोगों की कर्मठता, उनमें आर्थिक विकास के प्रति उत्साह एवं केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के विशेष कार्यक्रमों के बावजूद भी यहाँ के आर्थिक विकास में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति दृष्टि-गोचर नहीं हो रही है। ग्रामीण विकास के केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यक्रम भी ग्रामीण बेरोजगार युवकों को प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इससे लगता है कि सत्रयासों में निश्चय ही कहीं न कहीं कोई त्रुटि अवश्य है और यह है प्राथमिकता के चयन में गलती। विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर दृष्टिपात करने से यह स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के शिक्षित नवयुवकों में तकनीकी शिक्षा का अभाव है और इस परिस्थिति में जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरण कार्यालय चाह कर भी उन नवयुवकों की सहायता करने में असमर्थ हैं। मूल कारण है जिले में किसी तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान का न होना। इस अभाव के कारण उत्सुक नवयुवकों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण दिलाने में कठिनाई हो रही है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए समस्तीपुर में एक पोलिटिकल अथवा इन्डस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टिट्यूट (आ०टी०आई०) खोलने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः मैं सरकार से इस अंचल में एक तक-

नीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने की पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ।

(vi) Need for effectively curbing the activities of Dr. Jagjit Singh and his supporters

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 18 अप्रैल को न्यूयार्क में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मुख्यालय के समक्ष डा० जगजीत सिंह चौहान के नेतृत्व में खालिस्तान समर्थकों तथा अकालियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन किया गया। कनाडा तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लगभग 11 संगठनों के 150 प्रदर्शनकारियों ने उक्त प्रदर्शन में भाग लिया। उल्लेखनीय है कि उत्तरी अमेरिका अकाली दल, जो श्री हरचन्दसिंह लोंगोवाल से सम्बद्ध है, भी प्रदर्शन में सम्मिलित हुआ। डा० चौहान तथा उत्तर अमेरिका अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष सुखमन्दर सिंह के नेतृत्व में प्रदर्शनकारियों के प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को एक ज्ञापन भी दिया। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि जिन 11 संगठनों की ओर से ज्ञापन दिया गया, उनमें श्री लोंगोवाल का शिरोमणि अकाली दल भी सम्मिलित था। ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करने के पश्चात् डा० चौहान ने यह भी बताया कि उनका विचार जेनेवा स्थित मानव अधिकार केन्द्र को भी अगले माह एक ज्ञापन देने का है। प्रदर्शनकारी "स्टाय मेसेकर आफ सिक्स" तथा "सिक्स आर ए नेशन" के नारे लिए हुए थे।

इस प्रकार विदेशों में, विशेषकर संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, इंग्लैण्ड आदि में खालिस्तान के समर्थकों की चेष्टाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। भारत सरकार ने डा० चौहान का पासपोर्ट निरस्त कर दिया है। वह इंग्लैण्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त परिचय पत्र पर अन्य देशों की यात्राएं कर रहा है। उसका कृषि विषयों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि फिर भी कृषि विषयक विचार-विमर्श हेतु, अमेरिकन सीनेट

की कृषि समिति के आमंत्रण पर वीसा देकर उसे वहां बुलाया गया।

माननीय विदेश मंत्री उपर्युक्त सरकारों से इस संबंध में सम्पर्क कर के खालिस्तान समर्थकों की चेष्टाओं को निष्प्रभावी करें, अन्यथा भरा-पूरा दिखने वाला घाव अन्दर से नासूर हो सकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में सदन को वस्तुस्थिति की विस्तृत जानकारी से अवगत कराएं।

(vii) Need for adequate supply of electricity to farmers in U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र को 6 घंटे से अधिक बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है तथा कई बार बिल्कुल गायब रहती है। इस 6 घंटे बिजली पाने के लिए भी समय निश्चित नहीं है। अधिकांशतः रात्रि में 8 बजे के बाद ही अथवा रात्रि 12 बजे के बाद कृषकों को बिजली मिल पाती है।

असमय की वर्षा से भयभीत उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान अपनी फसल काटकर थ्रेशरों द्वारा शीघ्र गहाई करके गेहूँ आदि घर लाना चाहता है परन्तु बिजली न मिलने से पहले से ही वर्षा ओलों से पीड़ित और भी दुखी हो गया है क्योंकि बिजली के बिना थ्रेशिंग आदि में असुविधा हो रही है और न ही अगली फसल के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था हो पा रही है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषकों के व्यापक हित में बिजली की समुचित व्यवस्था कराएं।

(viii) Need for early implementation of demands of Railway Station Masters

श्री बयाराम शास्त्र (इटावा) : रेलवे मंत्रा-

लय द्वारा स्वीकृत रेलवे द्वारा ही उन मांगों को कि ए एस एम/एस एम का री-क्लासिफिकेशन किया जाएगा तथा उनको टेरीकाट की वर्दी दी जाएगी, कार्यान्वित न किए जाने पर 32 रेलवे कर्मचारी रेलवे मंत्री के निवास पर आमरण अनशन पर 21 अप्रैल से बैठे हैं। हालत चिंताजनक है। अतः मंत्री महोदय स्वीकृत मांगों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने के विषय में अपना वक्तव्य देने एवं आमरण अनशन पर वक्तव्य देने की कृपा करें।

(ix) Need to postpone recovery of loans and interest from industries lying closed for want of power in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM* (Tirunelveli) : Sir, there is acute drought in different parts of the country, in almost all the States. Particularly Tamil Nadu, is reeling under unprecedented drought and the Central Government has paid heed to the pleadings of Tamil Nadu Government and has extended financial assistance. The people of Tamil Nadu are grateful to the Central Government.

Besides the paucity of drinking water, agriculture has also been afflicted for want of water. The industrial production has also come to a grinding halt. The new industrial units have taken loans from the Banks for their working capital and for their machinery. These industries on account of drought have been subjected to serious power cuts and still they are not having finances to purchase their own generators. The Banks give money as loan for buying generators. Yet the industrial production has been affected very badly. The industries are facing the problem of returning the loans to the Banks. Only when production is there, the business will thrive; when the business thrives, money will come. If money comes, then the loans along with interest to the Banks will be returned. In these circumstances the Central Government should direct the Banks not to insist upon the immediate return of loans and also the interest on such

loans should not be levied for this period. It is also suggested that out of the drought relief funds, some portion may be earmarked for the industries so that they survive.

(x) **Conversion and construction of railway lines and provision of trains in Mithila region of Bihar**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, the Mithila region of North Bihar is such which has got its facilities and opportunities with regard to the railways reduced as compared to the past.

Direct Darbhanga-Sapoul Line got disrupted by river Kosi. Even for going to their sub-divisional Headquarters of Supoul at a distance of about seven miles the people of Nirmali and Marauna Blocks have to travel a circuitous route of about three hundred kilometres. Constant demand for a railway bridge over river Kosi has gone unheeded.

Previously, there were three direct express trains running between Samastipur and Howrah and one between Samastipur and New Delhi. Now there is none.

Darbhanga is the only junction in the North from where four lines touch and terminate at the northern border. Conversion of this line approved in 1973 has not yet been undertaken. In 1980-81, Rs. 18 lakhs and in 1981-82 Rs. 60 lakhs had been provided for this conversion. In February, 1982 conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga line was formally inaugurated by the then Railway Minister. But after the formal inauguration, tenders were cancelled, materials from Laharia Sarai brought back and the conversion was postponed. This has added insult to the injury. Conversion of Darbhanga-Sitamarhi-Raxaul line surveyed in 1973 has been given up. Field survey for conversion of Darbhanga-Jay Nagar line is being repeatedly delayed for the last several years. Construction of Sakri-Hasanpur new line inaugurated in 1973-74 has not yet begun. Even some suggestions for Jay Nagar-Allahabad Express Train and train timings etc. are not being responded to.

All this neglect and discrimination are

compelling people of that part to lose their patience. Above fourteen hundreds have been arrested.

I do urge upon the Railway Minister to immediately give personal attention to the above demands for conversion and construction of railway lines and new trains and mollify the growing discontent of the people in the area.

(xi) **Need for setting up an electric loco POH Shop at Kharagpur Railway Workshop**

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Sir, The Railway workmen have successfully staged a Mass 'Dharna' on 16.2.1983 at the main gate of Kharagpur railway workshop demanding the immediate setting up of an electric P.O.H. shop at Kharagpur workshop.

The Kharagpur complex has got the biggest railway workshop. Nowadays, steam locomotives are getting increasingly redundant due to the technological changes and replacement by diesel and electric locomotives. There is a sharp decline in the number of steam engines offered for periodical overhaul (POH). The Railway administration is planning to render 1600 men in the Loco Shop as surplus.

The existing infra-structural facilities, and the said manpower may be gainfully utilized by setting up an electric loco POH Shop at Kharagpur railway workshop. The country is also in need of such a workshop, because a huge number of electric trains are running in different Railways.

I urge upon the Government of India and request the Minister of Railways to come forward with an immediate decision to set up an electric Loco POH shop at Kharagpur Railway Workshop.

14.08 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1983

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go on to the next item. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee. Just a minute : fifteen hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1983. If the House agrees, we may have 11 hours for the general discussion, three hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for Third Reading. . . . I think the House agrees.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the broad features of the main proposals contained in the Bill have been explained in my Budget speech. The details of the proposals have been spelt out in the explanatory Memorandum circulated along with the Budget papers. I would, therefore, not take the time of the House by traversing the same ground.

During the general discussion on the Budget, hon. Members made valuable suggestions in regard to some of the provisions in the Bill. I have also received a large number of suggestions from representative organizations, economists, tax experts and others. I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members and all others who have made useful suggestions.

After giving careful consideration to these suggestions, I have decided to modify some of the proposals contained in the Bill. In a democratic society like ours, a full and free discussion of the Budget by all sections of the people constitutes a valuable input into the budget-making process, from which I have benefitted greatly. While it is obviously not possible to accede to all demands and representations, I have tried to ensure that legitimate concerns of persons, organizations, trade and industry are taken into account while considering the Finance Bill. At this

stage, I shall confine my observations to the main changes which I propose to the provisions contained in the Bill. I would first begin with the proposals in the sphere of direct taxes.

The hon. Members will recall that the Bill provides for the disallowance in the computation of taxable profits of 20% of the expenditure incurred on specified items. I introduced this measure as I believe that all possible economies must be exercised in expenditure, so that more resources are available for investment. After taking into account the various representations received on this proposal, I propose to exclude expenditure on travel by rail, motor-car, ship, powered-craft or aircraft from the ambit of the proposed disallowance. This will be of particular benefit to consultancy firms, certain professions and industry, where travel is a significant portion of essential business expenditure in our vast country. Further, in order to avoid possible hardship from the proposed measure in the case of small businesses, I propose to provide that the disallowance of 20% would be made only in respect of aggregate expenditure under specified heads in excess of Rs. 1 lakh.

I have also considered the various representations received from the exporting community. On various occasions in the House and outside, I have underlined the great importance of increasing our exports, in order to bring about viability in the balance of payments. A number of concessions have been provided to exporters in the field of direct cash assistance, duty drawbacks, differential rate of interest on credit, industrial licensing and import policy. In the budget for 1983-84, while withdrawing the tax concession under section 35B of the Act, which was linked to expenditure, I had proposed a new tax concession, with reference to incremental export turnover. After examining the merits of various representations, I now propose to liberalise the provision in the Bill to provide that Indian exporters would be entitled to a deduction equal to one per cent of the export turnover of the relevant year *plus* a further deduction in an amount equal to five per cent of the incremental export turnover over the export turnover of the immediately preceding year.

The effect of these concessions is estimated to be Rs. 40 crores.

It has been represented that some companies have been doing useful work in the field of rural development and the proposed withdrawal of rural development allowance would adversely affect such activity by the corporate sector. Having regard to the continued need for the involvement of the corporate sector in rural development, I propose to continue the existing provision relating to deduction in respect of expenditure directly incurred by companies and co-operative societies on approved programmes of rural development. However, with a view to ensuring that the tax concession is allowed only in respect of rural development programmes of high priority, I propose to provide that, in granting approval to programmes of rural development, the prescribed authority would follow the guidelines to be issued in this behalf by the Central Government.

While the Finance Bill seeks to withdraw the tax concession under section 35 CCA of the Income-tax Act in respect of donations to voluntary agencies for carrying out approved programmes of rural development, donations to on-going programmes would continue to be exempt if certain conditions laid down in this behalf are fulfilled. One of the conditions is that the programme involves work by way of construction of any building or other structure for use as dispensary, school, etc. and such work has commenced before 1st March, 1983. This requirement may result in hardship in cases where the donation has been made before 1st March 1983, but the institution does not commence work of this nature before the said date. With a view to removing hardship in such cases, I propose to provide that this condition will not apply in cases where the donation has been made before 1st March, 1983.

I had mentioned in my Budget Speech that the Government would shortly establish a Fund for Rural Development, donations to which would qualify for tax exemption. It has since been decided that the Fund would be called the National Fund for Rural Development. Donors to the Fund could indicate their preference for area, locality

and the rural development programme for which their donation is to be used, as also the voluntary agency through which the programme may be implemented. Their wishes in this regard will be respected, as far as possible.

The Bill seeks to withdraw the special deduction allowed in respect of profits and gains from business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming. The agricultural community engaged in these activities has pointed out that withdrawal of this concession may particularly affect smaller businesses. As I find merit in this representation, I have decided to continue the concession with reduced relief for those with higher incomes.

I also propose to make certain modifications in the provisions in the Bill relating to taxation of charitable and religious trusts. The Bill provides for taxation of business profits derived by all religious or charitable trusts and institutions. With a view to mitigating hardship arising from the taxation of profits derived by institutions for the blind, handicapped, orphans, widows, etc. from the sale of articles made by their inmates, I propose to provide that profits derived by an institution would be exempted in cases where the work in connection with the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries of the institution. It will, however, be necessary for the institution to maintain separate books of account in respect of such business.

Under the Bill, business profits would be chargeable to tax even in cases where the charitable or religious trust or institution has been notified by the Central Government under Section 10(23C) of the Income-Tax Act. These institutions are notified by the Central Government only if certain tests laid down in this behalf in the law are satisfied. It has been pointed out that the effect of the provision in the Bill will be that even certain reputed religious and philanthropic institutions would be chargeable to tax in respect of the surplus arising to them from certain activities incidental to their day-to-day functioning. In fact, apprehension has been expressed that even the sale proceeds of prasadam received by reputed temples would become chargeable to

tax. With a view to avoiding such results in the case of trusts and institutions of repute, I propose to withdraw the proposal in the Bill for the taxation of business profits of notified trusts and institutions.

It has been pointed that sometimes institutions set up wholly for public religious purposes take up publication and sale of books as a part of their normal activities. Even though profit-making is not their objective, some surplus may accrue to them from the sale of such publications. With a view to exempting the small surplus in such cases, I propose to provide that profits derived by trusts and institutions wholly for public religious purposes would be exempt from tax in cases where profits are derived by them from the publication and sale of books. As such religious trusts and institutions may derive some profits from certain other activities also, it is proposed to empower the Central Government to notify such other activities, profits from which would be exempt from tax. The proposed exemption would, however, be available only if separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business.

The effect of the provisions in the Bill would be that persons making donations to trusts and institutions which derive even a part of their income from business activities would not be entitled to tax exemption in respect of such donations, even though the business income will be taxed fully. With a view to avoiding such a result, I propose to provide that such donations would continue to be exempt from tax if the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of its business activities and donations received by it are not used for the purpose of its business. The trust or institution would also be required to give a certificate to the donee to the effect that it maintains separate books of account in respect of its business and that the donations received will not be used by it, directly or indirectly, for purposes of its business. I also propose to make certain modifications in the provisions relating to the proposed investment pattern of trust funds. Under the Bill, the proposed investment pattern will not apply in relation to assets constituting the original corpus of the trust as on 1st June, 1973. I propose to modify this

provision to provide that assets, including equity shares, constituting the corpus of the trust, in contradistinction to the original corpus, as on 1st June, 1973 would be exempt from the proposed investment pattern, provided that such assets were donated to and not purchased by the trust.

Under the Bill, a trust which has other sources of income, besides profits and gains of business, is required to follow the proposed investment pattern, failing which it would forfeit tax exemption in relation to its income from other sources. It has been urged that it would be unfair to impose the discipline of the proposed investment pattern in relation to the after-tax profits of a trust or institution. I see the merit in this point and accordingly propose to provide that the proposed investment pattern will not apply in relation to the business profits of a trust or institution and they would be free to invest their after-tax profits in whatever form they please. However, this relaxation would be allowed only if the trust or institution maintains separate books of account in respect of its business.

There are certain other modifications on the Direct Taxes side which are of relatively lesser importance, as also certain other amendments to the Bill which are only of a drafting nature. I would not like to take the time of the Hon'ble Members in explaining these.

In the areas of indirect taxes, I propose to modify some of the original Budget proposals mainly for the benefit of small manufacturers of specified goods.

Hon. Members may recall that in the Budget, I had proposed certain modifications to the general small scale exemption scheme. While the upper limit of the exemption was increased from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, the limit of full exemption was reduced from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Since the announcement of the Budget, several representations have been received against the reduction of the full exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Hon. Members have also expressed concern in this regard during the discussions on the Budget proposals. In view of this, I now propose to increase the full exemption limit to the pre-

Budget level of Rs. 7.5 lakhs while retaining the upper limit of exemption at the revised level of Rs. 25 lakhs. This measure would benefit a large number of units and would involve a revenue loss of Rs. 5.5 crores in a full year.

Hon. Members may also recall that as part of the Budget, the full exemption limit of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was reduced in the case of small-scale manufacturers of cosmetics and toilet preparations to a lower level of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Keeping in view the representations received against this reduction, I propose to increase the full exemption limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. This measure would involve a revenue loss of about Rs. 75 lakhs.

As part of the Budget proposals, I had proposed to fully exempt aluminium pipes used in sprinkler equipment for irrigation. It has been represented that this exemption has resulted in an unequal benefit to aluminium pipes made by extrusion process and welding process. To ensure that the exemption announced in the Budget does not result in unequal benefit in the case of pipes manufactured by adopting different processes, I now propose to reduce the duty on aluminium strips used for making such pipes by welding process to the extent of Rs. 275 per tonne.

Hon. Members would recall that as a measure to combat tax avoidance I had proposed to change the basis of duty on paper and paper board from ad valorem to ad valorem-cum-specific rates. It has been represented that the revised rates of duties in respect of cheaper varieties of straw board and mill board have resulted in marginally higher incidence of duty. Accordingly, I propose to reduce the duty on such mill board and straw board by Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per tonne. This would result in a revenue loss of about Rs. 90 lakhs. The scheme of concessional rate of duty for small paper mills using unconventional raw materials is also being liberalised.

As part of the original Budget proposals, prepared or preserved foods and food products were exempted from that part of the excise duty as was relatable to the cost of the containers. It has been represented that

such exemption would only be available where the finished food products pay central excise duty. In order to provide relief even in respect of some specified food products which are not required to pay any duty, I propose to grant exemption of the duty payable on metal containers used in such exempted specified food products, namely, baby food, milk powder and ghee. This proposal would involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 3 crores annually.

As part of the Budget proposals, pressure cookers were exempted from the levy of excise duty. I now propose to exempt specified parts of pressure cookers, namely, cooker body, lid and vent weight from the levy of excise duty. Revenue sacrifice in this proposal is not likely to be significant.

The concessions I have just announced in respect of indirect taxes would result in a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 10.15 crores. Notifications giving effect to these concessions are being issued today. Copies will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

I request the hon. Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications I have proposed.

Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : There is one announcement by the Finance Minister which is welcome. Now, we have reached the concluding stage

of Parliament's exercise relating to this year's financial proposals. But, one must ask oneself what has been or is the role of Parliament in considering, approving and monitoring the financial proposals and their proper implementation. It is a requirement of the Constitution that every year annual financial statement of income and expenditure should be laid before both the Houses of Parliament. The principle behind this is that there will be no taxation without representation which means that every taxation proposal will come before the House and shall have the positive acceptance of the House before they are implemented and similarly all expenditure which is to be incurred, except those which are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, will have to have the sanction of the House. Therefore, the Budget and the consequential Finance Bill ought to be major documents in the set up that we have which require the specific sanction of Parliament. But, today we find that the procedure that has been adopted is, one may not like to call it nothing but a subterfuge, made to bypass the Parliament, it is diluting the role of Parliament and its authority and it also strikes at the basic principles of Parliamentary democracy. The Finance Minister is being applauded for giving some new concessions which he calls sacrifice of Rs. 10.15 crores after having imposed a levy of Rs. 716 crores. Even minimal concession in desirable sector one would like. But, what is the real situation we find? Major levies amounting to nearly Rs. 2,000 crores have been imposed outside the Parliament's pale of scrutiny. Realisation of revenue, which should have been through the Finance Bill, has been achieved or is being achieved through administered prices of which the Parliament is only informed if it is in session. This has obviated the Parliament's express approval of those proposals or those levies. We consider this nothing but an affront to Parliament. What are those levies I am not going into that because by this time they are well known, but the result is that Parliament's role with regard to the budgetary proposals under Finance Bill and the levies is becoming more and more diluted and in due course, it seems, the Finance Bill may become unnecessary. Even part of this Rs. 716 crores could have been done by administered prices. When only 1/4th of

the total levy of the year is processed through Finance Bill, one can understand the dilution in the importance of the Finance Bill. That is why, there is a feeling that the budgetary proposals and the entire Parliamentary exercise over it is becoming a non-event, if not a mere ritual. Certainly, it exposes the Government's so-called commitment to Parliamentary democracy and its avowed respect for Parliament.

So far as the Parliament's role as watchdog of Government's expenditure is concerned, what is the position? The Communication Minister was saying that we have no opportunity to discuss the functioning of the Communications Ministry. Important social services like education, health, rural development, irrigation, food, civil supplies, science and technology we are not able to discuss on the Floor of the House. The process of guillotine we are adopting, but thereby we are also affecting the credibility of the Parliamentary process. Now levy is outside the budgetary process; discussion on important subjects cannot be held. After all, the Parliament's role as envisaged by the Constitution of India is getting reduced day by day. Therefore, when this is the position, the common people's miseries are not being solved, the budget is losing all its significance to the people at large and to them the budget or the Finance Bill are no longer documents of hope and cheer, but they are documents of despair and extortion. This is the position we find and that is why I may call it—the hon. Minister had reacted strongly last time when replying to the Budget debate when some hon. Member said it was a rudderless document—a 'colourless parchment' presented before an almost leaderless House because we hardly see the leader, and with pointless objectives.

Sir, what is the position? What does the Budget and what does the Finance Bill which contains the financial proposals of the Budget disclose? Do they disclose the true state of affairs, the true state of the country's economy? Does it clearly indicate which is the direction that the country's economy should take by means of fiscal policies and fiscal proposals? Sir, to fleece the common people of this country more than they can bear, to provide relief to the multinationals and monopolies more

than they merit, to promote liberal importation more than this country needs and dumping of foreign consumer goods more than we can afford—all this has become the basic economic policy of this Government which, whether they agree or do not agree, has to keep the IMF malefactors pleased.

One cannot deny, and now it is established by the Prime Minister's speech during the Non-aligned Summit that the IMF has not got its Octopusian stronghold and stranglehold on our economy like other countries, and we find its indelible stamp on the budget proposals. I will come to it later.

Now, what is the hope and prospect for the common people of this country? Unemployment is increasing day by day, chasm between the haves and havenots is ever widening, the purchasing power of the common people is going down steadily, the teeming millions are groaning in misery, destitution and deprivation of the minimum necessities of life, and to them this budgetary process is nothing but a dismal exercise for a hopeless future of the hapless millions.

Sir, after five Five-Year Plans, in December 1982, the total number of job-seekers was 1.98 crores registered with the Employment Exchanges. In 1981 one lakh of technicians were registered as unemployed. The number of educated unemployed in June 1982 was 90.4 lakhs. In 1977-78—was should remind ourselves in what context we are considering these proposals—the number of people below the poverty line was 30.46 crores which represented 48.13 per cent of the population. How is the poverty line drawn? The estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month at 1977-78 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person. This is based on the national Sample Survey. According to it, more and more people are going below the poverty line. The all India figures show that out of the rural population, 20.42 crores were below poverty line in 1972-73; the figure has gone up to 25.28 crores in 1977-78. And so far as the urban population is concerned, it went up from 4.73 crores to 5.19 crores.

Sir, on a percentage basis in this country, on the basis of the assessment of the National

Sample Survey, nearly 50 per cent of our population has been living below the poverty line continuously over a long period.

May I quote from an official document, the Sixth Five Year Plan? It says:

“The majority of the poor live in the rural areas and belong to the categories of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans including fishermen, backward class and tribes. These people have either no assets with very low productivity, few relevant skills and no regular full time jobs or very low paid jobs.”

On the basis of this, our Sixth Five Year Plan has been drawn up. This is the realisation! We must consider our Budget and the financial proposals in the context of the situation prevailing in this country. In 1977-78, 51.10% of the population was below the poverty line. In absolute figures, out of a total rural population of 495.2 million, 251.6 million people live below the poverty line. How do you describe this achievement? As against this, what is the other side of the picture? It requires every day reiteration of the position so that people in authority must realise it. The assets of multi-nationals have increased from Rs. 1837 crores in 1978 to Rs. 2160 crores in 1980. In two years these are Rs. 300 crores more and that of its branches increased from Rs. 1739 crores to Rs. 1893 crores in two years. The turnover of the subsidiaries of these multi-nationals has increased from Rs. 2498 crores in 1975 to Rs. 2547 crores in 1978-79.

So far as our indigenous monopoly houses—first 20 monopoly houses are concerned—its assets increased from Rs. 3054 crores in 1972 to Rs. 7571 crores in 1980. In eight years the increase is of more than 350% of the big monopoly houses. I have given the figures of people below the poverty line and figures of unemployment, against this is what I call inglorious non-achievement of this Government which has consistently been following the policy of robbing the poor to pay the rich. Let us see what this Finance Bill seeks to achieve. The additional revenue that is being raised by this taxation, even taking into consideration the sacrifice that has been announced to-day,

because they are minimal, I do not think they will affect the calculation of the net additional revenue proposed in the Finance Bill. Only 14% is to be realised by direct taxes and the rest i.e. 86% is to be realised by imposition of excise duty and the customs duty. The effect of indirect taxation, every-body knows. What is the proportion of increase in the direct taxes and indirect taxes in this country? I am quoting from the Government publication :

“In terminal year of the First Five Year Plan direct taxes Rs. 171 crores, indirect taxes Rs. 313 crores”.

It was Rs. 484 crores less than double. What has it become in 1982-83? Rs. 4334 crores was the estimate of direct tax and the indirect tax went up to Rs. 13280 crores. Now it is more than three times of the direct taxes. Indirect taxes are more than three times the direct taxes. The result is obvious. The indirect tax affects the common man much more; the base is wider. While tax on personal income and Corporation Income since our independence has increased by 23 times, the tax on commodities has increased 44 times.

So far as the increase in the incidence of direct taxes is concerned, it is more than double or nearly double. Although the Government's own admission in the Budget speech is that the industrial production is likely to show an annual increase of only 4.5%, this year's Budget and the Finance Bill has proposed a 17% rise in excise duty alone. Now, who is to bear this? The increased production is not going to bear it. Therefore, it comes as a heavy burden on the common people.

Now, I come to indirect taxation. It is known to you, Sir, that it enables the Government to cast the net wider than it is possible through the direct taxation and to lighten the burden on the affluent section of the community. The direct taxation percentage is going down and it is nothing but an indication of the strength of the upper income groups in influencing the distribution of Government financing and resisting to pay for the fruits of the development programmes. These heavy doses of indirect taxes including administered prices have been

levied in order to reduce the budget deficit and a greater burden has been imposed on the common people. But the Government has to keep up its commitment to the IMF and has been acting according to the directions of the IMF and to the satisfaction of the IMF while ensuring at the same time that private savings and investment do not suffer!

Sir, I come to some of the specific levies which may be called welcome measures. I will call them welcome measures in isolation so far as the Finance Bill is concerned. A minimum tax of 30% on the Corporation is a very welcome measure although I find some more relief is being granted. Sir, 20% of disallowance so far as travelling allowance and advertisements are concerned is also welcome though some concessions are being given. Disallowance is a very welcome measure and I must congratulate the Finance Minister. I appreciate it. The disallowance and deduction in respect of certain statutory liabilities until they are actually discharged is also a good one. It has been misused; there is no doubt about it.

In spite of the concessions given today the proposal to tax the income of the religious and charitable trusts, which according to us is being misused, is also a welcome device. No doubt, Sir, we shall appreciate the welcome features in the Bill. I was going to make a very big point and the Minister has taken away the good point of mine about the small scale industries. I thank him for the announcement that he has made today.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : He pre-empted you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, he pre-empted me.

So far as certain other levies are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister as to what is the effect of the indiscriminate import and what is the effect of higher excise duty on some of the items. I would like to mention some specific issues or specific instances.

Sir, Mavoor Pulp Factory manufacturing pulps for rayon in Kerala has been closed for more than 16 months throwing out of

employment over 4,000 workers who had directly been employed in the factory. I am speaking for the 4,000 workers who have been out of employment. Apart from this, employment for about 10,000 workers engaged in cutting bamboos from the forest and cutting them, loading and unloading them and transportation operations of the pulp have been rendered unemployed. So far as J.K. Synthetic, Kota is concerned, there is retrenchment of 3,200 workers where they were producing polyster yarn. The whole department of this factory has been shut down. The reason for this closure is, as it has been put forward, that the import of fibre and polyster fibre yarn is cheaper than the locally produced raw material. This is a matter which I would request the hon. Minister to see because the effect and imposition of excise duty results in a huge unemployment like this. In a country like ours, we cannot do away or wish away Birlas and JKs.

People are working there in those factories but they are closing down and throwing people out of employment. In electronics goods industry like transistors, radios and TV sets, they also say there is a strong demand for fiscal protection. There is a great scope for development of the electronic industry in this country. There is a great scope for giving employment to a large number of people including technicians. But this industry has to be protected from unhealthy dumping competition from abroad.

So far as our own public sector industries are concerned like the Electronics Corporation of India, Keltron of Kerala and Instrumentation Ltd of Kota, they have developed systems of engineering in use in big undertakings. These public undertakings should be given all encouragement and it is absolutely necessary that in the spheres of their products, there should not be any importation allowed so that not only there will be proper encouragement of this industry but it will also do away with unhealthy competition. The other aspect is very important because it is having a direct effect on our economy. It is the extent and the magnitude of smuggling in this country and the availability of smuggled goods. This has to be tackled on a war-footing with all

amount of seriousness. In this connection, one has seen the better results that have happened when there was a reduction on the excise duty on indigenously manufactured watches which was given in 1976 and it resulted in larger production of watches in this country and also reduction in the quantum of smuggling. So far as these aspects are concerned, I request the Hon. Minister to give his most serious consideration.

The other point is so far as pulp is concerned, the Birlas are producing that pulp for rayon yarn and weaving them in their factories in Ratlam and Gwalior. This shows that reduction is not sufficient to make them produce its intermediate raw materials in their own factories which are closed down. This is a total waste of assets created over many years. I am told it has been said that they have set up a factory in Taiwan and they will get the raw materials and the basic materials from Taiwan instead of manufacturing them in their factory in Kerala. It has become more profitable because the wages are very low in Taiwan and they make a profit on this. These are aspects which have to be very seriously taken note of.

So far as the tobacco is concerned, although there is now a little greater awareness to save the tobacco producers in this country, what is happening? The tobacco which was recently exported to China by somebody who is very well-known, very close or within your party, Mr. Finance Minister, that was rejected by China because the quality that was supplied was not according to the contract. Now China has sent back the vessels. There has been dispute going on. The exporters from this county have agreed to pay penalty to China's importers. The penalty has not been paid. Disputes are going on and the result is that China has declared that they will not take an ounce of tobacco from any Indian exporter in this country.

Another very important aspect is the controversy that has been raised and rightly raised, with regard to the concessions or the provisions, the special provisions that have been made relating to taxation on income from specified assets in the case of non-resident Indian citizens and foreign nationals.

We are seeing in newspapers every day the controversy regarding the acquisition of shares of Escorts and DCM. If I am not correct, if my information is wrong, I shall stand corrected by the Hon. Minister. This is for the first time that concept of a foreigner of Indian origin has been thought of.

Non-resident Indians who are not Indians—Indians who are resident abroad. But Indians who have forsaken their Indian nationality and have become foreign nationals—because at one time they were Indians and they call themselves Indians or they have the Indian parentage, they are being given special favours and the so-called special incentives. Now the result is that it is said that one particular individual is trying to get the benefits. It is being openly said—I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position—it is being openly said that even before the budget proposals came, funds have been transmitted to this country to be readily available for the purpose of acquiring the shares in Indian companies which apparently are running well. We do not know the details. But why is this special favour being given to ex-Indian nationals who are outside India—to have the benefits of the special provisions which are contained in clause 36 of the Finance Bill? I request the hon. Minister to clarify this position.

There is another provision which I will request the hon. Minister to consider. That is with regard to the exemption provided so far as gratuity is concerned. There is a considerable request and prayer and suggestion that a greater disallowance should be permitted.

So far as the sick industries are concerned, one would vainly go through the Finance Minister's speech or the financial proposals to see how in any way they support the sick industries in this country. Government-managed concerns have become more sick. Who should be responsible—the workers or the management?

Carter Pooler—the Industry Minister has recently written to us—I got a letter and the bombshell came yesterday. He said—nothing doing, it is not viable, it has to be wound up. Who is thinking of the workers? For whose benefit are these

proposals—the financial proposals, the budget proposals?..(Interruptions) I hope everybody is a good legislator at least. It is said union troubles, bad unions and all those things. However there are units which can be made viable and which can be made very good national assets like Incheck and National Rubber. The hon. Minister seems to be oblivious of these. So, what is going to happen to them? Is there any study made? Then who is responsible for the sickness—whether it is the workers or the management?..

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): That is most important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Without doing a study you say it is important. You are the Deputy Leader. Put some sense in them.

Therefore, who is making this study? Without making this study, you have indiscriminately decided to send them for winding up and liquidation. You do not worry about the workers. . .

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Your non-cooperation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are too much in Delhi and too much near the seat of power. That is the trouble.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What about your non-cooperation?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will request the hon. Minister to make an announcement with regard to these sick industries. What is the policy of this Government? Is it the policy of the Government not to extend the period of management which was taken over under the IDR Act and then just because you cannot manage, you say, 'Go to hell, you workers, you go to the streets.' Government has no responsibility? Why do you call it a government for the people? I do not know whether you at all call it so. Do something for the people, if you call it so.

These are matters which require immediate attention. But we vainly go through the Budget proposals. We vainly go through

the Budget speech or the financial proposals to see whether they contain any benefit and respite to these workers who are not at all at fault.

The other very important aspect on which we have to make our point very clear is the great injustice which has been done not only to my State of West Bengal but to your State also—Andhra Pradesh and every State. Prof. Ranga says, 'Why do you speak of West Bengal?' Why should I not speak of West Bengal? Because you are singling out West Bengal in many cases. Here you are indiscriminately discriminating against the State. That is the position.

Sir, the proposals which have been formulated under the new Finance Bill have been formulated in a manner so as to minimise the States' share of receipts from taxes levied by the Centre. There is no doubt about that. He has to admit it.

Sir, between 1978-79 and 1983-84 while the total receipts from taxes levied by the Centre have gone up by 73 per cent the States' share of the receipts increased by only 50 per cent. While in 1979-80 the States' share of the yield from taxes levied by the Centre was 28.4 per cent in the budget for 1983-84 it is only 25.1 per cent. Had the States' share remained at the 1979-80 level the revenue accruing to the States under this budget of 1983-84 would have been Rs. 5,893 crores instead of Rs. 5,189 crores—loss of Rs. 700 crores. Who is losing this money? These things should be taken note of. The total tax revenue of the nation in 1981-82 was Rs. 22,182 crores of which the States collected Rs. 7,514 crores which represented 33.9 per cent of the total. Therefore, the States receipts amounts to 33.9 per cent of the total revenue of the nation but against this during the same year the total revenue expenditure of the nation was Rs. 28,000 crores of which States' share was 25.4 per cent. Therefore, we had to spend over 55.4 per cent of the total expenditure of the nation but our income is only 33.9 per cent. Thus, the expenditure is always out-pacing the receipts. Now, how do you try to resolve this distortion in the economy? How can you have balanced development of this country? The Prime Minister is now saying that she wants a strong Centre and strong States but the

position is that you want a strong Centre at the expense of the weak States and for that matter some of the particular States are kept perpetually weak.

Sir, these are the official figures which I am quoting. Even then if you say there is no discrimination it is entirely for you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pranab Mukherjee also comes from your State.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are unhappy that he had to go to Gujarat. On a suitable occasion he may come back but so long as he treads a wrong path he has to be roaming here and there. If he treads a good path he will come back.

15 hrs.

Sir, therefore, the philosophy which is applied by this Government is to create a situation where States will have to approach the Centre on bended knees. Ministers from different States have to take pilgrimage here to get a little money for development. We are happy and thankful to the Finance Minister that in view of the illness of our Chief Minister he goes there and meets him but the other Chief Ministers have to come. Should this situation be encouraged? It is a suicidal step according to us to under-mine the financial position of the States which is bound to have serious long-term repercussions as it is already having. Sarkaria Commission had to be set up, although it may be just to dilute the strength of the demand or delay the process which is bound to evolve. At the same time, the expenditure of the States is increasing. Income is not keeping pace with it. It is bringing in more and more distortion in this country's economy.

Why do I say distortion? So far as the financial proposals in the budget or the Finance Bill are concerned, there have been changes in the Income-Tax Act; whatever has been reduced, all the States, not West Bengal alone, will lose Rs. 28 crores. They will receive less this amount.

1501 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*].

Then, you have taken recourse to subter-

fuge. You have imposed surcharge on incometax to the extent of Rs. 207 crores knowing that you have no constitutional responsibility to share it with the States. You increase the direct taxation to the extent of Rs. 207 crores, call it surcharge and avoid sharing it with the States. And whatever you have to share with the States, you reduce the quantum. This is the result. Again, you are imposing additional excise duty. Minister will say that it will be distributed among the States, but it involves difficulties about the quantification of sales tax etc. The rates of additional excise duties are not keeping pace with the other duties, but realisation that is possible out of additional excise duty is not being put through for distribution. As a result, the States are suffering more. How can you have strong States? By speeches alone, you cannot make the States strong.

In so far as injustice to eastern India is concerned,—Prof. Ranga has left unfortunately—there is a scheme called freight equalisation scheme. We have been asking about it, but not even once an answer has been given by the hon. Minister. This was evolved by Shri Krishnamachari as the Finance Minister of India. Shri Krishnamachari was not ashamed to help South India or Tamil Nadu. He has done good for South India, and we are thankful to him.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : He had not completed all that he wanted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Had he completed that, we would have been still happier. We want every State of this country to progress and develop to the utmost ability and capacity. In 1957, the scheme was evolved to equalise the freight of iron ore, steel and coal throughout India. Under the scheme, these commodities available in West Bengal, and Bihar would be supplied all over the country on the basis of equal freight.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Orissa also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, Orissa also.

As a result, these three important raw

materials are available throughout the length and breadth of the country at the same rate. We do not grudge it at all. It is a very desirable policy. But what about the other raw materials like cotton, chemicals, salts and similar other raw materials which are required everywhere. Why have the people of those States where these are not manufactured to pay differential freight rate? I do not grudge their getting coal and steel at the same price as available in Asansol, Burnpur or Dhanbad, but I have to pay more for cotton, as compared to the price at Maharashtra, if I have to bring it to Patna, Bihar, Calcutta or the State of Orissa. This is because, the usual freight charges will have to be paid. You will be surprised to know this. I tried to find out how much subsidy Railways have to be given for keeping this freight equalisation scheme working.

No figures are available. Railway Board is unable to give the figures. Even on inquiry from the Parliament Library, they say they are unable to give the figures because they have not got the figures. Now, what is to be done? I am not saying you take off the freight equalisation scheme so far as steel and coal is concerned. I say make it available so far as the other materials are concerned. We do not mind. I am happy the Planning Minister is here, but I do not know whether he will be allowed to say anything. In 1975-76 the Planning Commission set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Marathe, the then Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Our information is that in 1977 a report had been submitted by Mr. Marathe, but the Government said that they were considering the Report. We understand that the recommendation of the Marathe Committee is that freight equalisation should be withdrawn even for coal and Iron and steel. But because this recommendation does not support a particular lobby or a particular section of the people in authority, that is not seeing the light of the day and no action is being taken. So, because this is vital for the country, we make a demand that either all key industry raw materials must be sold in different parts of the country taking into account the full freight or all such commodities and the raw materials should be sold at uniform prices all

over the country after according them the advantage of freight equalisation. Sir, if the latter policy is to be adopted, freight equalisation should cover not just the commodities currently included, but also petroleum, fertiliser, soda and, salt and light and heavy chemicals, cotton, jute, sugar, paper, pulp and industrial gas. Sir, this is our very strong demand and we request the Hon. Minister to consider it very seriously and let us know what is the position with regard to this freight equalisation.

Sir, I have to mention about some of the other aspects. Sir, it is unfortunate that there are serious charges of corruption in various public sector undertakings, specially in the banking sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already written about this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Yes, I have written.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, while mentioning you will have to be very careful.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let there be no consternation. I would not mention any name. Sir, I am here for too long to get into the trap. I gave the notice, but I have got a reply from the Secretariat. I would not get into the trap. But at the same time I have to give full particulars. Before speaking I hardly had time to do that because I gave notice today. But, Sir, I am entitled to give the names of the Nationalised Banks—the Syndicate Bank, the Punjab and Sind Bank. Sir lurid details are coming out in the journals and magazines having large public circulation. There has been a search of the residence of the Chairman/Managing Director of one Bank. The Central Bureau of Investigation has lodged an FIR against the highest officer of a Nationalised Bank and he has not been suspended. Is there any departmental proceeding against him? There are serious charges of undated letters of credit being issued without names being given. Sir, it has come out in the newspapers. We gave notices of call attention; we gave other notices here for discussion on the serious charges which have been made about the sinking of two vessels and about the fraudulent attempts being made to realise

moves from the Indian Insurance companies, public sector insurance companies, general insurance companies—they are all nationalised. So, we would like to know what is happening there. Is any proper inquiry being held? What action has the Government taken against the persons concerned? I have got the particulars where an employee was dismissed, because he was charged with misappropriation of a princely sum of Rs. 7.50. He was dismissed for misappropriation, allegedly, of Rs. 7.50. He was dismissed for a charge involving Rs. 7.50. But there is a charge involving Rs. 14 lakhs of misappropriation, and disproportionate assets to the extent of lakhs of rupees. It is not my version, it is not the employees' version. It is the CBI's version. I have got the photocopy of the FIRs. I shall send it to the hon. Minister, unless he has been told already about it.

What action has been taken? How do you expect that people will have faith in this system? It is being said that the banks have become the biggest source of corruption—I am very unhappy to say this, because we are firm believers in public sector. We want nationalization of even foreign banking.

About Mr Poojary's visit, there has been some confusion and misunderstanding. Probably some over-exuberance is there. He is a young man. But if by that process, people's faith in the public sector is restored, I would welcome it, because we are not happy that people will not have faith in the public sector undertakings, especially the banking sector, which is such an important sector. We have serious complaints also about its functioning—how they are discriminating in different spheres. But if this type of complaints are made, and if no action is being taken, Mr. Poojary, your visit to find out which employee was on his seat will not help, if they find that the officers occupying air-conditioned chambers are only working to misappropriate money—then your visits will be of no help. Probably, you will be in trouble if you touch them too much.

There is not one word about the black money in this Budget speech; no proposal as to how to tackle black money in this country. I want to know from the hon. Minister : does he recognize, or does he not

recognize, the existence of a black economy in this country? What is the amount, according to Government's computation, of the extent of black money corroding the economic system in this country? Not one word.

We had very strongly opposed the Bearer Bonds Scheme, because we said—and we feel—that it was compromising with racketeers, black-marketeters and people who are the scums of society. They were being given special favour; they have been given special favours. Even then, Government could not persuade them to bring out this cash. Today, which economy is ruling this country? Is it RBI's notes, or the banking sector or the black economy which is running a parallel and more powerful economy in this country? They are polluting the whole system. They are holding the whole country to ransom. But what steps are being taken? Our Finance Minister has forgotten black money. How he has whitened it, I do not know. But he need not differentiate between the two, because even the little white money which is circulating in this county has become black by the process of his healing touch.

There is the other aspect which we must bring to the notice of this House, and of the hon. Members. The Minister is presiding over the Finance Ministry. About the Liberalised Pension Rules, the Supreme Court has given its orders. The revision petition has been thrown out by the Supreme Court. What is to be done? Because they are no longer in your employment, you do not bother. This Liberalised Pension Scheme has to be applied to all Government employees. The 1972 deadline has been made, but the Supreme Court has not accepted it. I would request the Finance Minister to see that it is implemented as quickly as possible. Don't force them to get into a confrontation with the authorities further.

Another very important aspect is the terms and conditions of service or the negotiations that were taking place with regard to the Central Government employees. The Minister has taken recourse—I do not wish to be misunderstood—to a ploy, The Pay Commission,—as you know, you are such an experienced person,—is like this that

if you want to avoid an issue, refer it to a committee; and this is not like the committee, recently, in West Bengal, our Administrative Reforms Committee that presented its report within four months. Here, there was a solemn undertaking and a commitment was given in the meeting of the JCM in February 1982 that all major issues like wage parity with public sector employees, payment of interim relief and other demands having financial implications would be settled by 31st of March, 1983. How is it being complied with? It is complied with by referring it to a pay committee. How much time the hon. Minister expects it will take, how much money will be wasted for this Pay Commission, I do not know. All the central organisations, all government employees' associations have said, they are not going to get into this trap; they have rejected this Fourth Pay Commission's proposals. I have got a statement of the Chairmen of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees and Workers, Secretary-General of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees and Workers, The President of the All India Defence Employees Federation and our comrade ex-MP, Shri Banerjee. We have got all the statements. They have said that they are not going to accept it. All India Railwaymen's Confederation and P and T Employees have also said like this. Therefore, these are issues which I would request the hon. Minister to spell out very clearly and the Government's policy with regard to them. I would request him to announce today here and now the government thinking on the financial proposals, fiscal policies, the relationship between Centre and the States with regard to equalisation fund and with regard to some of the issues that I have already mentioned.

Therefore, if one analyses the proposals contained in the Finance Bill, one finds that it is nothing but tinkering with the proposals, taxation proposals and providing a sop here and a sop there. The fiscal measures which have been announced in the Finance Bill clearly fail to arrest the downward trend of the people's living conditions and to help in the process of ushering in of an egalitarian society, as far as possible, in this capitalist, landlord-dominated set up. The Finance Bill, according to us, is neither bold nor

imaginative. Of course, boldness is precluded because of the IMF stranglehold on our economy. He cannot afford to be bold, but within its parameter, a little more imagination might have helped. It is not development oriented, but it is designed to maintain *status quo* except for the common people because they have to suffer more and more.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो फाइनेंस बिल पेश किया है, उसके समर्थन के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ और समर्थन मैं इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि दो वर्षों से, जब से वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रपोजल्स यहां पेश किये हैं, जो योजनायें और दिशा निर्देशन उन्होंने दिया है, उनके फल-स्वरूप देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में निश्चित रूप सुधार हुआ है। बहस के लिए चाहे जो कुछ कहा जाए लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट के कारण और इसमें जो दिशा दी गई है, उसके कारण पूरे देश के कृषि उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन में सुधार हुआ है।

आजादी के समय 1947-1949 में जो आर्थिक स्थिति थी, उसमें आज काफी सुधार हुआ है। चाहे कृषि के मामले में हो या उद्योगों के मामले में, स्थिति काफी सुधरी है। आज देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। विरोधी दल के लोग अपनी कुछ दलगत भावनाओं से भले ही यह कहें कि देश पीछे गया है, लेकिन यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि आज हमारा देश विश्व में दसवां औद्योगिक देश है। पहले हम इस मामले में बहुत पीछे थे। आज यह कहा जाता है कि कृषि के मामले में सुधार नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन आज हम इस क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर हैं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिन परिस्थितियों में योजनाओं को चलाना पड़ रहा है उनको देखते हुए देश ने अभूतपूर्व प्रगति की है। इस बात से गांव के साधारण आदमी से लेकर शहर के आदमी तक कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। पूंजीवादी देशों और कम्युनिस्ट देशों की बात की जाती है। कम्युनिस्ट देशों में खासतौर से राइट एण्ड ड्यूटी

में ड्यूटी को महत्व दिया जाता है। राइट को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। हमारे प्रजातंत्र में हमारे देश में ड्यूटी को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता, राइट्स को महत्व दिया जाता है। उत्पादन कम होता है, कल-कारखानों में व्यवधान होता है। इसके पीछे कुछ इस प्रकार की संगठित शक्तियों का हाथ है जो देश को पीछे ले जाना चाहती हैं। इतने दिन से यहां पर बहस हो रही है लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के किसी आदमी ने नहीं कहा कि बंबई की कपड़ा मिलों में जो हड़ताल चल रही है, उसके नेताओं की भर्त्सना जी जाए। इस तरह की हड़ताले कल-कारखानों में होती हैं, इनको उकसाया जाता है। अभी गुट निर्पेक्ष सम्मेलन में कुछ विदेशी प्रतिनिधि आए थे। मन्त्री लोग भी आए थे और मुझको भी जाने का मौका मिला था। उन्होंने कहा था—“Why are such things being permitted in India? They are taking India to the hell.” मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति है, उससे स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हो सकती थी।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का संचालन और अधिक सुचारू रूप से होना चाहिए। इनमें और ज्यादा सुधार की गुंजाइश है। पिछले दो सालों में इस क्षेत्र में निश्चित रूप से सुधार हुए हैं, उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अभी भी उनमें सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों में हमारे देश में लगभग 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की पूंजी लगी हुई है। इस अनुपात में रिटर्न बहुत कम है। इनकी कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाई जाए और इनको सुनियोजित किया जाए। इससे निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और आमदनी बढ़ेगी। आज अगर इस क्षेत्र में कुछ खराबी आती है तो विपक्षी लोगों को राष्ट्रीयकरण और सोशलज्म की ओर उंगली उठाने का मौका मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इनके कार्यक्षेत्र को और बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जिससे जितनी पूंजी इनमें लगी है, उसकी तुलना में देश को रिटर्न मिल सके।

कृषि के मामले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

हमारा देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। आज अगर दिक्कत है तो वह यह है कि किसान के लिए सही क्राप पैटर्न नहीं है। किसानों को उचित मूल्य न मिलने से उनकी रुचि खेती की तरफ जितनी होनी चाहिए थी उतनी नहीं है। क्राप पैटर्न इस देश में तय किया जाए। कभी किसान अधिक गन्ना बोना शुरू कर देता है। इस साल आलू महंगा है तो अगले साल आलू बोना शुरू कर देगा। कभी गेहूं बोना शुरू कर देगा और कभी कोई चीज बोएगा। इसलिए, देश में एक क्रापिंग पैटर्न तय होना चाहिए और यह भी निश्चित किया जाए कि कौन-कौन सी क्राप बोयी जाएं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कृषि-जनक सामान हैं, इनका मूल्य पहले से ही निर्धारित किया जाए। फसल आने पर नहीं बल्कि पहले से ही निर्धारित होना चाहिए। उसके अनुरूप किसान जो चीज बोना चाहे, उसको बोए।

खाद का दाम भी कम होना चाहिए। कुछ खादों का कम किया भी गया है। लेकिन, यूरिया और डी० ए० पी० का मूल्य कम नहीं हुआ है। विदेशों से जितनी खाद आती थी, उसमें कमी आई है। इसका कारण है कि देश में खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ने से विदेशों से आने वाले तेल में भी कमी आई है। नेप्था, जो खाद बनाने के काम आता है, उसका भी उत्पादन ज्यादा होने लगा है। अगर, खाद का दाम कम कर दिया जाए तो निश्चित ही उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। भारत सरकार की तरफ से जो सिक मिल्स हैं, उनको उभारने के लिए ब्याज से अवकाश दिया गया है। उसके उपलक्ष्य में बजट में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन, किसान को ब्याज से अवकाश नहीं मिलता है। अगर, सरकार लगान और बैंक के कर्ज की वसूली रोक दे तो इस बीच जितने दिन यह रुका हुआ होता है इसका भी ब्याज किसान को देना पड़ता है। इसलिए, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जैसा सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज को ब्याज से अवकाश दिया गया है और उसकी वजह से 300 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा

शासन को उठाना पड़ा है उसी तरह से जो छोटे-छोटे किसानों के ऊपर बकाया है, अगर वह स्वगित हो जाए तो उम समय के ब्याज से उनको छुटकारा मिलना चाहिए।

शिक्षा और बेरोजगारी के संबंध में यह सही बात है कि 1977 में दस मिलीयन बेरोजगारी थी तो 1981 में 17 मिलीयन के लगभग आ गई। उसके दो मूल कारण हैं। पहला, बढ़ती हुई आबादी और दूसरा शिक्षा का हमारा दृष्टिकोण। शिक्षा आज भी लार्ड मैकाले के आधार पर बनायी हुई इस देश में चल रही है। शिक्षा, रोजगार-परक न होकर के केवल डिग्री-परक है। डिग्री लेकर के आज शिक्षित बेरोजगार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। कुछ समय पहले एक डेलीगेशन के रूप में हमें चीन जाने का मौका मिला था। चीन में जूनियर और सीनियर मिडिल स्कूल हैं। हायर एजुकेशन के लिए केवल तीन प्रतिशत लड़के ही क्वालीफ़ाई करते हैं। बाकी, जूनियर और सीनियर मिडिल स्कूल के बाद रोजी-रोटी में लग जाते हैं। वे चाहे देहात में जाएं या किसी टैक्नीकल जॉब में जाएं। जब तक हमारे देश में शिक्षा में अमूल परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक केवल कल-कारखानों या सरकारी विभागों में नौकरी देकर के बेरोजगारी को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए, बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है। हमें बढ़ती हुई आबादी को भी रोकना होगा। अगर, 1950 में 34-35 करोड़ आबादी थी तो आज 67-68 करोड़ के करीब है। यह कहा जाता है कि 1977 में इतने लाख आबादी थी और 1981 में इतनी थी।

तो उसी हिसाब से अगर बेकारी बढ़ती है तो इसके लिए भी जरूरी है जनसंख्या, बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर भी अंकुश लगाया जाय। बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर अंकुश लगाने के बजाय धक्का देने का काम विरोध पक्ष ने 1977-80 के बीच सबसे ज्यादा किया। 1977 में जब नसबन्दी चल रही थी, हो सकता है कहीं कुछ खामियां रही हों,

लेकिन जितना उसको पीछे धकेला है केवल चुनाव में फायदा लेने के लिए उतना इस देश में किसी ने नहीं किया है।

प्रधान मंत्री का 20 सूत्री प्रोग्राम इस देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान है अगर उसका कार्यान्वयन सही ढंग से हो। लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। बिजली और सिंचाई दो मुद्दे हैं। बिजली के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश मंत्रिमंडल में थोड़े दिन रहने का मुझे मौका मिला था, जिसके आधार पर मुझे कटु अनुभव हुआ। आंध्र में विजयवाड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का 80 से 85 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन है, लेकिन शेष भारत में यह 45 से 50 परसेंट ही है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब विजयवाड़ा थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट में, जो कि भारत में ही निर्मित है, 85 परसेंट यूटिलाइजेशन है, तो और प्रदेशों में इतना यूटिलाइजेशन क्यों नहीं होता है?

कहा जाता है कि ट्रांसमिशन में 18 परसेंट लीस होता है। यह गलत बात है! ट्रांसमिशन में इतना लीस नहीं होता। ज्यादातर स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड सफेद हाथी हो चुके हैं। गांवों और शहरों में पैसा लेकर अनऔथोराइज्ड बिजली लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिसकी चैकिंग नहीं होती, और उस लीस को भी ट्रांसमिशन लीस में शामिल कर लिया जाता है जो कि सही बात नहीं है।

इसी तरह से सिंचाई के मामले में रकबा सही नहीं दिखाया जाता है और पूरे देश का डेटा गलत है। एक ट्यूबवैल पर 250 एकड़ सिंचित जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में मानी जाती है। वह ट्यूबवैल इतनी जमीन तभी सींच सकेगा यदि उसको 24 घंटे बिजली मिले। बिजली 6, 8 घंटे ही मिलती है, ट्यूबवैल की नालियां ठीक नहीं हैं, लेकिन एक ट्यूबवैल पर 250 एकड़ मान कर जितने देश भर में ट्यूबवैल हैं उससे मल्टीप्लाई करके सिंचित जमीन बता दी। इसी तरह के नहर के कमान्ड एरिया में होता है। जहां नहर का पानी भी नहीं पहुंचता उसको भी सिंचित एरिया

मान कर के रबी और खरीफ का उत्पादन जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसी तरह से खाद का इस्तेमाल भी जोड़ दिया, जब कि न खाद का इस्तेमाल होता है, न उतना सिंचित एरिया है और न रबी और खरीफ का उतना उत्पादन होता है। इन बातों को ईमानदारी से शासन को देखना चाहिए। सिंचाई का प्रावधान करते समय केवल नहर 10 मील बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जितना आपके पास पैसा है और पुल, पुलिया तथा सीपेज से बचाव की व्यवस्था कर सकें उतनी ही दूरी तक नहर बनाई जानी चाहिए। नहर का प्लान बनाते समय इन बातों का ध्यान रख कर ही पक्की नहर बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय। केवल प्लान को पूरा करने के लिए ही आगे न बढ़ें क्योंकि उससे अन्ततोगत्वा सीपेज आदि के कारण नुकसान ही होता है। और जब यहां सवाल उठता है तो कहा जाता है कि उसके लिए पैसा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एन० आर० ई० पी०, एन० आर० डी० पी०, स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान, माजिनल फार्मर्स प्लान के बारे में योजना आयोग की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि नीचे के स्तर पर इनका सही कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं इलाहाबाद से आता हूँ। गांवों में जाने पर दुख होता है। लोग कहते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया है वह सही माने में गरीबों को नहीं मिल रहा है। पैसा न मिले, ठीक है लेकिन पैसा जाये और उसका दुरुपयोग हो, यह लोगों को पता होता जा रहा है और यह कहकर हम इससे बरी नहीं हो सकते।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय यहां नहीं हैं, उप मंत्री जी हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज बैंकों की शाखाएं जो लोन दे रही हैं, उनमें भी भ्रष्टाचार पनपता जा रहा है। बिना कमीशन के लोन नहीं मिलता है। बैंक वालों की कमीशन जहां से माल की खरीद होती है, वहां भी बनी रहती है। आज बैंक भ्रष्टाचार से अछूते नहीं हैं। इन योजनाओं के कारण उनको चैक नहीं किया

गया, रोका नहीं गया तो वह भ्रष्टाचार के समुद्र में चले जायेंगे और फिर स्थिति दयनीय होगी।

आज मार्जिनल फार्मरों को और हरिजनों को 50, 35, 25 परसेंट की छूट दी जाती है। इस छूट को यदि खत्म कर दिया जाये तो शायद भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाए। विभिन्न विभागों के अधिकारियों में जो बन्दरबांट होती है, अगर इसको भी ब्याज से मुक्त कर दें तो ठीक हो। 5,000 रुपया जो आप देते हैं, उसे 10 साल के लिए ब्याज से मुक्त कर दें। अब आप 5,000 दे रहे हैं, 3 हजार उसको देना पड़ेगा और 2 हजार की छूट होगी। वह समझता है कि 2,000 तो मुफ्त है, इसलिए वह इसे तमाम अधिकारियों को बांट देता है जिनके जरिये उसे लोन मिलता है। 3,000 पर उसको ब्याज देना पड़ता है। अगर 5,000 पर 10 साल तक ब्याज न लगे तो छूट का पैसा भी मिल जाएगा और अधिकारी जो बन्दरबांट करते हैं वह भी अपने-आप समाप्त हो जायेगी और उन पर अंकुश लग सकेगा। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री इस सुझाव पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

मानिट्रिंग ब्लाक स्तर पर हो। दिल्ली, लखनऊ वगैरह में जिला स्तर पर मानिट्रिंग होने से कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं है। आम जनता तक अधिकारी जायें और वह पूछें कि कितना काम हुआ है और उसकी पूरी सूची संबंधित ब्लाक के आफिसर को दें।

मस्टर-रोल फर्जी दिखाये जा रहे हैं। नहरों सड़कों पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। रूरल एम्प्लाय-मेंट जैनरेट करती दिखाई जा रही है और मौके पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। जब तक मानिट्रिंग ब्लाक और खंड स्तर पर नहीं होगी तब तक इसकी पकड़ नहीं होगी और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा बल्कि डिफीट होगा।

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम, वितरण प्रणाली में

आज हमारे देश में कहीं न कहीं, कभी न कभी, किसी न किसी चीज में कमी रहती है। यह गई बीती है। शहरों में थोड़ी बहुत है भी लेकिन देहातों में नाम-मात्र की है। हालांकि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि मूल्य वृद्धि पर अंकुश रखना चाहती है तो निश्चित रूप से वितरण प्रणाली को भी सुचारू, सुदृढ़ और कर्मठ बनाना पड़ेगा। तभी जनता को सही मूल्य पर, जो शासन की नीति है, सामान पहुंच पायेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

कस्टम, इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स-टैक्स का अरबों रुपया बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर बाकी है। अगर गरीब पर 1,000 रुपया बाकी हो तो उसकी कुर्की, नीलामी हो जाती है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। जिन पर अरबों रुपया बाकी है, जिससे हमारे बजट में मदद मिल सकती है, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधर सकती है, उसके लिए सख्ती क्यों नहीं की जाती? कानून में लूप-होल्स हो सकते हैं, न्यायपालिका दखल भी देती है लेकिन इन सब चीजों के लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा ताकि अरबों रुपए की पूंजी जो इतने दिनों से पड़ी हुई है वह जल्दी से जल्दी वसूल की जा सके और उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

एक बात मैं रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे विदेश जाने का मौका मिला लेकिन वहां पर मैं आकाशवाणी को सुनने के लिए तरस गया। डाक तो हफ्ते में केवल दो दिन ही वहां जाती है और वह भी सात दिनों के बाद मिल पाती है। यहां पर तो हम दूसरे देशों के रेडियो सुन सकते हैं लेकिन 67 करोड़ का भारतवर्ष, जो विश्व में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा देश है और जिसकी ओर सारी दुनिया की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं, उस देश की आकाशवाणी यदि मजबूत न हो तो दुनिया के लोग भारत की सही स्थिति को कैसे जान पायेंगे? आज वायस आफ अमेरिका, बी० बी० सी०, मास्को और पीकिंग रेडियो जैसा भी प्रसारित करें उसी के अनुरूप भारत के सम्बन्ध में दुनिया

के लोगों की धारणा बनती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ देश की सुरक्षा और सही मूल्यांकन के लिए आकाशवाणी को सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए।

इलाहाबाद देश की आजादी की लड़ाई का मुख्य केन्द्रबिन्दु रहा है तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक दृष्टि से उसका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है परन्तु टी० वी० के मैप पर उसका अस्तित्व नहीं है। 26 मार्च को जब मन्त्री जी वहाँ पर गए थे तो हमने उनसे भी इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया था कि इलाहाबाद के लिए टी० वी० का प्रावधान किया जाए और उन्होंने कुछ आश्वासन भी दिया था, अब मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पैसे की कमी हो तो उसके बावजूद इलाहाबाद में टी० वी० की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इलाहाबाद एक धार्मिक और ऐतिहासिक नगर रहा है। महाराज उदयन की राजधानी कौशाम्बी, जब भगवान राम वन जाने लगे तो श्रृंगवेरपुर में रुके थे और महाभारत की लड़ाई का लक्ष्यगृह इलाहाबाद और संगम-आज ये स्थान पर्यटन के मैप पर नहीं है। जो वहाँ पर लाखों की संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं और इस नगर की जो ऐतिहासिक स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए पर्यटन मैप पर इसको स्थान अवश्य मिलना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की ओर से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। 1971 से एक कर्मचारी को बाहर जाने पर 16 रुपए भत्ता मिलता था और होटल में 28 रुपए मिलते थे। माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने 16 को बढ़ाकर 27 और 28 को बढ़ाकर 50 रुपया कर दिया है जिसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त आजकल ए जी आफिस और सी डी ए (पेंशन) के आफिस में स्टैगनेशन इन सर्विस बहुत ज्यादा है जिसके कारण कर्म-

चारियों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। बी०ए०, एम०ए० और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट लड़के वहाँ पर जाते हैं। स्टैगनेशन इन सर्विस होने की वजह से वे डिमारलाइज होते हैं। इसको दूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय की ओर से निश्चित रूप से कोई कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक बोनस का सम्बन्ध है कुल 32 लाख केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों में से 28 लाख को बोनस मिलता है केवल 4 लाख रह जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ए० जी० आफिस और सी० डी० ए० (पेंशन) आफिस के कर्मचारियों के लिए भी बोनस देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ज्वाइन्ट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी की अधिक से अधिक बैठकें हों, जिससे कि उन समस्याओं को आपस में बैठ कर तय कर लिया जाय। इलाहाबाद को बी-2 से बी-1 नगर अभी हाल में वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बनाया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन आज इलाहाबाद का दर्जा ए-क्लास सिटी होना चाहिए। मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार करें और इसको ए क्लास सिटी घोषित करें।

इलाहाबाद के नैनी एरिया में इण्डस्ट्री लगी हुई है। वहाँ पर 'भारत पम्पस एण्ड प्रेशर्स', टी०एस० एल०, आई० टी० आई० के कारखाने चल रहे हैं जो प्राफिट में चल रहे हैं, उनमें कोई घाटा नहीं है। वहाँ पर औद्योगिक शान्ति है। वहाँ पर किसानों से 10 वर्ष पहले जो ज़मीनें ली गई थीं, उनमें से आधी आज भी खाली पड़ी हैं, जिन पर न खेती होती है और न कोई उद्योग धन्धा लगा है। वहाँ पर उद्योग धन्धे लग सकते हैं, सब प्रकार की सुविधायें वहाँ उपलब्ध हैं। मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे कोई उद्योग-धन्धा नैनी एरिया में भी लगायें।

इलाहाबाद में कोच फैक्टरी लगाने की बात काफी दिनों से चल रही है। उसका सर्वे भी हुआ था। उत्तर भारत में कोई कोच फैक्टरी नहीं है। इलाहाबाद मध्य में पड़ता है। मेरा अनुरोध है

कि रेल मन्त्रालय से कहा जाय कि वे कोच फैक्टरी इलाहाबाद में लगायें।

हमारे यहां शंकरगढ़ क्षेत्र में सिलिका-सैण्ड निकलती है जो एशिया में सबसे अच्छी सिलिका सैण्ड मानी जाती है तथा दुनिया में दूसरे नम्बर पर है। लेकिन शीशा बनाने के लिए वह सैण्ड रेलगाड़ी द्वारा बंगाल और बम्बई भेजी जाती है। बहां पर बड़ी रेल लाइन है, सड़क तथा पानी की व्यवस्था है, ज़मीन है तथा 10 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। वहां पर ग्लास का कारखाना लगाने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है, जिसका सर्वे प्रदेश सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कारखाना शीघ्र से शीघ्र लगाया जाय जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोज़ी-रोटी मिल सके।

फूलपुर में 'ईफको' की खाद फैक्टरी है। वहां 30 दिसम्बर, 1981 को कृषि मन्त्री जी गये थे और उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि वहां पर सोडा-ऐश तथा एमूनियम का कारखाना लगाया जायगा। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। भारत सरकार ने उनको 60 हजार टन सोडा-ऐश तथा 60 हजार टन एमूनियम का लाइसेंस भी 1982 में दे दिया था, लेकिन वह कारखाना अभी तक नहीं लगा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस कारखाने को भी शीघ्र से शीघ्र लगाया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री दिलीपसिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत फाइनेन्स बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैंने अभी विरोधी दल के एक माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुना। मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि इधर-उधर की राजनीतिक बातों के अलावा इनके पास कुछ नहीं है। जिस तरह से हमारे देश ने तरक्की की है और कर रहा है तथा जितनी तेज़ी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह इनको अच्छा

नहीं लगता है। ये लोग यहां हाउस के अन्दर क्या बोलते हैं और बाहर जाकर क्या बोलते हैं, यह इस बात का सबूत है कि प्रजातन्त्र में हमने उनको कितनी बड़ी छूट दे रखी है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में सदस्यों को इस तरह की छूट नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... वहां पर जो हाउस में बोला जाता है, वही बाहर भी बोला जाता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

ये एमर्जेन्सी की बात करते हैं। मैं नौजवान आदमी हूं, 38 साल की मेरी उम्र है—आप देख लीजिए, ढाई साल के अन्दर ही जिस जनता ने इनको शासन पर बैठाया था, उसी जनता ने उतार दिया।

जब इनका शासन था, तब क्या हुआ। ये लोग इमर्जेन्सी की बात करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि लोग इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करते हैं और हम लोगों को दोबारा इसलिए शासन दिया गया है कि हम सही तौर पर शासन चलाएं। आज देश के अन्दर गुण्डागर्दी मची हुई है और मोरल नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है, करेक्टर नाम की कोई चीज़ नहीं है। लोगों ने हमको इसलिए वोट दिया है कि हम चीजों को सुधारें और उसके लिए हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)... फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग का हीआ खड़ा कर इन लोगों ने पहले वोट ले लिया था और उससे क्या स्थिति बनी, यह सब जानते हैं। इस देश के अन्दर जब तक हम परिवार नियोजन नहीं करेंगे, तो जो पापूलेशन बढ़ रही है, उस पर काबू नहीं पा सकते। अगर हम ने पापूलेशन के बढ़ने को कम नहीं किया, तो हमारे देश ने जिस तरह से तरक्की की है, वह तरक्की आगे नहीं कर सकता।

माननीय तिवारी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं और आप भी किसान हैं और मैं भी किसान हूं। भारत का किसान मेहनत करके इस देश को खुशहाल बनाना चाहता है मगर उसकी बहुत सारी आवश्यकताएं हैं, जिनको पूरा किया जाना

चाहिए। उनको उनके उत्पादन का अच्छा दाम मिलना चाहिए, अच्छे भाव उनको मिलने चाहिए और जो उसकी मेहनत है, उस मेहनत का पैसा उसको मिलना चाहिए। अगर हम विदेशों से अनाज लाते हैं, तो उसको बहुत दुःख होता है। किसान को 7-8 घंटे बिजली मिलती है और उसमें वह अपने खेतों के अन्दर पानी नहीं दे सकता। बेमौसम वर्षा से उसको बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ती है। अभी हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में, हमने सड़कों से सफर करके देखा है, इस बेमौसम वर्षा से किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इसके अलावा जितना उत्पादन वह गेहूं का कर सकता है, उतना पानी न मिलने की वजह से और सूखे के कारण, वह नहीं कर पाया। किसान को इससे बहुत दुःख होता है कि हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर इस देश को तरक्की करनी है, तो आपको एग्रीकल्चर को इन्डस्ट्री मानना पड़ेगा और किसानों को आप को पैसा देना पड़ेगा। अगर किसान खुशहाल होता है, तो देश खुशहाल होता है। महात्मा गांधी ने सबसे बड़ी यह बात कही थी कि जब तक गांव का आदमी, चाहे वह आदिवासी है, चाहे वह हरिजन है और चाहे वह किसान है, खुशहाल नहीं होगा, तब तक हम शहरों में चाहे जितनी भी तरक्की कर लें, हमारा देश खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी किसानों की तरक्की के लिए, उनकी खुशहाली के लिए आप कायदे-कानून बना सकते हैं, वे बनाएं और जितने भी पैसे की आवश्यकता उनको हो, उसके लिए हमें प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

वस्त्रों के कपड़ा मिलों में आज भी हड़ताल चल रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बड़े-बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, इनको इस बात का भय है कि कहीं किसी दिन भारत सरकार इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न कर दे। इसलिए वे इन काटन फैक्ट्रियों में पैसा नहीं लगाते हैं और दो नम्बर के घंघा का जो पैसा है, वह दूसरी

जगहों पर लगा रहे हैं। फैक्ट्रियों में जो पैसा इनको लगाना चाहिए, उनमें पैसा न लगा कर जानबूझकर ये इन में हड़ताल करा रहे हैं। इसलिए वित्त मन्त्री जी को कहीं न कहीं इसके बारे में निर्णय करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि ये जो बड़े-बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, ये जानबूझकर फैक्ट्रियों में हड़ताल करा रहे हैं और इस तरह से जो गरीब मजदूर हैं, उनको परेशान कर रहे हैं। सरकार को इन फैक्ट्रियों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और मजदूरों को इनमें हकदार बनाना चाहिए। मजदूरों की सहकारी सोसाइटी बनाकर ये फैक्ट्रियां उनको दे देनी चाहिए। जब हमारे देश के ये जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो दो नम्बर का घंघा करके जानबूझकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, तो उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ सरकार को करना पड़ेगा।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम अभी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने दिया है। यह जो कार्यक्रम है, यह एक क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है। इसको अगर ईमानदारी से लागू कर दिया जाये, तो इस देश के अन्दर गरीबों के लिए एक क्रान्ति आ जाएगी। जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग हैं, आदिवासी हैं या हरिजन भाई हैं, उनके लिए एक नई क्रान्ति इस कार्यक्रम से आ जाएगी मगर जो निचले स्तर के अधिकार हैं, उनमें जिम तरीके की आइडियोलॉजी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है, गरीबों के प्रति जो हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, वह हमदर्दी इस देश में नहीं बन रही है। अगर वह हमदर्दी समाज के अन्दर नहीं बनेगी, तो यह विरोधाभास चलता रहेगा। कितना पैसा रोड़ के बनने के लिए, उसकी रिपेयर के लिए दिया जाता है। वहां पर रोड़ बनी नहीं दिखाई देती है और केवल मिट्टी ही पड़ी हुई दिखाई देती है। इसी तरह से कागजों में दो-दो और तीन-तीन बार सड़क की रिपेयर दिखा दी जाती है जबकि उसकी रिपेयर होती नहीं है। कुओं के लिए पैसा दिया जाता है लेकिन उनकी रिपेयर नहीं होती है। उन इलाकों में जहां आदिवासी रहते हैं और गरीब लोग रहते हैं, कुओं के अन्दर से उनको पानी नहीं मिल रहा

है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जो पानी की सहूलियत के लिए खास तौर पर व्यवस्था है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए।

हमें बहुत खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार राहत कार्य कर रही है। मद्रास और तमिलनाडु में और अन्य जिन स्टेटों में सूखा पड़ा है वहां पर हमारी सरकार रेलवे के द्वारा पानी भेज रही है। हमारे आंध्र के मुख्य मन्त्री कहते हैं कि मैं साधु बन गया हूं। मुझे एक किस्सा याद आता है कि सौ सौ चूहे खाय बिल्ली हज को चली। यही वह किस्सा है। हमने वहां के लिए यही तो किया है कि वहां सूखा पड़ा है और लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए उनके लिए पानी भिजवाया। वहां की सरकार लोगों को कहती है कि यह ट्रेन इन्दिरा गांधी ने भेजी है। यह कौन-सा कानून है? जब हमारे यहां भारत सरकार है, हमारा भारत राष्ट्र है और हम सब भारतवासी हैं, सब हम एक हैं और हम लोगों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो इसमें क्या बुराई है। इसके पीछे बुनियादी चीज एक ही है कि यदि आदमी को खाना खाने को न मिले तो वह कुछ घंटे रह सकता है लेकिन अगर उसको पानी को पानी न मिले तो वह कुछ देर भी नहीं रह सकता।

14.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पीछे एक ही भावना काम कर रही है कि कहीं हमारी नेता इन्दिरा गांधी पापुलर न हो जाएं। मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो राज्य सरकारें वहां चल रही हैं और जिन लोगों ने उन्हें वोट दिया है वे आज जरूर महसूस कर रहे होंगे कि ये राज्य सरकारें हमारी सेवा नहीं कर सकतीं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वहां के लिए एक माही योजना है जिस पर 50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च

होंगे। मैं मध्यप्रदेश से आता हूं। मध्यप्रदेश की वह माही योजना प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई है। इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से हमारे जिले और आसपास के जिलों के तमाम लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। यह योजना जहां भी पड़ी हो, चाहे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास पड़ी हो, चाहे प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी हो, उसको यहां से निकालें और स्वीकार करके मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के पास भेजें। इससे वहां के गरीब लोगों का लाभ होगा। इस भलाई के काम को मन्त्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी करें।

मध्यप्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। वहां सड़कों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां आप अधिक से अधिक सड़कें बनायें। अभी वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। जहां यह सूखा पड़ा है वहां गरीब लोग, आदिवासी रहते हैं। वहां आप राहत कार्य के लिए सहायता प्रदान करें। वहां के लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को अधिक से अधिक पैसा देना चाहिए।

मध्यप्रदेश में रबी में चना बहुत ज्यादा पैदा हुआ है। चना पैदा होने से दाम भी ठीक हुए हैं। वहां की मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी ने 15 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी की 15 करोड़ रुपये की मांग को पूरा करें।

यह जो बिल है, इस बिल के द्वारा हमारी इन्दिरा जी, भारत शासन गरीबों में खुशहाली लाना चाहता है। इसके द्वारा ग्रामीण विकास की योजनाएं पूरा करना चाहता है। मैं अपने वित्त मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और हमारे गांवों के लोग खुशहाली की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। हम इन कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा आगे चलकर देश में क्रांति लायेंगे।

गरीबों के लिए हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता ने जो कार्य किये हैं, उनके बारे में यह हाउस

चाहे कुछ न कहे, लेकिन मुझे बहुत सारे राज्यों का दौरा करने का मौका मिला है, वहाँ के लोग गरीब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। वे यह भी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने गांव-गांव में झोंपड़ियों और कुओं का निर्माण कराया। और भी बहुत सारी योजनाएँ चला रखी हैं। हमारी सरकार ने गाँवों के, किसानों के, हरिजनों के, आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चालू कर रखे हैं वे बहुत स्वागत योग्य हैं। मैं इतना ही कहता हुआ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपका समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

15.59 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Failure of Government to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar etc. are not used in a manner to aggravate law and order situation

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is now nearly 4 O'clock. We will take up the adjournment motion.

Shri B.D. Singh.

16 hrs.

SHRI B.D. SINGH (Phulpur) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the House do now adjourn”.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्थगनप्रस्ताव आपने स्वीकार किया है इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज पंजाब में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है वह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क को आंदोलित कर रही है। सरकार जिस तरह से समस्या को हैण्डल कर रही है उससे भी लोगों में क्षोभ व्याप्त है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को मानते हैं कि नानक निवास में अपराधी रह रहे हैं। ऐसे अपराधी हैं जिनके खिलाफ बहुत सीरियस केसेस

हैं। हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि इन अपराधियों को हमारे हवाले कर दीजिए। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि कोई व्यक्ति, जिसके खिलाफ 302 का केस हो, क्या वह अपने आप को खुशी से हवाले कर देगा कि मुझे फांसी दे दीजिए। इस मामले में सरकार फेल हो रही है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। माननीय चौधरी चरणसिंह जी अपने और दल के विचार पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में रखेंगे। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि भिण्डरावाला को आपने ही क्रिएट किया है। वे अकालियों के हाथ में चले गए हैं और अब अकालियों के हाथ में भी वे नहीं हैं। वहाँ भी स्थिति दूसरी हो गई है। अकालियों की बात भी उग्रवादी मानने को तैयार नहीं है। आपके कहने से भी वे सरेण्डर करने वाले नहीं हैं। इसके लिए आपको कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी और इन अपराधियों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा कि आज जिस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह एक ऐतिहासिक मसला कहा जा सकता है। इससे जुड़ा हुआ देश के भविष्य का मवाल है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। इसका प्रभाव कोई मामूली पड़ने वाला नहीं है। देश के भविष्य के लिए यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

खालिस्तान की मांग या सिक्खिस्तान या सिक्ख स्टेट, कुछ भी कहिए, यह काफी समय से चली आ रही है। हिन्दुओं ने हिन्दुस्तान ले लिया, मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान ले लिया और हमारी डिमांड खालिस्तान के लिए है। इन अल्फाजों में नहीं तो दूसरे अल्फाजों में यह आवाज पहले से उठती रही है। सरदार पटेल के सामने मास्टर तारा सिंह जी ने करीब-करीब यही बात कही थी। अल्फाजों में फर्क हो सकता है। सरदार पटेल ने उनको बुलाया और उनसे कहा कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है। यह आपके लिए और देश के किसी नागरिक के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है। उन्होंने जो कहा,

मास्टर तारा सिंह उसको समझ गए। जो कुछ कहते हैं—ही मीन्जहवाट ही सेज। जो कुछ वे कह रहे हैं उसको वे राजसत्ता के बल पर करने के लिए तैयार रहेंगे। मास्टर साहब जिस एकस्ट्रीम भाषा में आवाज उठा रहे थे उसको उन्होंने बंद किया और देश शांति से चलने लगा। देश भर में किसी व्यक्ति के जहन में यह बात नहीं रही कि हमारे सिक्ख भाई हम से अलग होने की बात सोच रहे हैं।

उसके बाद बहुत अरसे तक पं० गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे, वे होम मिनिस्टर थे। 12 जून 1960 को पंजाबी सूबा या पंजाबी स्टेट या जो कुछ भी कहा जाए, वहाँ की डिमान्ड को लेकर हमारे सिक्ख भाइयों ने एक जुलूस निकालना चाहा। वह जुलूस शीशगंज से रकाबगंज गुरुद्वारे तक निकालना चाहते थे। पंडित जी ने कहा कि यह बात गलत होगी क्योंकि यह डिमान्ड भी गलत है, लिहाजा वह जुलूस शीशगंज से निकलकर रकाबगंज तक नहीं आया और जो प्रोसेसनिस्ट थे, वे डिसपर्स हो गए। देश में कोई अवांछनीय घटना नहीं हुई और यथापूर्ण शांति से देश चलता रहा। इसके बाद सबसे पहले 10 जून 1968 को दिल्ली में सिक्ख होमलैंड की आवाज उठती है। बाकायदा मेरे पास एक प्रेस रिपोर्ट है और जो बात आज तफ़्सील से कही जा रही है, करीब-करीब वही डिमान्ड थी। इस पर गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ किया या नहीं, यह मुझको नहीं मालूम।

लेकिन, बाज-ता यह आवाज उठी। मैं यह अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले सन् 1966 में पंजाब और हरियाणा के दो टुकड़े हो गए। रोहतक में प्रैक्टिस करने वाले एक प्रोमीनेंट वकील थे, उन्होंने मुझको एक चिट्ठी में यह लिखा कि हरियाणा एक छोटा सूबा रह जाएगा और पंजाब भी छोटा सूबा होगा। लेकिन, मुगलों के ज़माने से दिल्ली सूबा एक था। मेरठ और आगरा डिवीजन तथा हरियाणा का इलाका, यह एक ही सूबा था। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से एक सिक्कि-

लियन आफिसर कारबेट ने यह स्कीम रखी थी। सन् 1928 में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम यूनिटी का सवाल उठा। उस समय पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू हमारी काँग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट थे।

मुस्लिम भाई माइनारिटी में थे लेकिन उनको वेटेज था। हमारे सिक्ख भाइयों ने कहा कि पंजाब में हमको वेटेज मिलना चाहिए जैसा कि मुस्लिम माइनारिटीज को और सूबों में मिलता है। मुसलमानों का यह जवाब था कि हमारी कुल 52-53 परसेंट आबादी है इसलिए हमें पंजाब में वेटेज मिलना चाहिए। आरग्युमेंट दोनों के ठीक थे। इस मसले को हल करने के लिए ब्रिटिश सिविलियन ने एक स्कीम रखी थी जिसमें राउन्ड टेबल कांफ़ेस पर विचार हुआ। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है, महात्मा गांधी और जिन्ना साहब ने उसको माना। लेकिन, डा० गोकल चंद नारंग जो हिन्दू महासभा के लीडर थे, उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया। स्कीम यह थी कि हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया पंजाब में घग्गर नदी तक है। वह कभी पंजाब का अंग नहीं था लेकिन सन् 57 में शामिल कर दिया गया। वह एरिया, मेरठ और आगरा डिवीजन का एरिया, दिल्ली सूबे का एरिया एक साथ 1803 में लार्ड लेक की विक्टरी के बाद अंग्रेजों के हाथ में आया। हरियाणा, पंजाब में जोड़ दिया और मेरठ तथा आगरा डिवीजन लखनऊ में शामिल कर दिया गया। एक साहब ने मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी, उनका नाम मेरे पास मौजूद है। उन्होंने कहा कि, आप यू० पी० से आवाज उठाइए। यू० पी० से आवाज पहले उठ चुकी थी। मैंने उस आवाज में पहले कभी हिस्सा नहीं लिया था कि यू० पी० का री आरगेनाइजेशन होना चाहिए। मैंने उसमें एक्टिव हिस्सा नहीं लिया क्योंकि पंडित जी इस चीज को नहीं चाहते थे। जब जनता पार्टी बनी तो मेरी राय थी कि बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और यू० पी० का री-आरगेनाइजेशन होना चाहिए।

हमारे उस वक्त के जो प्रधान मंत्री थे वह उसके लिये शुरू में राजी नहीं हुए, बाद में राजी

हो गये। तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि मुझ से कहा गया कि उधर से यह आवाज उठायें कि मेरठ, आगरा डिवीजन हरियाणा के साथ मिला कर दिल्ली सूबा हो जाए। तो जो मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी उस वक्त वह सुनाता हूँ। मेरी राय यह थी कि पंजाब का डिवीजन होना गलती हुई, नहीं होना चाहिये था क्योंकि इसके नतीजे आगे को गलत निकलने वाले हैं। मैंने उनको लिखा, यह चिट्ठी है नवम्बर 24, 1965 की।

He was a leading advocate in Agra.

“My dear Choudhuri Sahib, received your letter of 18th November. So many thanks. Frankly-speaking I do not think formation of a Punjabi-speaking State will be in the ultimate interest of the country. Its implications will be far-reaching.”

और अब उसके इम्प्लीकेशन्स हमारे सब के सामने हैं। 1966 में तकसीम हुआ और दो साल बाद आवाज खालिस्तान की उठनी शुरू हो गई, यह मैं बता रहा हूँ। मेरे पास बाकायदा रिजील्यूशन की कापी मौजूद है 1968 की। 1976 में आनन्दपुर साहब में उस रिजील्यूशन को फिर दोहराया गया और साफ बात कही गई, जो उसका शुरू में अर्थ लगाया गया, हमारा मतलब यह नहीं था कि सिख स्टेट अलग बने, सिख कन्ट्री या खालिस्तान बने। लेकिन जो अल्फाज उसमें इस्तेमाल किये हैं उससे अगर यह नतीजा निकाला जाय कि सिख कम्युनिटी एक सिख नेशन होगी और एक अलाहिदा कन्ट्री या हिस्सा चाहते हैं, मुल्क से अलाहिदा होना चाहते हैं तो हम बजानिब होंगे। क्योंकि रिजील्यूशन के अल्फाज यह हैं :

**“BASIC POSTULATES OF THE
HIROMANI AKALI DAL.**

(a) Postulates :

The Shiromani Akali Dal is the very embodiment of the hopes and aspirations of the Sikh nation and as such is fully entitled to its representation.”

सिख कम्युनिटी नहीं, सिख नेशन फ़िर अगले पृष्ठ 20 पर वह कहते हैं : “Political Goal :

The political goal of the Panth without doubt is enshrined in the Commandments of the 10th lord in the pages of the Sikh history and in the very heart of the Khalsa Pant, the ultimate objective of which is the pre-eminence of the Khalsa.”

अब प्रीएमीनेंस आफ दी खालसा का मतलब है, आज भाषा में यही हुआ कि, और लोगों से ज्यादा राइट्स खालसा पंथ के मेम्बरान को होंगे। प्रीएमीनेंस खालसा पंथ की होगी, और लोगों की नहीं होगी। 1973 में यह रिज़ोल्यूशन पास हुआ। शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी दरअसल कायम हुई रिलीजस मामलों को तय करने के लिए। ननकाना साहब में जो उस वस्तु मैनेजर थे वह मिसमैनेजमेंट कर रहे थे, जिसके लिए सत्याग्रह हुआ, केवल रिलीजस और कल्चरल मामले में जहाँ तक मेरा अंदाज है उनका उद्देश्य सीमित था। धीरे-धीरे उसने पौलिटिकल रूप धारण किया, और हमारी गलती की वजह से, हमारी लीडरशिप की गलती की वजह से आज हम पहुँच गए हैं जहाँ कि अब सब पर यह बात जाहिर है।

इन्दिरा जी ने मुझको बुलाया अक्टूबर के आखिरी हफ्ते में पंजाब के सिलसिले में बात करने के लिए।

मेरी उनकी कोई 40,45 मिनट तक बातचीत हुई। मैंने बहुत साफगोई से उनसे बातें कीं। मैंने इन्दिरा जी से कहा कि मैं चाहता था कि वह यहां होतीं, लेकिन वह यहां नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि जो कुछ हुआ है, यह आपकी गलती के कारण हुआ है। कौमुनल, कास्ट, लिग्विस्टिक डिफरेंसेज़, यह सब कांग्रेस लीडरशिप, जो कि थुरु-आउट रूलिंग पार्टी रही है, उनकी गलत नीतियों के कारण हैं। उन्होंने एक पैटर्न सैट कर

दिया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ ने भी वही नीति अपनायी शुरू कर दी जो आपने अपनायी। सबको वोट की फिक्र थी। वोट मिल जायें किसी सूरत में और किसी शर्त पर और हम पावर में आ जायें। पूरी पावर में न आ पायें तो कुछ में आ जायें। लेकिन जिस ढंग से वोट मांगे जाएं, जिस तरीके से लोगों से अपील की जाये चाहे उसके नतीजों के तौर पर देश का डिस-इन्टैग्रेशन क्यों न हो जाये, मसलन रिलीजन की बात, कौमुनलिज्म की बात।

पंडित जी कहा करते थे और हम सब लोग कहा करते थे कि कौमुनलिज्म, कास्टिज्म और लिग्विस्टिकिज्म, ये तीन बड़े सोर्स आफ डिस-इन्टैग्रेशन काज्जेज आफ डिस-इन्टैग्रेशन हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमने क्या किया कौमुनलिज्म के बारे में ?

मैंने इन्दिरा जी से यह कहा कि होना यह चाहिए था कि मदरलैंड की जब तक सीम हो गई, जिसके लिए न मालूम कितने लोगों ने तकलीफ उठाई, जो हम स्वप्न देखते थे, जो हमारी पुरानी कल्चरल हैरिटेज थी, जिसके कारण हम प्राउड थे, उस देश के दो टुकड़े हो गये तो 16 अगस्त को पंडित नेहरू को यह आडिनेन्स करना चाहिये था कि हर रिलीजन के मेम्बर को अपने रिलीजन के प्रचार के लिए, अपनी कल्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन खोलने के लिए फ्रीडम होगी, आर्गिनाइजेशन बनाने का अख्तियार होगा लेकिन कोई आर्गिनाइजेशन एक सम्प्रदाय या एक धर्मावलम्बी लोगों तक जिसकी मेम्बरशिप सीमित होगी, लिमिटेड होगी—

It will not be allowed to function in the political sphere.

सबके लिए कर देते। मुस्लिम लीग ने तकसीम कराई। लेकिन मुस्लिम लीग ही नहीं, चाहे अकाली दल हो, हिन्दू महासभा हो या हिन्दुओं का कोई और आर्गिनाइजेशन हो, या

ईसाइयों का हो, एक ही मजहब के मानने वाले लोगों तक जिनकी मेम्बरशिप महदूद होगी, सबको फ्रीडम होगी। एक्सैप्ट कि वह पोलिटिकल स्फीयर में काम न करती हों। करना चाहिये था, लेकिन नहीं हुआ।

देश आजाद हुआ और 5 महीने के बाद एक हिन्दू फेनेटिक ने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या कर दी। उसके दो महीने के बाद 3 मई, 1948 को कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली एक रैज्यूलूशन पास करती है अपनी लैजिस्लेटिव कैपेसिटी में। उसकी दोनों कैपेसिटी थीं—संविधान बनाने की भी और जो पार्लियामेंट के अधिकार थे लैजिस्लेचर के वह भी। वह रैज्यूलूशन पास करते हैं। उसी पर अगर अमल कर लिया जाता तो आज देश की दुर्गति न होती।

वह रैज्यूलूशन इस प्रकार है जो 3 मई को पास किया गया—

“Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of the opinion that no communal organization which by its constitution or by exercise of its discretion vested in any of its officers or organs attempts to, or excludes from membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the bona fide religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken.”

कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली ने यह रैज्यूलूशन पास किया था। मैंने इन्दिरा जी से कहा कि बहनजी अगर खुद पंडित जी ने यह काम नहीं किया तो आपको ही करना चाहिए। मुझे डेट तो याद नहीं है, मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था, इसी हाउस में जब यह पूछा गया कि मुस्लिम लीग साउथ में काम कर रही है उसको क्यों फंशन करने दिया

जाता है तो पंडित जी ने यह जबाब दिया था कि वह कम्युनल नहीं है, दूसरी मुस्लिम लीग है। खैर, मैंने इन्दिरा जी से कहा कि आप 1959 में कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट बनीं और 1960 में पं० नेहरू प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। आप दोनों की रजामन्दी से यह हुआ होगा—यह नहीं हो सकता कि आपने विरोध किया हो और वे चाहते हों या आप चाहती हों और उन्होंने विरोध किया हो फिर भी यह हो गया हो। आप मुस्लिम लीग से मिलकर केरल में कोयलीशन गवर्नमेंट बना लेते हैं।

1959 में रबात में मुस्लिम नेशनस और मुस्लिम मेजारिटी नेशनस की कांग्रेस हुई। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद को, जोकि उस वक्त इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर थे, अपना रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव बनाकर वहाँ पर भेजा। जो उनकी प्रिपरेटरी कमेटी थी उसने कहा कि आप एंटाइटिल्ड नहीं हैं क्योंकि इंडिया न तो मुस्लिम नेशन है और न ही मुस्लिम मेजारिटी नेशन है। टर्की ने कहा था कि हम मुस्लिम नेशन जरूर हैं लेकिन हम सेक्युलर नेशन हैं। उन्होंने अपना रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं भेजा। इंडोनेशिया ने भी अपना रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं भेजा और यह कहा कि हम सेक्युलेरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं इसलिए वहाँ पर जाना ठीक नहीं समझते हैं। यह तो दो मुस्लिम कन्द्रीज का एटीट्यूड था लेकिन हमारी पोलिटिकल लीडरशिप का यह एटीट्यूड था कि हमारा रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव वहाँ पर जाकर बैठे। जब पाकिस्तान ने एतराज किया तो उनको मीटिंग छोड़नी पड़ी और हिन्दुस्तान की नाक एक तरह से सारी दुनिया के सामने कट गई। इसके बारे में उस वक्त बहुत सारे नेशनलिस्ट मुसलमानों ने भी एतराज किया था। मेरे पास उनके नाम मौजूद हैं। चावला साहब ने तो बहुत सख्त स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि वहाँ पर हमारा नुमाइन्दा क्यों भेजा गया। लेकिन इन्दिरा जी की मर्जी से वे वहाँ पर गए। इरादा इसके पाछे यह था कि मुस्लिम वोट्स को हासिल किया जाए। मौजूदा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ऐसा किया। हमारी तरफ से तो ऐसे कदम उठने चाहिए जिससे लोग

भूल जायें कि कौन हिन्दू है और कौन मुसलमान है।

1970 में केरल में कांग्रेस (आई) की लीडरशिप मुस्लिम लीग के साथ इलैक्शन लड़ने का फैसला करती है। प्रेस कान्फरेंस होती है, उस में लोग एतराज करते हैं कि आपकी पार्टी तो सैकुलर पार्टी है, आपने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ इलैक्शन लड़ने का फैसला क्यों किया? कहा जाता है कि हमने उनके साथ इलैक्शन नहीं लड़ा, लेकिन हमारे और इनके प्रोग्राम एक हैं, इसलिए उनके साथ गवर्नमेंट बना रहे हैं। इसका क्या मतलब है? हमारे इनके प्रोग्राम एक हैं—यह क्या दलील है?

उसके बाद जनवरी या फरवरी, 1971 में बम्बई कारपोरेशन में कांग्रेस (आई) मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिलकर इलैक्शन लड़ती है। केरल के मामले को इनकी नेता यह कहकर डिस्टिंगुइश करती है कि हमने इलैक्शन साथ नहीं लड़ा, ये चुनकर आ गये, हमारे इनके व्यूज एक हैं, प्रोग्राम एक हैं, इसलिए मिलकर गवर्नमेंट बनाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन पांच-छः महीने के बाद ही वह सब दलील खत्म हो जाती है और कांग्रेस (आई) मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिलकर चुनाव लड़ती है। यह इनका एटीचूड रहा है, जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में आज जो हो रहा है सब उसी का नतीजा है।

डा० कृपासिन्धु भोई (सम्बलपुर) : मुस्लिम मजलिस के बारे में भी थोड़ा बहुत बतला दीजिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : वह भी एक कम्यूनल पार्टी थी और मेरी पार्टी और कुछ दूसरी पार्टीज ने मिल कर इलैक्शन लड़ा—यह बात ठीक है। ऐसा नहीं होता तो ज्यादा ठीक होता, मैं इस बात को एडमिट करता हूँ। लेकिन नकल हमने आपके लीडर की की... (व्यवधान)... उसमें मेरी पार्टी थी और चार-पांच पार्टियाँ थीं, सबने मिलकर इलैक्शन लड़ा। मैं पहले ही इस बात को कह चुका हूँ—

रूलिंग पार्टी सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है जिसकी लीडरशिप सबसे पुरानी है, उसने सबसे पहले ऐसा पैटर्न सेट किया। दूसरी पौलिटीकल पार्टीज ने भी उसी तरीके पर कोशिश की, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि गलती की है। लिहाजा इस पर खुश होने का कोई मौका नहीं है। पैटर्न रूलिंग पार्टी ने सेट किया और करीब-करीब सभी अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने उस पर अमल किया। इसलिये बजाय इसके कि आप यह एडमिट करें कि गलती की है, आप कहते हैं कि हमने भी गलती की है। हम तो कह चुके हैं— जो बड़े भाई ने गलती की, वही गलती हमने भी की, लेकिन पैटर्न आपने सेट किया।... (व्यवधान)... ठीक है, तब फिर खालिस्तान दीजिए, हंसने से काम नहीं चलेगा, मैं सीरियस बात कर रहा हूँ।

अब कास्ट की बात को लीजिये। मैंने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन यह बात सच है कि पंडित जी भी काश्मीरी पंडितों की कान्फरेंस में जाया करते थे, उन्होंने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार उनकी कान्फरेंस को एटेण्ड किया। मैंने अपनी किताब में इसका हवाला दिया है, आप चाहें तो मैं उसको सुना देता हूँ। समय कम है इसलिए नहीं पढ़ूंगा लेकिन एक बार मैंने इन्दिरा जी के सामने भी कहा था कि ऐसे बहुत से सम्मानित कांग्रेस मैन हैं, जिनका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूँ, वे इस तरह की कास्ट कान्फरेंस में हिस्सा लेते हैं। एक बार पी०सी०सी० की एक्जीक्यूटिव में यह सवाल पैदा हुआ कि क्या एक्जीक्यूटिव के सदस्य को कास्ट कान्फरेंस में जाना चाहिए। कुछ मुखालिफत के बाद यह तय हुआ कि नहीं जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे एक बुजुर्ग नेता थे, जिनकी मेरे मन में सबसे ज्यादा इज्जत थी—मैंने कहा—बाबू जी, आप खत्री समाज की कान्फरेंस में कानपुर गये थे। मैं टंडन जी की तरफ इशारा कर रहा हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है यह पंजाब की समस्या है और उन अकालियों के साथ इन्होंने

सांठ-गांठ करके हुकूमत चलाई थी, उस समय इन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया... (व्यवधान) अब यह बयान दे रहे हैं और सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं बाबा-आदम के जमाने की बातें करके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये।

आचार्य भगवान देव : पंजाब की समस्या पर ये बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। चौधरी साहब, आप बोलिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ अपने साथियों से।... (व्यवधान)... मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ जो इरेलेवेन्ट हो। मैं कह रहा हूँ कि हमारी पालिटीकल लीडरशिप ने शुरू में गलती की है और उसकी ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी रूलिंग पार्टी की है, जिसमें हमारे करीब-करीब सारे लीडर शामिल थे। दूसरे लोगों ने भी नकल की, यह मैं शुरू में ही कह चुका हूँ।... (व्यवधान)... पंजाब की जो बात है, वहां तो आग लगी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने प्वाइन्ट्स कहिये।

श्री चरणसिंह : अब इन्दिरा जी जोर दे रही हैं, मेरे पास उनकी स्पीचें हैं, रोज उनकी स्पीच हो रही है कि यूनीटी की जरूरत है, कम्युनलिज्म बढ़ रहा है, कास्ट इज्म बढ़ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनलिज्म जो बढ़ाया है, तो किसने बढ़ाया है? सबसे ज्यादा इन्होंने बढ़ाया है। कास्ट इज्म भी इन्होंने बढ़ाया है। आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अगर देखेंगे... (व्यवधान)... चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप कहते हैं कि मैंने बढ़ाया है, तो कोई यह बात बतला नहीं सकता कि मैं कभी कास्ट्स कान्फरेंस में गया हूँ। शुरू से ही, जबसे मैंने होश संभाला, मैंने कहा है कि कास्ट्स को मैं हिन्दुस्तान की अनइज्जस का

सबसे बड़ा कारण समझता हूँ, जिसकी वजह से देश बर्बाद हुआ है। पंडित नेहरू को यह मालूम होना चाहिए था कि देश गुलाम हुआ...

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं। आप बाद में बोलिए।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर। आफ़ बैठिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम**

Mr. Speaker : Nothing goes on record whatever he says.

आपका टाइम आयेगा, तो आप बोलिये। आपको भी मौका दिया जाएगा। सबको मौका दिया जाएगा। जो प्वाइन्ट्स हो, उनको नोट कर लीजिए और उनका उत्तर दे दीजिए। चौधरी साहब, आप बोलिए।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं कभी जाट कान्फ्रेंस में नहीं गया और न किसी तरीके से इस चीज़ को बढ़ाया है। आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट में जाकर देखिए, जो मैंने काम किया है। कभी कास्ट्स के बारे में किसी को कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई। कास्ट्स में मेरा विश्वास नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) ... मेरा हक कहने का है और मेरी बात सुनने की आपकी जिम्मेवारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आजकल इन्दिरा जी बहुत कुछ कह रही हैं कि डिवाइसिव फार्सेज देश में मज़बूत हो रही हैं और

यह हो रहा है और वह हो रहा है। बिल्कुल ठीक है लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन डिवाइसिव फार्सेज को किसने मज़बूत किया है? सारे देश में जहाँ भी कांग्रेस (आई) की गवर्नमेंट है, चाहे आप कैबिनेट का कांस्टीट्यूशन देख लीजिए, आल इन्डिया का देख लें और यू० पी० के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देख लें कि किस तरह से वहाँ पर एपाइन्टमेंट्स होते हैं, किस तरह से वहाँ पर प्रोमोशन्स होते हैं। मैं इसकी तफ़सील में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कम्युनलिज़्म को कांग्रेस लीडरशिप ने बढ़ाया है और कास्टिज़्म को कांग्रेसमैन लाए हैं और जहाँ तक लिंगुअलिज़्म की बात है, हिन्दी को पूह-पूह करके खत्म कर दिया और कहा नो, नो वी आर वन नेशन। 31 वर्ष पहले 1963 में इन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दी को किसी पर फोर्स नहीं करना है लेकिन हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनना है। मानो, हिन्दी को फोर्स नहीं करना है और कांस्टीट्यूशन में फोर्स करने की कोई बात भी नहीं है। सिवाय तमिलनाडू के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स के सारे देश के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स ने इस बात को माना था कि हिन्दी रखनी है। हिन्दी नहीं रखनी है, चलिए हिन्दी न सही। तो जिन दोस्तों ने एतराज किया है, उनको बुलाकर पूछा जाए कि किम लैंगुएज को रखना है। संस्कृत कर लीजिए और कुछ लोगों का जो यह ख्याल है कि यह बहुत कठिन भाषा है, तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। 3-6 महीने में इसे आसानी से सीखी जा सकती है और मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर मुल्क को एक नेशन रहना है, तो एक लैंगुएज होनी चाहिए, एक जबान होनी चाहिए। अभी आपका एक डलीगेशन चाइना गया था।

जब सब अंग्रेजी में बोले। चाइना के लोगों ने पूछताछ की कि आपकी कोई भाषा नहीं है। जो लोग वहाँ गये थे, किसी के पास कोई जबाब नहीं था। इस बात का मजाक हुआ और बराबर मजाक उड़ता रहा। यह लीडरशिप की गलती की वजह से सिचुएशन हुई।

अब सवाल यह है कि आज जो कुछ हो रहा है इसके पीछे भी पोलिटिक्स है। मुझे पोलिटिक्स वालों के नाम लेने पड़ रहे हैं जो कि मैं नहीं लेना चाहता था। क्योंकि हाउस में जब इस चीज पर गौर हो रहा है तो मुझे नाम लेना पड़ेगा और उनका नाम लेना पड़ेगा जो हिन्दुस्तान के पोलिटिकल सिस्टम के सबसे बड़े पद पर आसीन हैं। 1977 तक पंजाब में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी। उसके बाद 1977 में जब सब जगह दूसरी गवर्नमेंट आयी तो पंजाब में श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल की गवर्नमेंट आ गयी। उस वक़्त यह कोशिश की गई कि अकाली दल के खिलाफ कोई भी शुभूफा खड़ा किया जाए और कोई एक्शन लेने की बात शुरू की गई। उसकी तफ़सील में मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। मेरे पास आर्टिकल है। आप उसे पढ़ कर के मुझ से बात कर लेना। अगर आप सच्चाई जानना चाहते हो तो उसे पढ़ना।

यह सण्डे मेगज़ीन है—25 अप्रैल से 1 मई तक का और यह कलकत्ता से निकलता है। यह आनन्द बाजार पत्रिका का पब्लिकेशन है। उसके जो सैंटेंश हैं उन्हें मैं पढ़ कर बता देना चाहता हूँ।

“Thus the Dal Khalsa, the extremist Sikh organisation which is advocating a separate Khalistan and was behind the hijacking of an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 to Pakistan last September enjoys the patronage of Union Home Minister Giani Zail Singh.”

यह एबीडेंस उसका है जो कि हाइजैकिंग करने वाले लोग थे, उनका जो लीडर था। वह गिरफ्तार हो गए। पुलिस के सामने उसने कंफेशन किया और कहा कि हमारे 17 बहुत बड़े बड़े एक्टिव सिम्पेथाइजर्स हैं, 17 आफिसर्स हैं जिनमें लीडिंग पब्लिक लाइफ के लोग हैं। वह उनके नाम बताता है। इस आर्टिकल में उन लोगों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं जो कि ज्ञानी जैल सिंह के दोस्त हैं, उनके अजीज हैं, उनके अपोइन्टी हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir,

I am afraid, under the Rules of Procedure of the House and under the Constitutional provisions, no hon. Member can mention the name of the Rashtrapati....

(Interruption)

श्री चरण सिंह : कल को आप राष्ट्रपति हो जाएं और आज यहां अगर आप कुछ गलती करते हैं तो उसके बारे में हम नहीं कह सकते हैं? मैं आज ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी की एज राष्ट्रपति उनके काम की भत्सना नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं होम मिनिस्टर के मुतल्लिक बात कहता हूँ। उसने पुलिस में इस बात का एडमिट किया है। पुलिस में उनके नाम मौजूद हैं जिनको मैं वक़्त की कमी की वजह से नहीं बता रहा हूँ।

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : It is only a statement before a police officer, so, it has no evidence.

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह साजिश भी हो सकती है, होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ।

श्री चरण सिंह : उन्होंने इसको कन्ट्राडिक्ट क्यों नहीं किया।

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, चौधरी साहब ने ये रजुआत क्या आपके सामने पेश की है? ये इन रजुआत को हाउस में पेश नहीं कर सकते, इस पर मुझे आपत्ति है।

श्री चरण सिंह : इस आर्टिकल में जो एलीगेशंस लगाये गये हैं और उनके खिलाफ लगाये गये हैं, उनका कन्ट्राडिक्शन आज तक नहीं हुआ है। उनको यह चाहिए था कि वे इनका कन्ट्राडिक्शन करते। अगर वे इस तरह के एलीगेशंस का कन्ट्राडिक्शन नहीं करते...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें ऐसा है कि कन्ट्राडिक्शन किसी का हो या नहीं हो, उससे वह चीज साबित नहीं हो जाती है, अथान्टिक नहीं हो जाती है। कुछ चीजें अखबारों में ऐसी भी निकलती हैं

और रोज निकलती हैं जिनका कुछ पता नहीं होता। So, we should not base our conclusions on that.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या आप से पूछ सकता हूँ? यह एक इम्पार्टेन्ट पोलिटिकल इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात थी, उनको क्या खुद को यह नहीं चाहिए था कि वे इसका कन्ट्राडिक्शन करते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, खालिस्तान की मांग के पीछे बाहरी हाथ होने की बात भी की जाती है। एक दो देशों के नाम भी लिए गए हैं। कुछ मुल्क हमारे देश को डिसइंटीग्रेट हुआ देखना चाहते हैं। अगर बदकिस्मती से देश डिसइंटीग्रेट होता है तो यह इस देश की लीडरशिप की गलतियों के कारण होगा। वैसे डिसइंटीग्रेशन नहीं होगी। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि यू० एस्० ए० का क्या एटीट्यूड है, कनेडियंस का क्या एटीट्यूड है। ब्रिटिश हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस लेविंगटन ने जिस तरीके का फैसला दिया है उससे बाहर के देशों के इन्टरेस्ट का पता लगता है।

गुरुद्वारों में, रिलीजस प्लेसेस आफ वर्शिप में कोई क्रिमिनल आदमी या पुलिस जिस पर शक करती हो कि उसने क्राइम किया है, जा सकता है? इस सिलसिले में मैंने इन्दिरा जी को पत्र लिखा है। मैंने उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि संत भिण्डरावाला पर लाला जगतनारायण के कत्ल का चार्ज था। चार्ज गलत होगा, लेकिन पुलिस ने उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया। उल्टे रेडियो पर एनाउंस किया जाता है कि उनका वारंट जारी हुआ है। रेडियो पर यह बात एनाउंस की जाती है। इसके बाद संत भिण्डरावाला यह कहते हैं कि फलां जगह फलां वक्त और फलां तारीख को मैं अपने आपको पेश करूंगा। लाख दो लाख लोग इकट्ठे हुए और गवर्नमेंट चुपचाप देखती रही। उस वक्त भी मैंने इन्दिरा जी को लिखा था कि इस तरह से उनका सिर ऊंचा हो जाता है। क्यों हुआ ऐसा? यह किसकी गलती है? यह गलती गवर्नमेंट आफ

इन्डिया की है। उस गलती को बताने का हक हमको होना चाहिए क्योंकि हम भी इस मुल्क के रहने वाले हैं।

यही नहीं, चीफ मिनिस्टर दरबारा सिंह पत्र लिखते हैं ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी को कि दो सौ आदमियों के साथ भिण्डरावाला अनलाइसेन्सड आर्म्स लेकर दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं। वे तीन हफ्ते यहां पर रहते हैं। अनलाइसेन्सड आर्म्स को बस की छत पर रख कर राउंड लेते हैं। मैंने इन्दिराजी को लिखा कि इतने राजनीतिक महत्व की बात आपकी इत्तिला में न हो, यह नहीं हो सकता। बाकायदा अखबारों में खबरें छपती हैं, लेकिन कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं होती। इससे यह नतीजा निकालें—

That he is above the law, he has been treated as beyond the pale of law.

इससे दूसरे लोगों पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? आज 100 आदमियों का मर्डर हो चुका है। 101वां मर्डर पुलिस के डी०आई०जी० का हुआ। 102वां मर्डर आज पटियाला में या किसी अन्य जगह पर हुआ है। वहां पर इससे जो टेंशन हो रहा है उससे जाहिर है कि वह पोलिटिकल मर्डर है। एक आदमी पर भी मुकदमा नहीं चल रहा है। मेरा इम्प्रेसन यह है कि सरदार दरबारा सिंह ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में कुछ करने के लिए फ्री नहीं है। वे यहां से गवर्न होते हैं। मैंने इन्दिराजी को लिख दिया है कि आपने संत भिण्डरावाला को हीरो बनाया है। गुरुनानक निवास के क्या मायने हैं? ठीक है वह मन्दिर है। क्या दुनिया के किसी मंदिर, मस्जिद या गिरजाघर में क्रिमिनल चला जाए तो उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकता?

इतना बड़ा पुलिस अफसर मारा गया और पुलिस कहती है कि गोली यहां से आई है। गोली वहां से आई है या नहीं, इस मामले की तहकीकात पुलिस नहीं कर सकती। क्यों नहीं कर सकती? मैंने इन्दिरा जी को पत्र लिखा है और उन्होंने 25 मार्च को जवाब दिया है—

“We do not have to prove our *bona fides* in our desire to deal firmly with communal elements...

अपने लिए कम्युनल एलीमेंट के खिलाफ कुछ भी कह लीजिए। लेकिन, आपने ठीक तरह से डील नहीं किया है।

“We are certainly concerned about sanctuary being provided to anti-social elements in Gurudwaras. But your suggestion of policemen entering the place of worship is likely to have repercussions which cannot be....”

इसका क्या मतलब है? ... (व्यवधान)

Then you should resign if you cannot govern the country.

आपकी हंसी रिकार्ड हो जाती तो लोगों को पता लग जाता। आप हाइएस्ट आदमी को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्यों? जो मर्डर, जुल्म और डकैती करता है और स्टैन-गन लेकर चलता है और मैं तो भिडरावाले के बारे में कहूंगा कि 10-20 आदमी उसके साथ चलते हैं। वहां सैकड़ों आदमी मौजूद हैं। पुलिस अन्दर नहीं जा सकती क्योंकि उसके रिपरकशन्स खराब होने वाले हैं। यह कोई व्याख्यान देने वाली जगह नहीं है। यह कोई धर्म स्थान नहीं है जहां गुरु ग्रंथ साहब या पुराण का पाठ किया जाए। कहीं पर तो यह इम्प्रेसन दिया कि अमुक कम्युनिटी और अमुक किस्म के लोग अबाव दी लाँ हैं। कैसे काम चलेगा? कैसे हंसने का मौका मिलेगा। एक खबर है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में कोई आदमी या पुलिस नहीं जा सकती है जब तक वाइस-चांसलर की इजाजत न हो। मैं जब होम मिनिस्टर हुआ तो मैंने सबसे पहले यह आर्डर किया कि

Every inch of U.P is under the jurisdiction of police. They will not seek the permission of the Vice Chancellor. Not a single dog barked because all the dogs knew that the man is not going to reconsider his views.

अब सवाल यह है कि इस मामले से कैसे निपटा जाए? जब तक लाँ को एन्फोर्स नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक यह बात बढ़ती ही रहेगी। लिहाजा, लाँ को एन्फोर्स करना चाहिए तब जाकर काम चलेगा। ग्रिवांसेज़, ग्रिवांसेज़ के तरीके से ही हल होंगे। मैंने एक बार प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में और इन्दिरा जी से भी कहा कि सिख और हिन्दू, दो नहीं हैं। ये एक हैं। हिन्दू का फ्लैश और ब्लड सिख का है और सिख का ब्लड और बोन्स हिन्दू के हैं। गुरु लोगों ने मेरी हिस्ट्री की रीडिंग के हिसाब से हिन्दुओं की खातिर कुर्बानी दी। अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में जुल्म हो रहे थे तो उन्होंने लीडरशिप प्रोवाइड की। अब जो सूरत पैदा हो गई है, उसको छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन, मेरे ख्याल में सिखों से ज्यादा हिन्दू गुरुद्वारे में पूजा करने के लिए जाते थे। माइनारिटीज कमीशन हमारे यहां जनता पार्टी में कायम हो गया था। मैं उस समय वर्किंग कमेटी में मौजूद नहीं था। मैं उसी समय आया लेकिन कुछ समझ नहीं पाया। मैंने, मोरारजी भाई से कहा, वे भी देर से आए थे—

Minority Commission will create problems

मैंने कैबिनेट से तय करा लिया कि माइनारिटीज कमीशन होगा। मेरे सामने सवाल उठा था कि सिखों को माइनारिटीज में माना जाए या नहीं। मैंने कहा कि मैं नहीं मानूंगा। मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। बहुत खुलकर और सीधी बात कह रहा हूँ। प्रकाश सिंह बादल और जगदेव सिंह तलवंडी से मेरे कुछ ज्ञाती ताल्लुक भी हैं क्योंकि प्रकाश सिंह बादल और मैं एक ही जेल में रहे थे।

तो मैंने कहा यह बताइये कि माइनारिटी की डेफ़ीनीशन क्या है? किसी गुरु ने कहा है कि आप हिन्दू नहीं हैं? गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में कहीं लिखा है? आखिरी गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने उल्टी देवी की पूजा की, उन्होंने मन्त्र लिखे हैं, श्लोक लिखे हैं, गाने गाये हैं, किसी ने कभी कहा कि

हिन्दू नहीं हैं? हिन्दू फिर क्यों जाते हैं गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के पाठ में और क्यों मत्था टेकते हैं गुरुद्वारे में? जहां तक फिलासफ़ी का ताल्लुक है, जो बेसिक फिलासफ़ी है ट्रांसमाइग्रेशन आफ़ सोल, कर्म की थ्योरी, उसको मैं मानता हूं। हर मजहब में थोड़े-थोड़े फ़र्क होते हैं। मैं इत्तफ़ाक से आर्य समाजी हूं, आइडल वशिप में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं, अवतार, कास्ट सिस्टम और त्राद्ध में विश्वास नहीं करता हूं, तो क्या यह क्लेम कर सकता हूं कि हम भी एक माइनारिटी हैं? मुसलमानों में भी अलग फिरके हैं। तो इस तरह से मैं माइनारिटी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। उसके पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं था और वह चले गए? उसके बाद उन्होंने कोई लैटर नाराज़गी का नहीं भेजा, कोई बयान नहीं दिया, कोई नाखुशी जाहिर नहीं की और उन्होंने रीकन्साइल कर लिया और माइनारिटीज़ कमीशन में फंक्शन करना शुरू कर दिया। धीरे-धीरे लोगों की एम्बीशनस बढ़ाइये, गलत चीज़ें करके लोगों को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाइये, वोटें जरूर मिल जायेंगी जो वोट का इरादा है कि हिन्दू को डराया जाय, और हिन्दू डरा हुआ है मैं जानता हूं, हिन्दू मेरे पास आये हैं और मुझसे कहा चलने के लिए। मैंने कहा नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है, तुम लोग अपने को आगिनाइज़ करो। और गुरुओं का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, गुरुद्वारा या गुरु ग्रन्थ का जहां तक ताल्लुक है कभी कोई ऐसी बात न कहो जो किसी को कड़वी लगे, या बुरी लगे। और अगर सौडरेट सिख हैडड बाई प्रकाश सिंह बादल अगर यह हिम्मत करते तो यह नौबत न आती जो कि आज आ रही है। लिहाज़ा यह मामूली बात नहीं है। अगर खालिस्तान बन जाता है तो कल को और स्तान बनेगा। नौरथ ईस्ट इंडिया के अन्दर मुझे डर है 2, 3 साल के अन्दर क्रिश्चियन स्टेट की मांग उठने वाली है। हम लोग रिलीजन, कास्ट, लैंगुएज सब में बंट गए हैं और लीडरशिप जो हमारी असली बड़ी लीडरशिप थी, जिसने देश को आज़ाद कराया था उसकी गलती रही। जितनी और पार्टियां हैं करीब करीब सबने वही रास्ता अपनाया।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will come down to brass tacks and not ramble. My first observation before you and before the august House is that no political Party should politicalise the serious situation that has arisen lately in Punjab. The homogeneity and the integration of this country is our prime responsibility and we all have to work to achieve that end.

Chaudhari Charan Singh with all his long experience of political life has brought out certain facts and some of his own ideas, if I may say so. He has brought in the old case also and certain reference to 1966, Khalistan for Sikhs and so on and so forth. May I point out to him that in so far as the Sikhs are concerned, there is no such question which is going to be of any consequence. I state this with some knowledge and personal experience.

I know the pulse of the people who now are rated as Sikhs and who are Sikhs. You have made a reference to that and I would like to amplify on that.

Sikhs, Akalis, Hindus, historically, regionally, geographically, philologically, physiologically, from every point of view, in so far as history stands, are just made of one brick, one bone and flesh. May I tell you where I stay in Punjab? I know the whole of Punjab, 12,982 villages, each of them has been visited by me at one time or the other during the course of my political duty or otherwise. For instance, take the centre of Punjab, Jullundur. 4 or 5 districts on one side and 4 or 5 districts on the other, total about 12 only. This mini-State, how it came to be, is not my concern here today. But, may I tell you that on my right I see one of the famous, old, Sikh 'misals' of Aluwalia. That is, you know the area full well, Kapurthala district area of Aluwalias, half of them Sikhs and half of them Hindus who get inter-married and whose everything is common. On my left I see Saini Jats extended right up to Gurdaspur district, extended up to Hoshiarpur district from Jullundur. Half

of them are Sikhs and half of them Hindus. Here in Delhi, in Ludhiana, in Patiala and in Amritsar itself, you go and see any house. You want to see Puris, you want to see Sabrawals, you want to see any other Gotra for that matter, half of them are Sikhs and half of them Hindus. It used to be the custom amongst Punjabis on the other side of the Ravi river ; as a family formula, that they should be 50:50 Sikh and Hindu and all working together as groups of families. When we think about the homogeneity of this particular nationality or nation, call it what you may, in virtue of facts, it is just made of one bone and flesh. That fact has to be understood by the whole of the House.

Now I come to one of the observations that has been made by Chaudhary Charan Singh. You have said Khalistan. I have already said there is no question of Khalistan. Do you know that even amongst the Sikhs as to who and what they are and how many are they ? Sikhs are there in the Akali party. Akali party is a political and communal party. But, they cannot take charge of the total Sikhs. I might caution them and I might challenge them and I might challenge anybody who puts any kind of big score on that head, that they are the over-all masters of Sikhs. They are not. I will tell you how. There are other Sikhs. There are nationalist Sikhs, Congress Sikhs, there are various other types of Sikh clan. You can call them Namdhari Sikhs. You can call them Sehajdhari Sikhs. Even Udasis, Nirmalas and many others, for that matter. Overall Sikhs and even Akalis, if I might point out, very fairly speaking, inclusive of the Akali High Command, has not at any time said that they want Khalistan. Let us be very fair where it is so. When there is an ultimate aim or any kind of feelings to get political power back and that way to frighten you with some kind of a bludgeon, well, that is a separate case altogether. And in that way it becomes a political case. But you are not to mix it up with the homogeneity of the country as a whole. Otherwise, there is no Sikh whatsoever who is keen on separating. I know where the aberrations come up. I understand where the difficulties come up. I understand where some of these hot heads

are. I know all these extremists, terrorists and some of the foreign agents, people working to create chaos. Chaudhary Charan Singh, I might point out, it is not a question of having to have Khalistan. It is a question to create chaos and terrorism on the frontiers of India, so that it can be dismembered, with certain influences working inside and outside India. It is not a question of Khalistan, etc. that you have been professing to say.

17 hrs.

Now you have given certain instances and examples. May I also be given the privilege of giving an example or two ? Do you recall at the time you were in the centre and one of the moving figures in the Janata Party, commanding and controlling whole of India and later on also as Prime Minister for some time ? May I recall some incident of that time ? I recall one particular instance. There was one person who is now calling himself as the President of Khalistan in absentia, that is, working now in a house in London. Dr. Jagjit Singh. I have no compunction in having to call his name out because it is out already so many times. Dr. Jagjit Singh is the person who flew down all the way to Lahore. When ? When India was fighting a bitter war—the 1971 Indo-Pak war and our children, the Sikhs, Hindus, Harijans and Christians, all were fighting in the battles of that war. There it happened like this. Dr. Jagjit Singh gets a big plane costing lakhs of rupees. With whose money ? It is very difficult now to tell you whose money it was. But he did fly down to Lahore and there he stands. He stands before the television camera monitored by all the countries of the world with his picture there and seen moving a bunch of keys there like this and exhorting the Sikhs of Punjab saying, 'My dear brethren, you should fight on the side of Pakistan and not on the side of Hindu-run Hindustan. And here are the keys for Nankanasahib Gurudwara. Here are the keys of such and such Gurudwara', so on and so forth, exhorting them. That is one part of the story. Lo and behold, the same gentleman who was a person who could be called a traitor or a fifth columnist as he spoke against a country involved in the war,

And what happens ? Here he comes again to India. When ? When the Janata Party was in power. .. (Interruptions). He comes here. He was entertained here—by your friends who were there in the Akali Party which was in power in Punjab. He goes there and I met him and I saw him there masquerading as a friend of India. Lo and behold, you did not raise your little finger to point out ... (Interruptions) I am very sorry. Kindly don't take it amiss, but this I have to say. ..

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : How can I prosecute him for a speech that he made ten years ago ? .. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : He is not talking about prosecution. He is talking about your *bona fides*. You called him a traitor, received him and allowed him to enter into India and now you are preaching sermons here. That is what he says.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : That is a different story altogether and this is yet another different story. Kindly don't take any umbrage on that. I am just stating the facts. I can prove it categorically, how the whole thing has happened. This is just the point. It might not have come to your notice or you might have thought it not necessary to go into this type of a tiny problem. ..

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : Is it that you wanted me to prosecute him for a speech that he made in 1971 ? .. (Interruptions)

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : If I may point out through you... the question of Khalistan is entirely a dead question. I can numerically prove it in so far as the Sikhs are concerned.

Sir, where did the Sikhs live ? I may point to you that Sikhs and my Gurus—take any Guru you like—you have pointed out about the Gurus who were kind enough to come and sacrifice themselves for the sake of motherland. They sacrificed everything to save this country and to save the integrity as also our civilisation. In Guru

Granth Sahib in every word you find

“राम नाम उच्चारण”

Then it goes the whole way. Their holy shrines are spread all over India. You go anywhere. Let me start with U.P. There is Gobind Ghat, Hemkund, etc. You go to any other place you will find our Sikh Gurus' imprint over there.

Sir, Sikhs as a whole are doing very well. From Madras, Calcutta and then backward in Uttar Pradesh. They have been working under Shri Charan Singh ji in Uttar Pradesh. You were then the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and they were busy doing very well in Tarai by putting up their own sheds and ploughing their own little land. In so far as Sikhs are concerned India belongs to the Sikhs as a whole. There is no question about it. I speak as an Indian first and Indian last. So, the question of Khalistan is out. It is dead. Let us talk about other things. Even the Motion that has been brought before the House is about the law and order difficulty in Amritsar. That is what the problem is and on that you did not say much to clarify that point. You have given us some historical points. Now, I would like to say one or two things about the Motion before the House. My Akali brethren have certain responsibilities which they do not wish to understand or carry out in its correct perspective. They must understand how and why they should be giving the perpetrators and the murderers, terrorists and some such extremists haven inside the Gurudwara precincts. This is something which is not correct. This is outside the teachings of our Gurus. This holy shrine, Golden Temple, as I have pointed out previously also is common to all—Hindus, Sikhs, Harijans, Christians and everybody.

नानक नाम चढ़दी कलां,
तेरे भाणें सबदा भला ।

That is what is in 'Ardasa' they say everyday. It is for everybody. Now, the late actions have shown and the kind of heinous crimes have shown that they do not want to follow the great edicts of the Sikh Gurus.

The Akalis are the guardians of Golden

Temple, that is, there is the President, Shiromani Akali Dal and there is President of Shri Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee and there used to be Singh Sabhas. Now, it is beyond any shadow of doubt that these perpetrators who stay in 'Nanak Niwas' or anywhere else are *law breakers*. And are law-breakers to be given protection? As I said the other day, supposing all mosques, temples and holy shrines in India give haven to any kind of murderers, I do not know what chaos will come about. I would appeal to them to see sense and give up this type of ideas whatsoever. They should, in fact, help the authorities to take away anyone who is a murderer, or a law-breaker and this is what they have not done so far.

Even day-to-day announcements seem to be very contradictory. For instance, President, Shiromani Akali Dal, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal one day says that any kind of morcha that will be taken in hand will be non-violent. But I would like to ask him, if he has got the capacity to control violence. No, he is not able to do that. They came here, as you remember for a morcha in Delhi. On the 4th of this month, they had the *rasta roko* morcha and then they became violent, and then there had to be certain deaths and casualties and so on and so forth. This is what has happened in whatever morcha they indulge in. On the one hand he says that it will be non-violent, but then he does not have the capacity to control them. Not only that, on the second day they change the version. He says, 'everything may go beyond my control, and youth will take charge, and then they may start using weapons and so on and so forth'. Not only that, one day the Akal Takhat head priest declares that from the next day, or from such and such date, no weapons will be allowed within the precincts of Darbar Sahib. All right, but on the second day, it is reversed. Somebody else says, 'No, they can bring arms inside.' Arms were never taken into Darbar Sahib premises. I lived there for 14 years while studying in school and college, and on every second day, I used to visit Darbar Sahib, and all Hindus and Sikhs used to sit together and pray together, and clean the Parikarma with all the reverence due to the holy place, and no weapons

were ever seen being taken inside. Now, they go armed with unlicensed arms. What is this fun? All that I want to request our Government is to look into this cogently. All that I would request the opposition leaders is to work on it as a national issue and think of what is to be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You please tell us what is to be done.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : This is one thing where you have to put your heads together as to how to deal with this problem which may become something very wrong, in so far as the vivisection of our country is concerned.

I have just one more word to tell you and that is this. I have given you as to what is the aim of these people. I, through you, Sir, wish to pose a problem. Now is the time for the Akali High Command to prove categorically as to their loyalty to the nation of the Gurus. I call loyalty to the nation of the Gurus. The nation of the Gurus extended from Kanyakumari right upto Himalayas and on the right side from Lido Road on Burma side to Nagar Parkar in Saurashtra. This was where the Gurus moved about and preached at their will. And now, it should be for the Akali Dal to give proof of it. They should immediately come to the table and discuss the problem.

I admire the forbearance and the patience with which the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the Home Minister worked from here. Shri Charan Singh Ji, I do not agree with you when you say that you should have caught somebody from the gullet and done this and that. Incidentally, you have not put up a single recommendation worth the name. Well, you may mean everything well. I accept that. But what has been done by you? The forbearance, the steadiness and so and so forth with which the whole thing has been handled by the present Government is highly commendable. You cannot march right into the Golden Temple with your boots on and so on and so forth, with your power loaded machine-guns and so on and so forth and then expect that things will be very cool. I would advise against it. You

may have to do something else. You have to promote and devise something very different. Methods and measures are various with which our Government is controlling the issue and they are highly commendable and I stand for that. Whatever is to be done as a collective measure, this is for the House, this is for the Opposition leaders and our leaders to put their heads together across the table. If you have some kind of say and you have worked together with the Akalis, they were here with you, they were with you in Punjab and if you have some influence, and if you could very kindly bring them round on the table and discuss the things properly, if you could do that, I think I will be taking my hats off to you very very happily. With that I close my observations and I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me some time to speak on this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I vehemently protest against the absence of the Prime Minister in the House. Sir, we are seriously debating an issue, where our treasury bench Members want that the Opposition and the ruling party should work together. But I ask where is the leader of the House? Where is the dynamic leader? What is she doing? This is a national issue; this is a very important issue and you will agree with us that this question is concerned about the unity and integrity of the nation. But what is your response to it? Do you preach all these things to us, not to be practised by you? That is why I register my protest.

Sir, my second point is this. I expected something from my predecessor, who spoke just now. Well, it was almost a Sunday-school lecture preaching sermons and all that. You have never touched the issues.

Now, Sir, I want to know what is the opinion of the ruling Party regarding the demands of the Akalis? Can you say something on it? Do you agree or do you not agree? Before asking us to do something, I ask you what is the opinion of the Congress (I) both in Punjab and in Delhi regarding the demands of the Akalis? Are you all unified on it? Can you speak with

one voice? You cannot. Sir, what is the view of the Punjab Congress (I) regarding the Akali demands and on this movement? Are they not hopelessly divided? And when Punjab is facing danger, is it not a fact that some of them are here in Delhi to oust the Chief Minister? They are not concerned about the interest of the country, but are more interested in Office, chairs and loaves and fishes.

(Interruptions)

So, I would like to ask you a pointed question. It is not a sermon; it is not preaching. Sir, it is a matter of question and I ask the question as to what is the opinion of the Punjab Congress (I)? Are your leaders united? My second question is where are the Congress (I) supporters in Punjab?

(Interruptions)

Don't be agitated. I have evidence. Now, when in Amritsar...

AN HON. MEMBER : Come to the main issue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you worried?

The main issue is, unfortunately you are in power. That is the main issue. You are the creator of all this.

When in Amritsar, one procession was led by the RSS leader and they were shouting 'Hindi-Hindu-Hindustan', they were speaking for Tobacco smoking.

And there was another procession led by the Akali extremists : 'No smoking; no tobacco smoking in Amritsar'. Both these processions were led by the communalists; and where were the Congress (I) people? They were found in both the processions. *(Interruptions)* Yes, Sir; I would like to say : 'We condemn the murder of the DIG of Police', though I must say that the way the Police brutally dealt with the agitationists and killed 19 people—the House should have condemned it. But still no one has the right to kill the Police; but I would like to put a question to Mr. Sethi. Yesterday, your statement....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, he is provoking the extremists.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTHY : Mr. Sethi, I would like to ask you one question. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : He, was provoking the extremists.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTHY : Mr. Sethi yesterday said that the assailant, i.e. the culprit was in the Golden Temple. How did he come to this conclusion ? I would ask him—what is the description of the culprit ; have you interviewed the four escorts who were with the DIG ? Why did you alert the Police all over Punjab, if you knew that he was in the Golden Temple ? The question is that you promptly tried to link it only with Akalis to discredit them with a political purpose. If he was in the temple, you take action. But without interviewing the escorts, without giving any description about the criminal, you have said it.

The Chief Minister of Punjab—I do not know who is the astrologer whom he consulted, came to the conclusion that he was there. I would again like to emphasize this : we do not want religious institutions to be used by extremists, armed desperadoes and criminals. Religious institutions are for religious purposes. And the hand of law will definitely reach there, if necessary ; but why do you want the Opposition to say this ? Why can't you say this ? Mr. Sparrow, what do you want ?

Mr. Sparrow says that they do not want to go into the temple. The Police, with military boots, will not go.

It is very good to appease the people of Punjab ; but are you really honest to your purpose ? Do you want this to be told by the Opposition—and then you will enter the premises and say : 'We are holy people ; and the unholy Opposition people asked us to do this!. You want to kill two birds with one arrow. But this is dishonest and wrong politics. If you feel that way, you go. Don't depend on us.

But you cannot do that. The reason is simple : your sympathies are with the extremists.

AN HON. MEMBER : So also with you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTHY : Unfortunately, we are not involved ; and that is proved by the fact that you created the extremists to discredit the Akali leadership, because in Punjab you are facing a united movement, where the Akalis were also there. And just as in Assam and other places, you channelized the movement along communal lines. And Bhindranwale is your Frankenstein ; and now you are unable to control him. (*Interruptions*) They say India is a secular State. Yes ; the Constitution declares it so ; but are you secular ? There are people who say that Gurbani should be relayed from Jullundur.

Well, we do not support all the religious demands of the Akalis. But what about you ? Already, in India, you have been relaying on religious things. Well, in this House, Mr. Dhandapani will corroborate, in Andhra and Tamilnadu, every morning, the richest and the most powerful God is awakened by, you can say, *Suprabhatam*.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTHY : I do not say right or wrong. When the Sikhs demand that this should be relayed from Jullundur Radio... (*Interruptions*) What is God ? Every morning, He has to be offered sweets and songs so that he can rise from His sleep. I do not mind it. But the question is that you have been doing it and how can you do it in a secular State ? This is your understanding of secularism. They say, what is wrong in it ? There is something wrong in it. Tomorrow, the Muslims will say, "Every morning you are to relay something from Kuran." How will you resist it ? (*Interruptions*) Now the Sikhs are demanding that Gurubani should be relayed. So secular is the ruling party that they have accepted all the religious demands of the Sikhs. Why, What is your purpose ? Why have you done it ? But, so far as other democratic and political demands are concerned, you do not agree ;

and again, there were tripartite talks with the opposition parties which took place. All the differences were narrowed down regarding Ravi-Beas water, regarding territorial claims and the Chandigarh. It was the responsibility of the ruling party, particularly the Prime Minister to declare it. You did not do it. How do you treat the opposition? You invite them. You want that we should use our good offices and we did; and you know even the opposition parties of Haryana were consulted and they agreed regarding Ravi-Beas water and territorial claims. When this agreement was reached, you took a different course; you wanted to consult your own Chief Minister; and since he was undergoing an operation. . . (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in it ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I say, nothing wrong. You just handle this situation. Do you take things seriously? Once you reached an agreement with national leaders. When opposition parties in Haryana agreed, you waited because the Chief Minister had gone outside for an operation; and that is why, Punjab burnt until and unless the operation was completed successfully.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : That was the propaganda done by your party in the State. (Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : **

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : This is objectionable. I am on a point of order. He called him. **

AN HON. MEMBER : **

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It should be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Some of the people are demanding Khalistan and all that. The main issue is not Khalistan. There are some people

who are demanding Khalistan. That is also Dal Khalsa. There are people who are operating from outside—Shri Jagjit Singh Dhillon—American based.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Chauhan.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, no; he is also Mr. Dhillon—American based. Shri Ganga Singh Dhillon is American based. Shri Jagjit Singh is also U.K. based. They are operating undoubtedly. I agree with Mr. Charan Singh that foreign forces are interested in de-stabilising our country; and also all these things show that they are also interested in balkanisation of our country. They don't conceal their aim. You only go through the Press reports.

That is true. But it is not true that most of the majority of the Sikhs are extremists. It is not true, but decidedly, the Punjab people have certain democratic demands regarding Chandigarh. It was agreed upon that Chandigarh should go to Punjab and adequate financial assistance would be given to Haryana to build a capital of their own in any place in Haryana. Why has this not been implemented? Why is it that just before the Haryana Assembly election, the Prime Minister unilaterally declared her verdict regarding the use of waters? Why? Why is it that when this was referred to the Supreme Court, this was not done? I would draw your attention to one thing. How was this question of using of river waters in the South solved? Why is the same process not being applied in the case of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There, Congress Chief Ministers are there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would ask you this question. There are certain methods in the Constitution—Mr. Tewary, you should read it—there are certain methods in the Constitution,—for the resolution of the disputes regarding river waters, running through different States.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am so happy to learn that you believe in the Constitution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is not a question of believing ; it is a question of practising.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is not your Constitution ; it is the Indian Constitution.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The difference is that they believe, they do not practise ; we believe and we practise.

There are certain laws as to how the riparian States or the basin States can use the river waters. In the case of the Punjab you are not doing it. Who is responsible for all these things ? I would like to ask this. Why is it that the question of Chandigarh is not settled ? Why is it that the question of 114 villages of Fazilka and Abohar are not settled ? Why are they not being settled on the basis of language and contiguity ? Who is preventing you from settling all these problems ? The Akalis are not demanding Khalistan. They are only demanding more powers to the State Government. Well, we all support them. And exactly for that the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed. But I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the terms of reference have not been announced and that the other persons who will be on the Commission, their names have not been announced. You are killing time. Why are you killing time ? Is it only to hoodwink people ? There should be honesty of purpose. What is this ? What are actually the demands of the Akalis ? I have the Anandpur Sahib Resolution before me and also the 1977 resolution of the Akalis. They demanded that the monopoly houses should come under the public sector. They demanded that the industrial units whose assets are more than Rs. 1 crore should come under the public sector ; they demanded that the consumer goods industry should come under the public sector. We support their demands. These are democratic demands. We support them.

Now, you picture the whole of their demands, and you do not demarcate the extremists and the other demands. There are demands which concern all the Punjabi people not only the Sikhs.

I would even at this late stage appeal to the Government that they should invite the Akali leaders for talks. The more you delay, the more the extremists will gain control. The more you kill time, the more dangerous the extremists will become. Why is it that you are not inviting Mr. Longowal ? He has issued a statement that he was waiting for an invitation. Why are you not talking ? You are issuing statements that you are ready to talk. But you are not ready to talk. Why ? I have a suspicion that you are not interested in solving the problem.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are not interested in solving this problem.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No, Mr. Chakraborty, no. You are mistaken.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have a suspicion that they are against the solving this problem ; they want to utilise it for their purposes.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You are wrong.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just as in Assam, you want to keep the issue burning.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : You are totally wrong.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Now, unfortunately, under compelling circumstances we also supported the demand for elections. You have utilised the situation to your advantage.

In Punjab also the main aim of the ruling party is to crush the Akalis, their political rivals. That is why, they are using the extremists. That is why, in the name of negotiation, they kill time and do not implement...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On a point of order. He has been repeating that we are using extremists. This is absolutely wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order. You deny it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Even at this late stage, I would appeal to the ruling party—let wisdom dawn upon you—to invite the Akali leaders, have talks with them and if the differences are narrowed down, accept the just demands of the Punjabi people, not of the Sikhs or Hindus, because the danger is that because of the poison of communal propaganda the whole of Punjab is getting polarised on communal lines. And the way to treat it is not with bullets but to invite the sober sections, the saner elements, the democratic elements, understand their problems, arrive at a conclusion and implement it honestly. That is what this country demands of you. If you fail to fulfil it, you will be responsible for the shape of things to come.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Before I come to the subject, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences and sympathies to the members of the bereaved family of Sardar A.S. Atwal, Deputy Inspector of Police, Jullundur Range.

It is a very tragic incident that a police officer has been shot dead by a Sikh young extremist. It is more than a tragedy because the victim has been shot dead in the holy place and the assailant took refuge in the same Golden Temple. It is unfortunate that the holy place is used for harbouring murderers and anti-social elements. The demand of Akali Dal that Amritsar should be made as a Vatican city loses its credibility by the act of violence. If anti-social activities are allowed to be carried on there and if people like the DIG of Police are being killed, then it cannot be a holy city but an unholy city.

I listened to the speeches of Chaudhari Charan Singh, a senior leader in the opposition and others, very patiently. They were accusing the leadership for each and everything. Here I am reminded of a small story. It is a very interesting story. There were two kings—King Mahendra and King Rajendra. King Mahendra was a very good man. He was interested in solving the problem of the people. He was interested in the welfare of the people. But his neighbour king was more worried about grabbing the territory of King Mahendra.

So, for every happening, he used to blame King Mahendra. One day when he was very busy reading something, he received a telephone call from a lady doctor breaking the news to him that his wife became pregnant. Then, immediately he said that that was because of King Mahendra. That is the fear complex in the minds of the leaders of all the political parties here. They want to accuse our leader and Congress Party for everything. At the same time, they are not prepared to appreciate the genuine steps taken by this Government to solve the problem.

I would like to point out here that the demands of the Akalis are not the Popular demands. Having failed in the Assembly elections, they have resorted to this criminal activity. I would like to point out how many seats they were able to capture in the Assembly elections :

Congress (I)	.....	66
Akalis	....	37
CPI	....	7
CPM	....	4
BJP	....	1

So, the demands of Akalis are not popular demands. Having failed in the ballot, they have resorted to bullet. Therefore, the Government should be very vigilant and they should take serious action against any violence resorted to by the Akalis or by any other extremist.

17.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

52 per cent of the Sikhs cannot demand a separate State, a separate country. 48 per cent of the Hindus are also there. I would like to recall the preachings of ten Gurus. Each and every Sikh family has a Hindu. I understand, one of the ten Gurus of Sikhs has preached that each Hindu should donate a Hindu boy or a girl to a Sikh family and the Sikhs should adopt a Hindu as their own son or daughter. That is the brotherhood the Gurus preached, that is the unity they wanted. I can assure you, there

is not even a single family who can claim themselves as 100 per cent Sikh. Hindus and Sikhs are combined, they are part and parcel of that particular State and, therefore, if you take any lenient step in considering the demands of the Akalis, then my AIDMK brothers and DMK brothers are waiting for an opportunity in Tamil Nadu to ask for Dravidstan, Telangana affair will creep in. . . . (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anbarasu, they have already given up the demand for Dravidstan.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Thanks a lot. My apprehension is that they should not be reviving it, they should not have an opportunity to do like this. Therefore, whatever may be the case, after committing so many offences, they should not be allowed to hide themselves in the religious places. Tomorrow I can also commit an offence and I can take assylum in my own constituency in the temple of Kanchi Kamakshi. Therefore, the Government should come forward with strong measures to raid the religious homes, however sacred they may be. Maybe a Sikh temple, maybe a mosque or may be a Hindu temple, the Government should not hesitate.

One of the demands of Akalis is about Indian Gurdwara Act. If this demand is also conceded, then it is nothing but opening the Pandora's Box. The Hindus will also then ask for their own Act, Muslims will come forward, Christians will also demand. Therefore, in the interest of national integration, you should not consider even this demand also.

I really appreciate the steps taken by the Home Minister in having a continuous dialogue with the Akali leaders and the genuine efforts to solve the problem. I know many of the religious demands have been accepted and even about the sharing of waters, the Prime Minister was very kind enough to recently make an announcement that 58 per cent of the water will go to Punjab and 42 per cent to Haryana. After knowing all this, I do not know how our Opposition friends come forward to accuse the leadership, to accuse the Government of not taking

interest in solving the problems of this nature.

Therefore, this problem is a very delicate one and I really appreciate the attitude taken by the Government, but my appeal would be that you should be very strong to deal with specially the criminals. Our Prime Minister has shown monumental patience. Even in Assam we have seen the genocide, mass killings, arson, looting and what not. Even when a very unhappy incident took place, our Prime Minister stood like a rock, she never got excited or emotional, but she only wept, and she was really interested in solving the problem rather than controlling it. Therefore, to solve such a sensational issue you should be very courteous and without injuring any section of the society, their problem should be solved.

I would like to appeal to the Sikh people. They are known for their heroic deeds. They have created history by defending our borders, by taking part in the political struggle, by fighting during our freedom struggle and they are known for their valour and wisdom. They are flourishing throughout the country and we cannot confine them to a particular place. We know that our honourable President, Giani Zail Singh, is occupying the highest position in India and here, we can say that our own Lok Sabha Secretary, Mr. Rikhy, is also occupying a good position. (Interruptions). There is nothing to be laughed at. That is how they are occupying very good positions. (Interruptions). Our Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, is also there.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can say, 'many are there' instead of giving their names.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I can mention a number of Sikhs who are occupying good positions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have taken permission to mention the names.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Therefore, I

appeal to my Sikh friends to search their hearts. Let them come to realities. Let them not confine themselves to a particular area. They should come forward to solve the problem giving a good impression in the interests of the nation and in the interests of national integration.

AN HON. MEMBER : Thanks to Indira Gandhi.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Mrs. Indira Gandhi is very correct. (*Interruptions*). Here I would like to point out that she had very successfully conducted the NAM Conference and the prestige of our country has gone very high in the eyes of the world. But our Akali friends have chosen to demonstrate near the UNO. After all, this is the problem which can be solved within our country. There are different forums for this and the problem can be solved very easily. But unfortunately they have taken this problem outside and they have demonstrated before the UNO. Therefore, I would appeal to those friends to resume negotiations. Our honourable Home Minister has already said that the doors are open and therefore, at any time they can resume negotiations and the problem can be solved very easily.

Sir, I would like to point out here—this is the second time I am pointing out—that our Prime Minister has rightly said :

“The hood of the cobra is spread and the humankind is watching with frozen fear with hope against hope that it will not strike.”

She said this referring to the nuclear war in her Key Note Address at the NAM Conference.

I would like to remind our Prime Minister that the cobra outside is not so dangerous as the cobras inside our country,** we should be more careful about these cobras. Let us join together, work together.

AN HON. MEMBER : **may be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go

through the record. Mr. Anbarasu, please restrict yourself. You must use words in a dignified manner. Your name is Anbarasu which means a kind man.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Is cobra unparliamentary ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said, something else. That is why I have said that I will go through the record. I never said it is unparliamentary. In what context it has been used, I must go through the record. And then I will do the needful. Chair will always be impartial. You need not worry.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : You must investigate whether cobra is there or not.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I would like to make sincere appeal to my friends—let us work together, to take out the teeth of the cobra if not the venom.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 25 अप्रैल के दिन 11 बजे पुलिस के एक डी० आई० जी०, श्री अवतार सिंह अटवाल, की स्वर्ण मंदिर के दरवाजे पर अमृतसर में किसी अज्ञात व्यक्ति, जैसा कि बताया जाता है कि वे सिख थे, द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई। इसके पहले भी इस तरह की अनेक घटनायें घटी हैं। लाल जगतनारायण की हत्या से लेकर निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या के बाद और अब श्री अवतार सिंह अटवाल की हत्या को लेकर काफी घटनायें घट चुकी हैं, जो कि सी के लगभग हैं। इसके संग-संग बम विस्फोट की भी घटनायें घटी हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि पंजाब में विधि-व्यवस्था की स्थिति लगातार बिगड़ती जा रही है। विधि-व्यवस्था पंजाब की सरकार के काबू के बाहर हो गई है। पंजाब में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा होने के कारण क्या है, इसमें हम लोगों को जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, Members from each party and the

ruling party are speaking. I want to know the sense of the House, how much time each Member should take ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Ten minutes.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : Fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Let it be between ten and fifteen minutes. We fix it at twelve minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : You gave fifty minutes to Choudhary Charan Singh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right, it will not be fair on my part to restrict the time now, when we have allowed other speakers to speak for more time. You may leave it to the Chair. We have got to restrict the time. We must be lenient as we have been lenient to other speakers. Therefore, I do not want to restrict the time. I would request, as fifteen minutes is quite reasonable, therefore, each speaker will hereafter, not speak for more than fifteen minutes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Even the time of 15 minutes should not be restricted, in any case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if the time is restricted to 15 minutes for every speaker, it will go up to 9 O'clock. We have got to restrict the time. Even our life is restricted. At least after 100 years of life, we have to die. We have got to restrict the time. Then, the Minister will have to reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : At least, the time of 15 minutes should not be restricted, in any case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No hon. Member will take more than 15 minutes.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : Sir, 5-minutes time is already lost. You please see the watch. My time should be counted afresh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : You may kindly give an indication as to when the Home Minister will be able to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One request is that the hon. Members must be present when the Minister replies. I am prepared to sit even up to 12 O'clock mid-night. But when the Home Minister replies to the debate, it is very horrible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Then, the Prime Minister should also be present at that time. Why are Members only present ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. We are going to give 15 minutes maximum to every speaker. According to the schedule, I think, the Home Minister will have to reply at 8.30 p.m. or 9.00 p.m. Even if I allow all those speakers, it will go up to 9 O'clock and if by that time hon. Members do not conclude, I will call the Home Minister.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : No, Sir. That is not the point.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot question my ruling.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are spoiling the situation. I am only helping you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I had already suggested that the motion should be taken up at 12 Noon. Everybody feels that this is a very wrong time—4 O'clock.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This is the decision of all the Parties. It has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I am a member of that Committee. But I was

never called for the meeting of the BAC. He was also a Member. He was also not called.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the position. Mr. Mandal, your time starts just now. You have got to finish by 6-15 p.m.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह कह रहा था कि 25 अप्रैल के 11 बजे स्वर्ण मन्दिर के दरवाजे पर पुलिस के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की हत्या हुई। उसके पहले बलबीर सिंह संधु का एक बयान या यह कहना चाहिए कि एक इन्टरव्यू आया, उसके पहले इस तरह की कितनी घटनायें हुई, लाला जगतनारायण की हत्या हुई, दूसरी घटनायें हुई, यह जो बिगाड़ विधि-व्यवस्था में पंजाब में लगातार पैदा हो रहा है और सरकार उस पर काबू पाने में लगातार विफल होती जा रही है—इस पर हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

18 hrs.

महोदय, इससे बड़ी चीज़ और क्या हो सकती है—अपने को नेशनल काउन्सिल आफ़ खालिस्तान का जैनेरल सैक्रेटरी कहने वाला बलबीर सिंह संधु बयान देता है, अखबार वालों को इन्टरव्यू देता है, देसी और विदेशी पत्रकारों से मिलता है, अपना सारा कामकाज वहाँ से चलाता है, आफिस चलाता है और यह सरकार उसको रोकने में सर्वथा विफल रही है, विफल हो चुकी है।

इससे बड़ी घटना संसार में और क्या हो सकती है। दुनिया के इतिहास में कोई ऐसी घटना बता दें मंत्री जी अपना जबाब देते वक्त कि देश का एक राष्ट्रद्रोही और उस संगठन का आदमी जो अनलाफ़ुल करार कर दिया गया है, वह आदमी आपरेट करे उसी देश की धरती से और लगातार आपरेट करता चला जाए और उसको गिरफ़्तार नहीं किया जाता। ऐसी कोई

नज़ीर मन्त्री जी बताएं। इसी तरह से मैंने बतलाया है कि यह सारी घटना जो पंजाब में हो रही है, तो पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में अब कोई शक व श्रुबाह नहीं है कि सरकार बिलकुल विफल हो चुकी है। क्या कारण हैं इसके? यहाँ बहुत सारे कारण गिनाए गए हैं और सरकार की ओर से और उस पक्ष की ओर से कुछ कारण गिनाए जाएंगे, जिनमें यह कहा जाएगा कि वहाँ जो उग्रवादी, आतंकवादी और अतिवादी तत्व हैं, ताकतें हैं, उनकी वजह से ये सारी घटनायें होती हैं और सकार इसलिए विफल हो रही है काबू पाने में क्योंकि उनको सेंक्चुरी मिलती है, शरणस्थल मिलता है धार्मिक स्थानों में। इस तरह से सरकार कह सकती है और शायद गृह मंत्री जी यही कहेंगे लेकिन क्या इस तरह का तर्क दिया जा सकता है और यदि सरकार ऐसा तर्क देती है तो जैसा माननीय चरणसिंह जी ने कहा है कि सरकार को इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिए। सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है यदि सरकार का तर्क यह है कि कुछ लोग इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं और सरकार उनको काबू में करने के लिए इसलिए विफल है क्योंकि उनको धार्मिक स्थानों में शरण मिलती है। तो फिर सरकार के रहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

यह भी कहा जाएगा कि अकाली आन्दोलन की वजह से इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। महोदय, इस देश में आन्दोलन करने का राजनीतिक दलों को अधिकार है। यह हमारा संवैधानिक अधिकार है लेकिन इसमें शर्त सिर्फ यह है कि यह जनतांत्रिक होना चाहिए और शांतिपूर्ण होना चाहिए। आंदोलन जनतांत्रिक और शांतिपूर्ण हो, यही एक शर्त है और आन्दोलन करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। यदि हिंसा की बात कही जाती है, तो सरकार की ओर से जो हिंसा होती है, उसका जबाब क्या है मंत्री जी के पास। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जब अकालियों का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और उन्होंने मार्च किया तो मैं भी उसे देखने के लिए गया था। जो सत्या-

ग्रही थे, उनको बहादुरगढ़ की पुरानी जेल में रखा गया और वहां पर अकाली सत्याग्रहियों की क्या दुर्गति हुई, इसके बारे में नाडार साहब ने इस सदन में बताया था। उनके साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा था, उसकी चर्चा उन्होंने यहां की थी। क्या सत्याग्रही क्रिमिनल्स हैं? उनके साथ क्रिमिनल्स जैसा व्यवहार क्यों किया गया। अगर सरकार चाहती है कि हिंसा की, कत्ल की और खून की राजनीति न हो, तो यह आवश्यक है कि जो शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ सद्व्यवहार हो। जो रास्ता-रोको आन्दोलन हुआ था, उसके साथ सरकार का क्या रख रहा। यही सरकार रास्ता-रोको आन्दोलन दूसरी जगहों पर चलाती है। अगरतला में रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग, इस सरकार के लोग रास्ता-रोको आंदोलन करते हैं और अगर यहां रास्ता-रोको आंदोलन का ऐलान होता है, तो उसके पहले हम लोगों को खबर है, सूचना है कि श्री दरबारा सिंह, जो वहां के मुख्यमंत्री हैं, उन्होंने ऐलान किया शूट एट साइट का। क्या यह प्रोवोकेशन नहीं है और यदि यह प्रोवोकेशन नहीं है, तो गोलीबारी हुई नहीं, हत्याकांड हुआ नहीं, उसके पहले से बचाव की तैयारी इसे नहीं कहा जाएगा। इस तरह से ये लगातार घटनाएं हो रही हैं कि जो शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से, कान्सटीट्यूशन मेथड्स से, डेमोक्रेटिक मेथड से जो आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ कड़े से कड़ा व्यवहार हो। सरकारी हिंसा क्या हिंसा नहीं है और क्या इस तरह के कामों से सरकार हिंसा को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहती है। यह सरकार कहती है कि शरण-स्थलों में ऐसे लोग हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है और दरबारा सिंह जी ने भी कहा है कि वे इस बात को पहले से जानते हैं। अपने बयानों में उन्होंने यह कहा है।

मुख्य मंत्री पंजाब तो जानते थे। वे पहले से कहते थे कि क्रिमिनल्स का वह गुरुद्वारा शरण स्थल बना हुआ है। अब ये कहते हैं कि कत्ल करने वाला आदमी टेम्बल से निकल कर आया और उसी की ओर भागा जिसको कि मंत्री जी इसका शरण स्थल बताते हैं। महोदय, क्या गृह

मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि क्या उस आदमी को पुलिस आइडेन्टिफाई करती है? क्या वह उसका पूरा हुलिया देने को तैयार हैं?

महोदय, दोनों ही बातें कही जाती हैं। जो अकाली दल के लोग हैं, एस० जी० पी० सी० के लोग हैं वे इस बात से इन्कार करते हैं। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि गृह मंत्री जी का कहना सही नहीं है और एस० जी० पी० सी० के लोगों का कहना सही है या गलत है। लेकिन बिना तहकीकात किये गृह मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसका क्या कारण है? गृह मंत्री जी इस बात को पहले से जानते थे फिर क्या कारण है कि उस पुलिस अफसर को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिली? अगर गृह मंत्री जी के पास कोई लिस्ट है जिसमें कि यह लिखा है कि किन किन लोगों को मारना है तो फिर गृह मंत्री जी को मालूम होने पर भी उन्होंने अपने वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी को बचाने के लिए क्या किया? यह मेरा प्रश्न गृह मंत्री जी से है। यदि ऐसी कोई सूची है जो आपकी जानकारी में है और आप कहते हैं कि उसी के अनुसार उनकी हत्या हुई तो आप उस पुलिस आफिसर को प्रोटेक्शन देने में क्यों विफल रहे?

महोदय, माना कि यह गुरुद्वारा है, इसमें पुलिस नहीं जाती। लेकिन क्या इनकी इन्टेलिजेंस के लोग भी वहां नहीं जाते होंगे? इनकी इन्टेलिजेंस के लोग जाते होंगे। फिर इनको इस बात की जानकारी क्यों नहीं है कि वहां कौन-कौन लोग हैं जो कि क्रिमिनल्स हैं, एन्टी सोशल एनीमेंट्स हैं? अगर इनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि इनका इन्टेलिजेंस भी फेल हो गया है। अगर यह फेल हो गया है तो सरकार को अपनी विफलता को भी बताना चाहिए।

एस० जी० पी० सी० के अधिकारियों ने इनको कई बार कहा कि अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ क्रिमिनल्स हैं तो उनकी हमें सूची दीजिए। आपने उनकी सूची उनको क्यों नहीं दी?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कई बार उनको लिख चुके हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह नहीं दे रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी, इन सब बातों के बावजूद ये यह बात कहते हैं। इससे क्या पता चलता है? इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि सरकार पूर्ण रूप से विधि-व्यवस्था कायम करने में विफल रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि, जैसा कि श्री चक्रवर्ती साहब ने कहा, यदि यह सत्य है कि यह एकसट्रीमिस्ट्स लोगों का काम है तो इन एकसट्रीमिस्ट्स लोगों को संरक्षण कौन दे रहा है। क्या लोंगोवाल और एस० जी० पी० सी० के लोग संरक्षण दे रहे हैं? यह आप लोग हैं, रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग हैं जो कि संरक्षण दे रहे हैं। इसका कारण मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। अभी तक उन्हीं को महत्व दिया जा रहा है जो कि एकसट्रीमिस्ट्स बताये जाते हैं। जितनी भी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनके लिए जो भी अधिकारी मिलने गये हैं, वे उतनी देर लोंगोवाल से बात नहीं करते जितनी देर या उस से भी अधिक देर भिडरावाला से बात करते हैं। कौन महत्व दे रहा है? यह बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है और गृह मंत्री जी को इसका जवाब देना चाहिए कि इसका क्या कारण है?

महोदय, जो स्थिति पंजाब की हो गई है, उसका जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है वह है विधि-व्यवस्था के बिगाड़ का। मुख्य प्रश्न यही है कि विधि-व्यवस्था बिगाड़ गई है।

विधि-व्यवस्था बिगाड़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण कांग्रेस आई के अंदर का द्वंद्व है। इस लिए यह ठीक है जैसा कि चौधरी साहब कह रहे थे कि मुख्य मंत्री कुछ भी करने में अक्षम हैं। मुख्यमंत्री विधि व्यवस्था कायम रखने में स्वतंत्र नहीं हैं। दिल्ली वाले वहाँ हुकम चला रहे हैं, मुख्यमंत्री नहीं चला रहे हैं। मुख्यमंत्री में अब विधि व्यवस्था कायम रखने का दम नहीं रह गया है। दरबारा सिंह का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं रह गया है। आप देख लीजिए। तीन चार दिन पहले

जो घटना घटी है। राजीव गांधी वहाँ गए और वहाँ के लोग वहाँ आए, उसको देख लीजिए। यह पंजाब की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश की बात है। पूरी जगह अस्थिरता और अनिश्चितता पैदा की जा रही है। इस बात का जवाब दीजिए। आज जो पंजाब की स्थिति है उसमें रूलिंग पार्टी का क्या यही फर्ज रह गया है कि आपस में मार करे। इस बात का जवाब दीजिए। दरबारा सिंह स्थिति को नहीं संभाल पाएंगे।

दरबारा सिंह जी ने कई बार बयान दिए और कहा कि हम स्थिति पर काबू पा लेंगे। इन लोगों को हम समाप्त कर देंगे। लेकिन क्या हुआ? इसके पहले भी उन्होंने कई कदम उठाये थे। उन्होंने कदम उठाया कि हम सबसे हथियार ले लेंगे। फिर गोल्डन टैंपल के चारों तरफ नाके बंदी कर दी। लेकिन उनका कोई भी आदेश 24 घंटे से ज्यादा नहीं चला। आदेश उठा लिया गया। मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या कारण है? मुख्य-मंत्री के बस की बात नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें।

विधि व्यवस्था के बिगाड़ने में सारी चीजें कंट्रीब्यूट कर रही हैं और सरकार तमाशबीन बनी हुई है। इस स्थिति को संभालने का क्या उपाय है। यह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है। इसका क्या निदान है? मेरी समझ से सबसे पहला निदान यह है कि रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग अपने ऊपर जप्त करें। दूसरों को उपदेश देते हैं कि राजनीतिक लाभ न उठायें लेकिन स्वयं हर बात में राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से वे किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकेंगे।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : यह बिलकुल गलत है।

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल : मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। जब अकाली दल के लोग राजनीतिक

और धार्मिक मांगों को साथ-साथ उठा रहे थे— उस वक्त विरोधी पक्ष के लोग अपील कर रहे थे कि इन दोनों मांगों को एक साथ मत लीजिए। लेकिन इन्दिरा सरकार ने क्या किया? सरकार ने यह कहा कि पैकेज डील होगा। आज से तीन महीने पहले गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि धार्मिक मांगों से हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हम उनके साथ हैं। फिर उस वक्त क्यों नहीं माना गया। उस वक्त इसलिए नहीं माना गया कि हम सारी मांगों को एक साथ हल करेंगे। जब फरवरी महीने में इनकी वार्ता टूट गई तो शीशगंज गुरुद्वारे में जाकर धार्मिक मांगें मानने का ऐलान कर दिया। पार्लियामेंट में नहीं किया।

पार्लियामेंट की बजाय रकाबगंज गुरुद्वारे में ऐलान हुआ। सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि इस पंजाब की घटना से खिलवाड़ न किया जाए क्योंकि यह स्थिति बहुत ही विस्फोटक है। यह अलगाववाद और संप्रदायवाद की प्रवृत्ति है। यह देश के लिए खतरनाक है इसलिए इसको राजनीति से दूर रखा जाए। सरकार से मांग कहूंगा कि एक तरफ तो मजबूती से ऐसे अराजक तत्वों से निपटे जो अराजकता फैला रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ बातचीत के दरवाजे बंद नहीं करने चाहिए। सभी से इसमें मदद लेनी चाहिए। एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। बातचीत तो करीब-करीब हो चुकी थी। कोई बहुत ज्यादा फर्क नहीं रह गया था। लेकिन, पता नहीं सरकार ने क्यों बातचीत तोड़ दी? यह सरकार ही बता सकती है। अगर सरकार लोगोवाल से या अकालियों से पंजाब की स्थिति पर बातचीत नहीं करती है तो सुधार होना बहुत ही मुश्किल है। इसलिए, मैं सरकार से जोरदार मांग करता हूँ कि कोई लाभ उठाने की नीयत न रखें। इस मामले को हल करने के लिए विरोध पक्ष के और अकाली पक्ष के लोगों को बुलाया जाए। चंडीगढ़ के मामले में अवार्ड हो चुका है। उसका आँनर किया जाए। हरियाणा को उसके एवज में पैसे दिए जाएं। जहाँ तक अबोहर, फ़ाजिलका और

दूसरे गांवों का सवाल है, उनके लिए एक कमीशन बनाया जाए। वह एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर अपना फैसला दे। इसी तरह पानी का मसला, जिसके बारे में एग्रीमेंट रह गया था उसको भी इस कमीशन को रेफर किया जा सकता है। इन्टरीम अवार्ड देने के लिए उसे कहा जा सकता है। इसमें कोई हिच नहीं होगी।

मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि समय बहुत कम है। समय को यदि इसी तरह हाथ से निकलने दिया और कोई समझौता नहीं किया तो जो स्थिति होगी उसके लिए आप और हम सभी मिलकर पछतायेंगे।

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN (Dharwad South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise here to oppose the adjournment motion moved by the opposition Member to discuss failure of the Government in meeting the situation in Punjab State.

At the outset, I would like to mention that I am of the view that the Government have been taking steps to pacify the agitating people of Punjab and to restore normalcy in the whole of the State, but unfortunately, they have not been successful so far.

The killing of police officer of the status of a DIG may not be a surprise to the Punjabis there, because some reports had appeared in the Press a week back that a decision was taken in the Akali meet to punish those Police Officers who arrested some people, who killed some people in the Rasta Roko Programme.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : It was not in the Akali meeting.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : That is my information. I am subject to correction.

And, Sir, the meeting was held on the Baisakhi day.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY : An auspicious day.

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Yes, an auspicious

day. Volunteers amounting to 30 thousand people gathered in the Amritsar temple and took a vow to sacrifice anything, even their lives, to secure independence for Punjab and to kill those persons who came in their way. That was in the press also. I will just quote extracts of what appeared in the Press :

“In Punjab, some Police Officers are marked for killing. According to Akali sources, the policemen responsible for the death of volunteers who participated in the Rasta Roko Agitation on April 4, would be killed in future confrontations. And with Shahid Jatha, the future course indicates, it would be a blood for blood. Volunteers of its ‘Hit Squad’ are sure to precipitate violence.

“On April 14, Baisakhi Day, thousands of Armed Akali volunteers took a solemn vow to remain in constant preparedness for doing anything for the Akali Dal, including an armed struggle, if necessary.

Thirty thousand volunteers took pledge administered by the Akali Dal Chief, Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal. And all other branches of the Akali Dal and the youth wings participated in it. Pamphlets were distributed by Babbar Khalsa Dal, in which it was stated that nothing less than Khalistan would satisfy the agitation of the Sikhs. The Sikhs were exhorted to take up arms against the Government to get their object fulfilled.”

This has appeared in the Press and this has taken place in Punjab.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which paper is this ?

SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : It is an extract from the WEEKEND magazine. It must have appeared in other magazines also.

Sir, with this information, I don't think Punjabis are shocked at the killing of the Police Officer there and many others may

follow. Such is the situation in Punjab now.

Sir, I expected all the people, irrespective of the Parties, would find a solution for this. This is not a party question. This is a national question. This is a question of the integrity of the nation. But I am sorry that even a leader like Choudhary Charan Singh sought only to find out loopholes or the defects in our Party leaders rather than to put forth a viable solution or giving a practical suggestion. He went on stating about the history of the Indian National Congress and how our people acted before Independence and after Independence, how the All India Congress organisation colluded with other communal organisations to win some elections and all those things. Well, some of us are not happy over certain matters. But this is not an occasion for all this. Now Punjab is burning and we are pointing out the defects of the All India Congress Committee and the Government leaders and those who did commit mistakes. Sir, mistakes might have been committed. Mistakes have been committed by all. Even Choudhary Charan Singh is no exception. What did he do in the election campaign in 1977 ? They colluded with all communal elements, both Muslim and Hindu communal elements. They won the elections at that time with the help of communal elements. They also ruled for two years. People have not forgotten it. We are not to learn this lesson from them.

Instead of talking on these lines, I would like to appeal to people on that side to cut across party lines, to stand united and suggest concrete measures i.e. as to how to meet the situation, how to improve the situation in Punjab and how to persuade these 30,000 youths who have taken this oath. I do not say that all Punjabis are like these youths. Some youths may be of that view. And some foreign elements may be encouraging these elements. Some foreign countries are out to do such a kind of mischief. But such young elements may be few in number. I do not think the whole of Punjabis are like that, or are asking for Khalistan. I would request all the Opposition leaders also to find a solution.

The former State Home Minister, Mr. Dhaniklal Mondal has also suggested that the Opposition will cooperate in solving this problem. I would request the Home Minister to take the good offices of all the political parties and find out a solution. I also agree, with regard to the religious demands which were unilaterally accepted, that it should not have been done. There should have been a package deal relating to all demands. And they could have tried for a compromise. Instead of doing that, we have committed some mistake, which should be corrected, and I would request the Home Minister, Prime Minister and other leaders here to take the Opposition leaders into confidence—because this is a national problem—and try to bring about a solution and understanding, so that they would give up this Khalistan movement and live like brothers, as before. It is not a question of Khalistan alone. There will be many more later, and it will start the process of disintegration of the country. I would appeal to the people here not to talk on party lines, but to find out a viable solution to the problem.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir : Though a Motion of Adjournment is not the best way of discussing a national tragedy, yet through you, Sir, I must thank the hon. Speaker for having at last for the first time during his tenure, strained the rules to accommodate an Opposition demand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I correct you ? This is the second time.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : My gratitude is, therefore, greater.

Speaking for myself and for this my friends in the Opposition, my own colleagues will pardon me as I propose to strike a somewhat different note. If the purpose of this Motion is to suggest that there has been a failure of the Government of India to ensure that religious places like Golden Temple, Amritsar etc. are not used in a manner to aggravate the law and order situation, in all conscience, I cannot convict this Government of the charge.

I am not here to suggest that the tragedy

which we are discussing, viz. the unfortunate murder, is the direct result of any failure, constitutional or legal, on the part of this Government.

Sir, I go further. Adjournment Motions, when passed, have two implications : one is the implication that it is a censure of the Government.

I do not propose to censure the government because I believe that there is no case to censure the government as government. But there is another implication of passing the adjournment motion : that is it is evidence of the serious view which the majority of the Floor takes regarding the matter. It is in this sense that I propose to support this adjournment motion; and I appeal to hon. Members on the Treasury Benches in this spirit to pass a unanimous resolution, because there is no doubt that the Punjab tragedy requires to be very seriously considered by every section of the House.

Gen. Sparrow stated that speeches are being delivered by members of the opposition without suggesting any solution of the problem. I wish to start my address by suggesting five principles which must be applied before any solution of this tragedy can be found. In my opinion, it will be the blackest day for India, it will be the blackest day for Hindus as well as Sikhs if this spirit of hostility which has already come about accentuates itself and Hindus and Sikhs become enemies or there is a parting of ways. This problem can neither be solved by surrender to anarchy nor it can be solved, as Shri Charan Singh suggested, by literal, vigorous and ruthless enforcement of the law. Love, more love and still more love is the solution of the Punjab problem. The third principle is that there is an urgent necessity of solving the issues which have brought about this situation in Punjab. I am not one of those who believe that the Sikhs' demands, whether religious or political are demands which can be pooked-pooked or dismissed out of hand. These demands must be seriously investigated and an attempt must be made to deal with them squarely. But one thing I must concede that the demand for a Sikh State is not a demand of the Sikh community ;

those who have, time and again, talked about a Sikh State do not represent the Sikh community; they are not even a minority of the Sikh community; they are not even an insignificant minority of the Sikh community; they are insignificant individuals whom we have converted into heroes by publicity and other unfortunate acts of commission and omission which I do not wish to refer to because I believe that this problem can be solved not by harsh words but by compassion and love.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : I am happy about it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The fourth principle which must be borne in mind is that a strong and united Punjab is a must for the security and defence of India; and no sacrifice is too great to achieve this end. I am prepared to go further and say that when a dispute arises between a big brother and a young brother, perhaps some sacrifice will have to be made by the big brother to satisfy even playful demands of the young brother. I want to remind the House and my Sikh friends of a Sikh prescription which must be applied to this Sikh problem. When the great Guru of the Sikhs was faced with the problem of survival of the very *Panth*, the solution that he forged was that the purest Sikh must sacrifice himself and the purest Sikh can only be the Guru of the Sikhs and the Guru sacrificed himself. We need a few people in this country; maybe one, maybe two, maybe three who are prepared to sacrifice themselves for love and affection. Go to Punjab.

Sit there, Sir, and apply the soothing honey of love and affection on the smarting wounds which the people of Punjab have started inflicting upon one another.

A cold blooded murder, of any one, the humblest, the meanest is at all times and in all circumstances a crime, grave as well as foul. In this case the victim of this crime was a high officer of the Police. He represented the authority of the State and majesty of the law. And, the bullet that shot down Mr. Atwal was not a bullet that merely ended the mortal life of a human being; it brought down the whole edifice of law and order and brought down the very structure

of civilised existence in this country. The gentleman who was killed offered no provocation to anyone. He was doing his duty; he was doing his duty under the law. The gentleman seemed to have an extraordinary character considering that he was a Police officer; he showed compassion, he showed piety, he showed religious fervour and he showed respect and reverence not only for his own religion but the religion of one who finally shot him down. He emerged from a temple and was carrying the *Karaprasad* in his hand, which is supposed to be the blessings of the Gurus, and which is supposed to be a sign of protection by the 'Wahaguru' and I say that he who gunned him down attacked the sanctity of the Sikh faiths. He offered affront to all the eleven Gurus of the Sikhs and defiled the holiest spot in all Sikhdom.

Sir, I am a Sikh, though I do not look one, but I am a Sikh.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Is that so ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : But I am a Hindu at the same time and I do not see any moral, philosophical, intellectual or religious contradiction in my being both a Sikh and a Hindu at the same time, and—pardon my striking a personal note—my morning prayer every day is the *Japji Sahib*. I am a reverential visitor to the Golden Temple. I enjoy the atmosphere of sanctity that prevails in that wonderful place and I confess, to an emotional upliftment induced by the *Gurbani* which is rendered into devotional soulful music at that wonderful place. Therefore, I cannot believe that my reaction to this foul murder and crime or my sensitivity to this issue can be any different from the reaction and sensitivity of the overwhelming majority practically of my Sikh brothers and Sikh sisters, whether old or young, or other-wise. But I am free to say this, that when I close my eyes and begin to imagine that hideous scene of an innocent Sikh lying at the threshold of the Temple with the *Karaprasad* strewn on the ground, together with an innocent little child killed in the process, while the evil assassin is strutting about with his hideous bloody weapon, inside the four walls of the Temple, I ask myself a question—that—'Is

It for this that Guru Nanak established this faith so that people misunderstand and misinterpret his faith and indulge in cowardly acts like this, I am sure that Guru Nanak would consider that today his faith has been distorted out of shape. Did Guru Ramdas build this temple to provide a sanctuary and a permanent sanctuary at that for criminals? And Sir, did two Gurus, Guru Arjun Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur, lay down their lives merely to teach their followers not to lay down their own lives but to take the lives of others?

Did not the Guru sacrifice his own children, his own *rajkumars*? Did he do that to teach his followers to take the life of an innocent child of another innocent man, who has been killed in this unfortunate shooting? But, Sir, to me it is a matter of tremendous satisfaction at the same time that the most important Sikh leaders, Sant Harcharan Singh, Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Shri Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Shri Sukhjinder Singh, have all condemned this foul murder and they have condemned it in no uncertain terms as opposed to the teaching of the Sikh religion. This revives my spirit. This gives me a new confidence and a new pride in my being a Sikh and a Hindu at the same time. This convinces me that the heart of the Sikhs is in the right place and that the Sikhs will do nothing which shall blacken either the history of their faith or the glorious history of the sacrifices which they have made from time to time. Sir, I am now asking a pertinent question. The Home Minister said yesterday that every demand of the Sikhs had practically been conceded. The religious demands have already been met. The water dispute was near solution but somehow the talks broke off. For Centre-State relations, there is a Commission presided over by a Sikh ex-Judge. All this is true. But has the Home Minister ever sat in solitude to do introspection as to why is it that the problem still persists in spite of what he says he has done? The analysis of the problem is Marxist—my Communist friends here will pardon me because Marx is nobody's monopoly—that the Sikhs have legitimate economic grievances which require to be met. It is the dishonest politicians who have converted their economic grievances into political and religious grievances.

First and the foremost, we must ponder over the proud position of the Sikhs which they, once upon a time, enjoyed as members of India's Armed Forces. The position they occupied before the first World War which they continued to occupy, today has gone by the board. Under political pulls and pressures, the Sikh does not find himself any longer in that position of pre-eminence, which he enjoyed in the Indian Army. The Sikh is beginning to feel that he is badly rewarded for his services to the country. He defended Hinduism against the Moghuls and the invading hordes from outside. He contributed the largest number of revolutionaries, who went to the gallows fighting the colonial power. And he bore the brunt of the partition of this country more than anybody did. Does not the Sikh then feel—whether the feeling is right or wrong is not the question; but it is a natural feeling—that he is entitled to some reward for the sacrifices which he has made throughout the course of history? Even Punjab he has built with the sweat of his brow. And the glorious contribution of the Sikh farmer to the green revolution and the prosperity of the country as a whole, cannot be forgotten. And yet the farmer is not adequately paid and naturally, every demand on the water resources of the Punjab by others, he concludes is a threat to his survival. The feeling may not be fully justified because India is one single economic unit and every portion of India will have to make sacrifices when they are called, for the good of the nation as a whole.

But this is a teaching which can only be imbibed and inculcated with love and compassion and not in the atmosphere of hostility and venom which has unfortunately overtaken Punjab. So, I suggest that we ponder over these problems a little more deeply. Let us investigate the demands and remove the grievances but it is also pertinent to note, and that is practically the last observation I wish to make, that there are many who have a vested interest in the continuance of this tragic chaos. The first are enemies of India who would want the bravest and sturdiest amongst us to be weakened by the destruction of our unity and love. This is the first class of enemies which we have to encounter and to neutralise. The second are those politicians within the country

whose creed it is to fish in troubled waters; creation of disorder is their staple diet and total chaos is only a stage in their political evolution. This is the second kind of enemy which has to be combated and neutralised. The third is, my learned friends on the Treasury Benches will pardon me because I must speak truth as I see it, that there are disgruntled, disgrace-to-democracy, power hungry, cheap politicians....

(Interruptions)**

who conceal their base political ambitions in the cloak of ideological dissidence. This morning's newspaper reports that while Punjab is burning, some MLAs and others have come to the capital, interviewed Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi gives them a patient hearing. If I were to deal with these dissidents, I would have told them that you get out and get back to your State from where you have come, I refuse to hear this nonsense. Your own party men are destabilising the Government .. (Interruption)

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (मलेमपुर) : जिन शब्दों का इन्होंने प्रयोग किया है, यह अशोभनीय है। आप इनसे कहिए कि ये इन को वापस लें... (व्यवधान)... इन शब्दों को प्रेसीडिंग्स से निकाला जाए। कौन है... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. You please sit down. I have told you, I will go through the records.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, there are limits of decency even for a person like Mr. Jethmalani. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you I will go through the records. I will also have to see in what context it was said....

(Interruptions)

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : ऐसी भद्दी

जबान में ये बोल रहे हैं, यह अशोभनीय है। यह इनकी मर्यादा के प्रतिकूल है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You sit down. I have already said, please sit down. Yes, Mr. Jethmalani, you can conclude now. Prof. you please sit down.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delh Sadar) : Sir, we were very happy when Mr. Jethmalani started, I was very much impressed but when he came down to.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : When I speak the truth, you do not like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I say I will go through the records, I will definitely go through the records.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You have my full permission to go through the record and substitute a better expression for the words I had used.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, we are discussing a very serious matter. This **should be stopped.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : May I wind up with two more observations ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unfortunately, you forget the main thing. Somebody is sitting in the Chair, why cannot you leave these things to the Chair ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Deputy-Speaker is sitting in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, you leave it to me. I will take care of it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Yes, somebody is sitting in the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Leave it to

me. I would take care of it. You sit down. Every now and then you are getting up. I will take care of it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Two more observations, and I have finished. I will take only half a minute for two of them. Firstly, if you want the problem to be solved, please do not weaken your own Government in Punjab. We as Members of the Opposition will be happy at the turbulence within your ranks. But even good advice you would not accept because it comes from the Opposition in national interest.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani says even good points with anger. That is the defect in him. When he says even good things, he does it with anger. And I want that he should say everything with a smile.

Now he is going to make this remark with a smile.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : And secondly the last thing which I have to say: Those insignificant individuals who constitute the most violent factor in the Punjab scene, the extremists. Kindly ponder. I do not wish to indulge in any polemics : Please sit down and ponder, consult your conscience as to who created them, when did you create them and why did you create them ?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira) : Sir, I am on a point of order. The hon. Member says . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want any clarification from him?

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : I do not want any, that way. I will take only half a minute. The hon. Member says that the Deputy-Speaker . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not be allowed. I cannot allow you. I have called Mr. R.L. Bhatia.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : But I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No point of order can be raised now. The Minister will reply.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : He said that the Deputy-Speaker has his permission to delete words which are derogatory. My point is whether the Deputy-Speaker has to take his permission to delete the words which are derogatory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask for a clarification from him, but you cannot raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Your Minister will reply. .

(Interruptions)

श्री रघुनंदन लाल भाटिया (अमृतसर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इन वक्ताओं ने जो बातें कही हैं, राव से पहले मैं उनका जवाब देना चाहूंगा।

प्रोफेसर चक्रवर्ती साहब ने यह कहा कि यह सरकार अकालियों से बात नहीं करना चाहती है और लोंगोवाल साहब तैयार हैं। यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। क्योंकि एक बयान लोंगोवाल साहब आज देते हैं, दूसरे दिन वे दूसरा बयान देते हैं। लास्ट बयान उन्होंने दिया है कि हमने जो बातें कहनी थीं वह कह दी गयी हैं, अब गवर्नमेंट का काम है कि उनके ऊपर निर्णय ले। यह बात उनकी ठीक नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

हमारे मंडल साहब ने यह कहा कि 'रास्ता रोको' के वक्त सरकार ने कुछ ज्यादातियाँ कीं। यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। क्योंकि अमृतसर में मीटिंग हुई और रास्ता रोकने का प्रोग्राम चाक

आऊट हुआ। वहाँ यह कहा गया, यह किसी और आदमी ने नहीं कहा, बल्कि जिम्मेदार लीडर लोंगोवाल साहब ने यह बात कही कि अगर 'रास्ता रोकने' में सरकार कोई बाधा डालेगी तो हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे और अगर नौजवान कुछ ऐसा कर बैठें तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की इन्फॉर्मेशन थी कि जो भी बस चलेगी, उसको जला दिया जाएगा। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट ने यह कार्यवाही की। उनका यह कथन बिल्कुल गलत है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि अगर मुल्जिम दरबार साहब के अन्दर, गोल्डन टेम्पल के अन्दर रहते हैं तो सरकार को यह चाहिए था कि वह उनसे निबटती। बहुत बार उनको लिखा गया, बहुत बार उनको कहा गया लेकिन वे कहते हैं कि यहाँ नहीं हैं। इस बात का सुबूत इस बात से मिलता है कि जो डी० आई० जी० साहब कत्ल हुए हैं वे दरबारा साहिब की ड्यूटी से कत्ल हुए हैं और मुल्जिम अन्दर गए हैं।

क्या इसका भी कोई सुबूत चाहिए? इनके पास मुल्जिम है तो उसको पेश करना चाहिए। चिट्ठियों का जवाब नहीं देते। कहते हैं कि मुल्जिम नहीं हैं। इससे जाहिर होता है कि वे मुल्जिमों की मदद करते हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं।

जेठमलानी जी ने आज बड़ी अनयुजुअल स्पीच दी। नार्मली वे ऐसा नहीं करते। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस बारे में सबको साथ मिलकर सोचना चाहिए। यह अच्छी बात है। इस बात की हम सराहना करते हैं। हम हमेशा अच्छी बातों की सराहना करते हैं। जाते-जाते वे कुछ कह गए जिससे मेरे दोस्त खड़े हुए। इससे मुझे एक बात याद आ गई। हमारे मोहल्ले में एक बुढ़िया थी। जब भी वह निकलती थी तो लड़के उसके पीछे लग जाते थे और आबाजें कसते थे। एक दिन इत्ति-फाक से वह बुढ़िया निकली और लड़के पीछे नहीं आए। उसने कहा "लड़को क्या मर गए हो"। इसी तरह से आज जेठमलानी जी ने इनवाइट

किया और उसका जबाब हमारे दोस्तों ने उनको दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लड़कों ने बतवा दिया कि वे मरे नहीं हैं?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : हां उसको इंचिग हुई।

आज जिस पंजाब की हालत का जिक्र हो रहा है वह एक गंभीर बात है। मेरा खयाल था कि चौधरी चरणसिंह जी जो कि नेशनल लीडर हैं और प्रधानमंत्री रहे हैं, वे कुछ अच्छे सुझाव देंगे। उन सुझावों पर हम गौर करेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी सारी स्पीच में इधर-उधर की बातें कीं। कुछ अपना गुणवर्णन करते रहे कि जब वे थे तो उन्होंने यह किया—वह किया। एक बात वे कह गए जिसका जवाब यहाँ देना बहुत जरूरी है। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले जो होम मिनिस्टर थे, उनका यह क्रिएशन है। यह सरासर गलत बात है। उन्होंने एक ऐसे आदमी का हवाला दिया है जो थाने में था। इनके पास कोई सुबूत मौजूद नहीं है। कोई कोर्ट का स्टेटमेंट नहीं था। आपको मालूम है कि अक्सर थाने में मुल्जिम कुछ और कहते हैं और कोर्ट में सही बात कहते हैं। इसलिए उनको इस पर विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए। यह बात बिलकुल गलत है। मैं तो उल्टे यह कहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी के वक्त चौहान को पासपोर्ट दिया गया था। चौहान खालिस्तान की मांग कर रहा है। हमने उसका पासपोर्ट कैंसिल कर दिया था। जनता पार्टी के समय शायद अकालियों के कहने से उसको पासपोर्ट दिया गया और वह हिन्दुस्तान आया। उस वक्त उस सरकार में फारेन मिनिस्टर वाजपेयी जी थे। इससे पता चलता है कि हमारे संबंध उसके साथ हैं या आपके संबंध हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1980 में उसको किसने आने दिया था?

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया : आपने दिया था या नहीं दिया था, पहले इसका उत्तर दीजिए। आप अपनी गलती दूसरों पर इल्जाम लगाकर नहीं छिपा सकते।

18-59 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

मैं उस पंजाब की बात कर रहा हूँ जिसका इस देश की आजादी में इतना बड़ा हिस्सा रहा है। जिस पंजाब के युवक मदन ढींगरा ने अपनी जान दे दी, जिस पंजाब के करतार सिंह सराबा ने अपनी जान दे दी, जिस पंजाब के लाला लाजपत राय ने अपनी जान दे दी, जिस पंजाब का सरदार भगत सिंह फांसी पर चढ़ गया, मैं उस पंजाब का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। मुझे दुख है कि जो पंजाब आजादी की जंग में सबसे आगे था, आज उसका जिक्र मुख्तलिफ लब्जों में, मुख्तलिफ खयालों में किया जाता है। इसका क्या कारण है? हमारे अपोजीशन के भाई सही मायनों में इसको नहीं जानते। उनकी जानकारी अखबारों की जानकारी तक महद्द है। वहाँ पर ऐसी हालत क्यों है, मैं बताता हूँ।

पंजाब में अकाली यह समझते हैं कि पंजाब एक सिक्ख स्टेट है। इसमें सिक्ख मेजारिटी है। उनको राज मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से पंजाब के लोग उनको चुनकर नहीं भेजते। जब पंजाब में पंजाबी लिग्विस्टिक प्रोविन्स बना तो पहली बार अकाली पावर में आए। पंजाब के लोगों की सेवा करने का बड़ा अच्छा मौका था। लेकिन, उस वक्त जो उन्होंने काम किया, उससे पंजाब के लोग उनसे दूर हट गए। उसके बाद जनसंघ, सी०पी०एम० और दूसरी पार्टियों का आसरा लिया। जितनी बार भी पावर में आए, वे लोगों से दूर हटते चले गए। अकाली पार्टी, कम्युनल और बड़े ज़मींदारों की पार्टी है। यह पार्टी लोगों को गलतफहमी में डालकर धर्म के नाम पर पालिटिकल पावर गेन करती है।

आपको पता है कि वे पावर में आने के लिए क्या-क्या बातें करते हैं। सन 1966 में जब दुबारा पावर में आए तो उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी ज्यादतियाँ की जिससे माइनारिटीज के लोग और हरिजन सब छूट गए। जो ज़मीनें हमने हरिजनों में बांटी थी, वह इन लोगों ने जब दुबारा पावर में आए तो डंडे मार-मारकर उनसे छीन ली। नतीजा यह हुआ कि 1980 में 13 पार्लियामेंटरी सीटों में से केवल एक सीट अकाली पार्टी को मिली। इसी प्रकार पंजाब असेम्बली में 117 में से 37 सीटें मिली। 25-30 परसेंट से ज्यादा अकालियों की पार्टी पंजाब के लोगों को रिप्रजेन्ट नहीं करती। यह उनका फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। दूसरा फ्रस्ट्रेशन यह है कि 1970 में सिखों की आबादी 58 परसेंट थी और 1981 के सेंसस में 52 परसेंट ही रह गई। पहले तो वे यह समझते थे कि उनकी गवर्नमेन्ट बन जाएगी लेकिन अब यह फ्रस्ट्रेशन हो गया है कि उनकी मेजारिटी भी धीरे-धीरे खत्म होती जा रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो हमारे पंजाबी भाई स्कील्ड वर्कर्स हैं, वे किसी दूसरे स्थान पर या देश से बाहर बेहतर तनख्वाह मिलने पर चले जाते हैं। इस वक्त टोटल 63 परसेंट सिख हैं जिसमें से 37 परसेंट माइग्रेंट कर गए हैं। उनके चले जाने के बाद वहाँ जो वैक्युम है, उसको यू०पी० और बिहार के लोग पूरा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, कारखानों में और खेतों में भी वही लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, यह जो पापुलेशन का कम होना या बढ़ना है, यह भी उनका सैकन्ड फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। तीसरा फ्रस्ट्रेशन यह है कि उन्होंने जनसंघ भाइयों के साथ काम चालू किया। उन्होंने सोचा था कि इसके साथ मिलने से शायद एक सेक्युलर पार्टी बन जाएगी। लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ? दोनों पार्टी फेल हो गई। दूसरी पार्टियाँ भी साथ छोड़ गयीं। पहले फ्रस्ट्रेशन था, इसके बाद आइसोलेशन हो गया। इसलिए दोनों में यह एकसट्रीमिज्म पैदा हो गया। क्योंकि उनको यह मालूम हो गया कि हम पावर में नहीं आ सकते। सेंटर में भी जो अपोजीशन पार्टीज हैं, उन्होंने भी उनकी मुखालफत की। अब उनके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि ऐसी

यह स्थिति पैदा करें। अभी मेरे दोस्त ने ठीक कहा कि उनकी तादाद ज्यादा नहीं है। अकाली पार्टी का एक रूख है कि आपसे तो बातचीत करेंगे।

उधर से हमको डरवा देंगे, प्रेशराइज करेंगे। और यह उनका मैकिन्ड विंग है। यह कहना किसी और ने इसको बताया, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इसलिए यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जिन लोगों ने प्लेन हाइजैक किया या लोगों को मारा पंजाब में क्या उनको संत हरचरण सिंह लोंगोवाल ने सरौपे नहीं दिये, उन्हें आनर नहीं किया? इसलिए यह गलत बात है कि वह सैपरेंट हैं। यह असली वाक्या है जो मैं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी मैं इसका हामी हूँ, जैसा चन्द दोस्तों ने कहा और माननीय जेठमलानी ने कहा कि उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिए। वह हम कर रहे हैं, जारी है, और हमने कभी इन्कार नहीं किया, और कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारी लीडर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा है कि हमारे दरवाजे खुले हैं। सेठी साहब ने भी दो बयान दिए हैं कि जब भी वह आना चाहें बातचीत करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। यही नहीं अपोजीशन वालों को भी हमने इनवाल्व किया कि हमारी मदद कीजिए। हम आपके शुक्रगुजार हैं कि आपने हमें अच्छे सुझाव दिये और साथ बैठे तो एक अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हुआ। हम फिर भी तैयार हैं इस बात के लिए और कुछ अपोजीशन लीडर इस बात को तय भी कर रहे थे, लेकिन माननीय सत्य साधन चक्रवर्ती कहते हैं कि हमने बातचीत तोड़ दी, या बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। श्री हरकिशन सिंह सुरजीत बातचीत कर रहे थे लेकिन सडनली उन्हें चाइना जाना पड़ गया। तो हमारी बातचीत खुली हुई है, अगर बाद में भी कोई आकर इस बात को थलाना चाहें तो हम उसको वैलकम करेंगे।

मेरा कहना है कि जो पंजाब की स्थिति है वह बहुत गम्भीर है। कुछ लोगों ने इसको पोलिटिकल आसपेक्ट में लिया है, सरकार को कहा है कि

उमने गलती की है। तो यह सिचुएशन पोलिटिकलाइज करने वाली नहीं है। यह निश्चित है कि अगर पंजाब में एक बार आग लग गई तो किसी से बुझाई नहीं जायेगी। इसलिए जरूरी है कि बातचीत की जाय और इस आग को ठंडा किया जाय, और आप जो सहयोग दे सकें वह हम लेंगे। और माननीय सेठी जी उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकले, वह टेबिल पर आ जायें और कोई रास्ता निकल सके।

एक बार फिर मैं अपील करता हूँ कि सारे हाउस की बजाय एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ उछालने के और यह कहने के कि फलां जिम्मेदार है, इसको बन्द करें क्योंकि इससे ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स को फायदा पहुंचता है, देश को नुकसान है। अगर हम उनके आगे सरेन्डर करते हैं तो देश तबाह हो जाएगा। आज पंजाब में हो रहा है, कल को किसी और दूसरे सूबे में आ जाएगा और यही बातें हमारे लिए मुश्किल हो जायेंगी। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ सबसे कि इसको सीरियसली लें, इसमें कोई ऐसी बात न करें जिससे किसीको दुख हो, बल्कि एक रास्ता निकालें जिससे इस समस्या का हल हो। और मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जिस दिन आप और हम इस मसले को लेकर तय करने के लिए बैठ गए तो न कोई ऐक्सट्रीमिज्म रहेगी और न कोई प्रोबलम इस देश में रहेगी, यह मेरा विश्वास है।

(इति)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, the solution has stated the failure of the Government to ensure the sanctity of religious places like the Golden Temple, Amritsar etc and also the killing of the Indian Police Service Officer who has been working in the State of Punjab.

On behalf of my party DMK, I wholeheartedly condemn the killings whether it is the Police Officer or an ordinary citizen.

The brutal action of any person has to be condemned.

The killing which took place in a particular State is a State subject. I do not know how the office of Speaker gave permission for admission of this motion to be discussed in this august House... (*Interruptions*) Now that. It is becoming a precedent. So any law and order problem arising in any State, I hope, the House will permit to be discussed here....

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : He is an IPS officer.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Belonging to Punjab cadre. Why I am telling this is that we must see the background....

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the Speaker who gives permission and not the office.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Speaker means office and office means Speaker. Both are the same....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why to mention that ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, while we are condemning the killing of the DIG, we have to make concrete suggestions to defuse the situation in Punjab. As far as this issue is concerned, all political Parties put forward many suggestions in the tripartite meeting. As a matter of fact, many of the suggestions put forth by the Opposition Parties were agreeable to the Government in a particular point. I do not know the reason why the other side, particularly, from the Akali Dal side have not found it possible to come to an agreement with the Government on this issue or on other issues. How it happened—I do not want to take much time of the House.

How has this agitation started ? As soon as the new Parliament assembled here in 1980, the Central Government had no other option but to replace some of the Governments—I must say—by applying Art 356, particularly, 9 State Governments to enable the people to elect a new government according to their desire. In April 1980 the

Punjab Government was dismissed. Soon after the dismissal the Akali Party sent their demands, namely 45 demands in June 1980. Demanding their charter of demands some 25,000 people were arrested. Following that Lala Jagat Narain, an editor of a magazine was murdered. This is the background which aggravated the situation.

The Prime Minister expressed her desire to have dialogues with the leaders of the Akali Dal. Of course, when we read their demands and the preamble to their other grievances, it appears to everybody that they are in a right way and that their demands are genuine. I do not dispute the intention of the Akalis that they are going to launch an agitation or whatever it may be, to achieve their demands. But one important thing we must know. Even after the assurance of the Prime Minister of October 15, 1980, all the leaders of the present agitation and movement had expressed their confidence in the Prime Minister.

Sir, after that somehow the movement passed on into the hands of the extremists and the extremists do not want these demands should be accepted or considered by the Government. Even the Government when accepted some of the demands, particularly religious demands as was stated by my hon. friend, Shri Chakraborty, here agreed that gurbani will be relayed on the radio either daily or periodically. As for Hindus it is being relayed on Saturday and for Muslims and Christians prayers are relayed on Fridays and Sundays. So, the Government gives importance and recognise the religious feelings of all religions. That is why it is being called a secular State. The other demands were also agreed to by the Government.

Sir, as far as Centre-State relationship is concerned, the Akalis wanted that the question of Centre-State relationship should be referred to a commission. Government gladly accepted it though it was delayed. Sarkaria Commission was appointed on 26th March, 1983. Actually Sarkaria Commission should have more wider scope. This was discussed in the tripartite meeting where our Home Minister was present. He also accepted the suggestion made by the Opposition leaders that the Commission should have

wider scope to discuss about the Centre-State relationship. It has also been accepted.

Sir, after accepting all these things I do not know what is the reason for the agitators in Punjab to go in for violent activities. We know the situation which is prevailing in Punjab. Many people say that some foreign elements are behind this agitation. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether the Government has identified those foreign elements? If so, who are they? If you are not able to identify the foreign elements behind the agitation then you must find out as to who are they?

I would request you to isolate the extremists and deal with them firmly. They are playing in the hands of somebody. There are two groups of people, one among the Hindus and the other among the Sikhs, who can lead the agitation on certain occasions. But the masses do understand the real issues. As I said, the situation requires to be tackled firmly and tactfully.

I would once again make an appeal to the hon. Minister, as also support my friends who have given valuable suggestions in finding out a solution for this. The Prime Minister must invite the leaders concerned for a tripartite meeting and settle the issues.

In conclusion, I would like to mention that the Government is no doubt very much interested in settling this issue. In view of this, I do not think there is any necessity for this adjournment motion; and I hope, our friends will withdraw it and help the Government to come to an agreement in a cordial atmosphere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope, we will be able to conclude this discussion by another one hour. The Minister will reply at about 8 O'clock.

Shri Zainul Basher.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जो काम-रोको प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है और सारे देश

को इस बात से चिन्ता है कि पंजाब की हालत रोज-बेरोज खराब होती जा रही है। अभी जिस पुलिस आफिसर का कत्ल किया गया है, उससे वहाँ की पुलिस या जो दूसरे अधिकारी हैं, उनके डिमारलाइजेशन का आना स्वाभाविक है। इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, वे तो ठीक ही हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय है कि इस में थोड़ी सख्ती बरती जानी चाहिए।

मैं सिख लोगों का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ। रोजाना जिन सिखों से मेरा सम्पर्क होता है, मैं उन्हें बहुत भला आदमी पाता हूँ, बहुत शरीफ पाता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि बहुत सैक्युलर पाता हूँ। जब इस देश का पार्टिशन हुआ, उससे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित सिख लोग हुए। उनको उस आग का सामना करना पड़ा, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी सिखों में कटुता नहीं है। सिख और सैकशन्स से ज्यादा सैक्युलर हैं। यह मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है तथा उम्मीद है सभी लोगों का यही तजुर्बा होगा।

आज पंजाब में जरूर कुछ ऐसे सिख एलीमेंट्स पैदा हो गए हैं, जो वहाँ की हालत को खराब कर रहे हैं। इसमें किन लोगों का हाथ है? इसमें बाहर वालों का भी हाथ है और दूसरे लोगों का भी हाथ है—इस बात को हमें देखना चाहिए। पंजाब एक बार्डर स्टेट है और पंजाब का बार्डर पाकिस्तान से लगता है। पाकिस्तान से हमारी भले ही दोस्ती हो जाय, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह बात हमें नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान इस बात की कोशिश कर सकता है या वहाँ के कुछ एलीमेंट्स इस बात की कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि पंजाब में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाय जिससे देश की एकता पर बुरा असर पड़े। यह बात भी हो सकती है, इस पर भी हमको नज़र रखनी चाहिये।

एक बात, सभापति जी, मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि आखिर हमारे सिख भाइयों को शिकायत

कैसे पैदा हो गई? यहां हाउस में उस तरफ से और इस तरफ से भी यह बात कही गई कि उन की शिकायतों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये। मेरी समझ में आज तक यह नहीं आया कि सिख भाइयों की शिकायतें क्या हैं? मैं तो आज भी यह देख रहा हूं कि हमारे सिख भाई हमसे या हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों से ज्यादा प्री-एमिनेन्ट पोजीशन इस समय पाये हुए हैं। आज अगर कोई क्रिमनल हमारी मस्जिद में घुस जाय या हिन्दू भाइयों के मन्दिर में घुस जाय तो पुलिस उसका पीछा करते हुए मस्जिद या मन्दिर के अन्दर घुस जाती है। मस्जिदों में हम रोज देखते हैं, देश के किसी भी भाग में पुलिस दनदनाती हुई चली जाती है, लेकिन गोल्डन टेम्पल में मर्डर करने वाला, लोगों की आँखों के सामने सरेआम मर्डर करने वाला जब घुसा जाता है, तो पुलिस की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती कि वहाँ जाय और न हमारी सरकार पुलिस को आदेश देती है कि वहाँ जाय और हमारे इस माननीय सदन में भी इस बात को खुलकर नहीं कहा जा रहा है कि पुलिस गोल्डन टेम्पल में क्यों नहीं जाती है, वहाँ क्रिमनल को पकड़ने क्यों नहीं जाती? क्या इसके लिये कोई ऐसा कानून बना हुआ है? ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है। कहा जा जाता है कि पंजाब जल जाएगा, पंजाब में आग लग जाएगी, जिस दिन पुलिस गोल्डन टेम्पल में चली गई। अगर इस धमकी से कानून अपना रास्ता न ले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के लिए बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति होगी।

यह प्री-एमिनेन्ट पोजीशन आज सिख लोगों की है वह सर्वविदित है, नौकरियों में जो उनकी संख्या है, उनकी कुल संख्या के मुकाबले वह कितनी अधिक है, इसके आँकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ जितनी उनकी आबादी है उसको दृष्टि में रख कर चार-पाँच गुना ज्यादा जरूर नौकरियों में होंगे। फिर किस बात की शिकायत है—मैं यह बात समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

बहुत सारे सिख केवल पंजाब में नहीं हैं,

सिखों का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग देश के सम्पूर्ण भागों में फैला हुआ है। हर शहर में, हर कस्बे में बड़ी संख्या में सिख मिल जाते हैं और वे काफी खुशहाल हैं। उन्होंने मेहनत की है, किसी का अहसान नहीं है। उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से कमाया है। इसलिये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पंजाब में जो सिख हैं, अगर वे लड़ाई झगड़े पर अमादा हो गये हैं तो उनको यह ख्याल भी रखना चाहिये कि देश के दूसरे भागों में जो उनके भाई सिख हैं, उनकी क्या हालत हो सकती है। मैं, सभापति जी, इस बात को कतई नहीं मानता कि बड़ी संख्या में सिख इस बात के हामी हैं कि उनको खालिस्तान मिले या उनको आजाद देश मिले। इसमें कुछ एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स हैं जो इस तरह से धमकाते हैं कि जो उनका विरोध करेगा उसको वे गोली मार देंगे। वे लिस्ट बनाते हैं कि इसको गोली मार देंगे, उसको गोली मार देंगे, इस किस्म का रवैया उन्होंने अख्तियार कर रखा है और इसी गोली मार देने की धमकी से, उनके डर से, पंजाब में जो समझदार सिख हैं, वे उनका विरोध नहीं कर पाते हैं।

गोली मार देंगे और गोल्डन टेम्पल में चले जायेंगे और वहाँ सरकार की पुलिस जा नहीं सकती, उनको कोई पकड़ नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको थोड़ी सखती बरतनी चाहिए। पुलिस कानूनन जैसे देश के सभी भागों में, सभी संस्थाओं में और सभी धार्मिक स्थलों पर जा सकती है, उसी तरह से उनके साथ भी वही बर्ताव होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिखों की जो मजहबी मांगें हैं, उन्हें सरकार को सुनना चाहिए और उनको स्वीकार करने में जरा भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि जो माइनोरिटीज होती हैं, वे सेसैटिव होती हैं और उनको अपनी कल्चर की, अपने धर्म की फिक्र और परवाह होती है। इसमें सरकार को फराख-दिली से काम लेना चाहिए और उनकी जितनी

भी मजहबी मांगें हों, उनको स्वीकार करने में कोई भी हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन उनकी बातचीत करने में यह इम्प्रेशन नहीं देना चाहिए जैसाकि आज दिया जा रहा है और जैसा और भी सदस्यों की जबान से सुनने पर पता चलता है कि सरकार उनसे डर रही है और इस बात से डर रही है कि अगर हमने कुछ किया तो उससे पंजाब में आग लग जाएगी और उस आग को कोई बुझा नहीं सकता। इस डर को निकाल कर आपको उनसे बात करनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर यह डर बना रहता है तो जो एक्सट्रीमिस्ट एलिमेंट है, वह आप पर हावी होता चला जाएगा और फिर आपको बुरे दिन देखने पड़ेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, this Adjournment Motion which we are debating, is restricted to the question of Government giving protection to religious places like the Golden Temple etc ; but the debate, of course, is ranging very wide.

As far as these specific issue in the Motion is concerned, no Member either on this side of the House or on that side, is able to spell out what should be done. Everybody is hinting—from Choudhary Charan Singh to Gen. Sparrow—that law-breakers should not be allowed to take sanctuary inside the Golden Temple or any place of worship. The implication of that is that, if necessary, action should be taken. But nobody is willing to spell that out.

I judge this issue on this : whether we should suggest to the Government that something should be done, which has not been done so far ; and it is not an easy matter. I can understand it ; it may lead to some very calculable consequences, but I judge this issue from the stand-point of whether or not it will help to bring about a solution of the disputes that are there between the Akalis and the Government. If it helps to bring about a solution, then I would be the first man to say : 'Does not matter what happens ; you send the Police into the Golden Temple to apprehend people who, you say, are hiding there'. But I don't think the issues you discussed and those

which are pending, justify this type of brutal killing or the type of extreme action which, many people feel, should be taken to stop these killers.

The question of river waters dispute, or the adjustment of some territory on the border of Punjab and Haryana, are the issues, we are told, in dispute. I am thankful rather to the Akali agitators—whether they intended it or not in the beginning, I do not know—that as a result of that agitation, at least this issue of re-structuring the relations between the State and the Centre, and the Centre giving more powers to the States, has acquired bigger dimensions, and has led to the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission. About many things relating to that Commission we are not happy ; but the Akali leaders have publicly welcomed it.

● So now, normally when extremist elements of this type who resort to terrorism, individual killing and all that, become active, in any other situation, at any other time, in any other place, sometimes it is a reflection of the fact that some agreement is about to take place.

Therefore, the extremists getting desperate are trying to wreck the possibility of an agreement. Therefore, they sometimes resort to more violent activities. If that was the case here, in spite of people being killed like this, I would have said, well, every cloud has some silver lining. If the two parties concerned, the two principal parties, the government and the Akali leadership, are within sight of an agreement or coming closer to an agreement, I could well understand the desperation of these violent elements. But, Mr. Sethi is not telling us whether we are getting nearer any agreement or not.

Every day, we are reading all sorts of reports which are not consistent with each other. One day, we were told by the government that they had asked them to come for talks again, to resume talks. Mr. Longowal says, we have not received any invitation ; we are waiting for an invitation. Some emissaries are being sent from here now and then, I find. But, nobody can explain why

the talks are not being resumed, because Mr. Longowal does not say that we have refused to have any talks. The government says, we are appealing to them again and again ; but appealing is one thing and actually giving a specific invitation is a different thing. Mr. Sethi should take the opportunity of this discussion to clarify some matters because there is no alternative. Either we are able to resume negotiations and try to come to some agreement or some settlement or these elements are going to get the upper hand. There is no other alternative. You have to decide what you are going to do.

This officer, DIG, who had been murdered, was also a Sikh. Obviously, the target of these assassins has no kind of communal prejudice. I remember some time ago—now we have almost forgotten it—Nirankari Baba was killed here in front of Gurdwara in the Chandni Chowk. Nobody has been apprehended to this day. Nobody has said that the killer of the Nirankari Baba had been hiding inside the Gurdwara. That is why they cannot catch them. It does not automatically follow if the killers are hiding somewhere else, not inside the place of worship, then this government is competent and efficient enough to catch them. They are not able to catch the murderer of the Nirankari Baba. The point is that this killing has come, this particular killing has come on the heels of a statement which was issued by Mr. Balwant Singh Sandhu, who, according to the Minister, has been living inside the Golden Temple since 1981. He issued a statement as usual talking about genocide that is being committed against the Sikhs and all that. Immediately after that comes this murder. The Chief Minister of Punjab has said that the shooting has occurred inside the premises of the Golden Temple, just near the gate, but inside the compound of the Temple, now many people are taking this issue. You must tell us what is the exact position. We do not know.

A distinguished Sikh representative in the other House who is also supposed to be some sort of an intellectual, said that the shooting has taken place outside the Golden Temple and the government should not try

to send any police force into Temple ; and then the government says that he is hiding inside. Mr. Longowal and people say, there is no such person inside. How does Mr. Longowal know and how does Mr. Sethi know unless they can identify who was that person. You know him. Have you identified him ? How do you recognise him ? If not, how can you say whether he is inside or outside ? Neither you are entitled to say nor Mr. Longowal is entitled to say unless he also knows who the assassin is ; and the two of you every day are carrying on this debate. One is saying that he is hiding inside ; another one is saying, no, he is not here. Who is "He" ? Nobody knows. And this way, the public certainly is not going to be made a fool very long. But I notice one thing that neither the Akali leadership nor the Sant Bhindranwale nor anybody publicly demands that the killer should be found out and should be punished. Nobody says that. Of course, they have condemned the killing because it took place in circumstances which could not but be condemned. (*Interruptions*). About Bhindranwale, I have read in the paper that he also deplores the killing.

But nobody demands that the Government should take energetic steps to try to apprehend the Killer and to see that he is properly punished ; nobody says that ; as far as the Akalis or Bhindranwale are concerned.

I want to say that the leadership of the Akali Party should not behave in a way which lays them open to the suspicion of some sort of collusion with these extremist elements ; they should be forthright ; they should say that this kind of murder, that this kind of killing cannot be defended in any way, directly or indirectly and these people are criminals and they must be apprehended and they must be punished. Why do not those people say so ? They have, of course, protested very energetically and rightly in my opinion against the Police excesses which were committed. Police excesses will always be committed ; the Police are not *Sadhus* and when the Police are given certain instructions to maintain peace or law and order in a particular area they are always liable to commit

excesses. On this *Rasta Roko* day, as far as I know, they had committed excesses, particularly in Malerkotla and other places. They have killed a number of people. They have with their own hands burnt shops. We had sent a delegation there ; they have come and reported after meeting so many people and hearing from them. But it is not enough in my opinion. Everything I am saying applies to Assam also. It is not enough to go on protesting and condemning only the Police excesses, without saying a word against the felony which is being committed on the other side. This onesided approach is going to be really the bane of the whole situation at present. According to one's face and one's projection and bias, we condemn only one side and not the other side when people are being killed every day.

Then, one day we are told that a ban is being imposed on carrying of arms inside the Golden Temple and the next day Mr. Longowal says that there is no such ban. What is the situation, I do not know. They say that the Akalis do not support Khalistan. And I read a statement by Jagjit Singh Chauhan some weeks ago in which he said that it was a letter written to him by Mr. Longowal. He says, "I have got that letter in my possession. It was he who had advised me or requested me to raise the issue of Khalistan in the United Nations."

I do not understand. Who is a moderate ? Who is an extremist ? Who is what ? It seems to me that keeping in view the next election in the Punjab both the Congress Party and the Akali Party are simply trying to manoeuvre in such a way as to see who can put themselves in a more advantageous position vis-a-vis the coming elections who are taking the credit for any agreement which may be brought about. That is why this whole thing is being prolonged on and on and on and people are being killed. So, I should say that the Government should give up this kind of a quibbling attitude. They have got to take some stand regarding these remaining issues, river disputes and territory and all these things. They should come out clearly and tell the country what the stand of the Government is. Do they agree with the Akalis or have they got their own solutions ? They are responsible

because, after all, the Prime Minister has given an award. But that award was never implemented. So, the Government should make up its mind and tell the country and the people clearly what its stand is on the remaining issues which remain unresolved. We support you fully that this is an issue which should not be politicalised by anybody. But I think it is a disgusting spectacle to see what is going on in the Congress (I) Party in the Punjab. Who is politicalising ? I would like to know. Who are those people who are rushing from Chandigarh to Delhi to lobby against the Chief Minister ? That is the most important issue for them. After all, when they were about to leave, this murder of the DIG took place. The papers had reported it. Messages were sent to them saying 'Do not come now. You remain there now. When the situation cools down we we will see about it.'" They did not listen to that advice. They rushed to Delhi. Their main concern is how to lobby against the Chief Minister. I have no love for the Chief Minister. But what is the point, on this point and on different issues which are clouded more by political motivations ? We are concerned with the unity and national integrity of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude, Guptaji.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would say that the inconsistencies in the situation which are there and the issues which remain to be solved, and the type of things which are happening is something which passes my comprehension. This is not a question like Assam.

This whole thing has been narrowed down to two or three specific issues. It is for the Government now to see that the conditions are created immediately for resumption of negotiations. The opposition parties are fully prepared to lend a hand. We were helping, I think, the Government have acknowledged this. Who is responsible for this breakdown ? Who is responsible for resumption of negotiations not taking place again ? Akalis will blame Mr. Sethi and Mr. Sethi will blame the Akalis and meanwhile, Punjab is burning.

I am not in favour of a very brave action just now as far as places of worship are concerned. If it helps you to bring about a solution, I would advocate it and I am not afraid of advocating it. My friend there has said that Police do go into mosques and temples. Are they less sacred than Gurdwaras? Is sacrilege not committed there? Is sacrilege not committed when the people are shot down and killed in the compound of a gurdwara? I would advocate it but I am not advocating it because it will not help to solve the dispute, which is there pending. It may make the things worse for the time being and divert attention from the issues, which are to be solved. Therefore, now, let us hear from Mr. Sethi.

Finally, I say that it is not merely a law and order problem. It is a question of the future of the Punjab and the future of the country. The whole thing is only bringing comfort to Zia ul-Haq, sitting a few miles away across the border. The Pakistani Radio, Television and the Press are making capital out of it. Everyday, they have got nothing else to say except about the so-called revolt taking place in the Punjab by the Sikhs. Who is helping whom? We can understand certain foreign powers, who are interested in this kind of a thing. Of course, the Government will not name them. I know it. They are afraid to name them. But the Government should try to narrow down the thing and settle it as a political dispute. They should take the initiative in this matter. All the political parties are prepared to help the Government. Do not go on blaming each other all the time for goodness sake, because what Mr. Charan Singh had done in such and such year, you have done now. It came out that now that both of you had some time or other, allowed Mr. Jagjit Singh to come here in spite of his having no passport. You say that Mr. Charan Singh did it once. And then somebody proved that in 1980 you also did the same thing. So, what is the good of this? Please call a spade a spade and see that the country is saved in good time.

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब के मामले को लेकर जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं उसके विरोध में खड़ा

हुआ हूँ। ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव पर मेरे जैसा साधारण आदमी सोचता था कि हमारे विरोध पक्ष के भाई राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर राष्ट्र की उन्नति के लिए कुछ ऐसे सजेशंस देंगे जिनसे वास्तव में देश की अखण्डता बनी रहे और पंजाब की समस्या का समाधान हो जाए। हमारे यहां भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है "कहिए सुपद-करिए कुपद"। इसका मतलब बोलने में तो सब ठीक बात कीजिए लेकिन कार्य रूप में उनका उल्टा कीजिए। ठीक यही बात हमारे अपोजिशन के भाइयों और अकालियों पर भी लागू है। जितने भी नेता बोले हैं, उन्होंने शासन को पंजाब की समस्या हल करने के लिए अपनी तरफ से कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया। सभी ने बड़ी गहराई और चतुराई से अपना राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश इस मामले पर की है। मैंने भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री चौ० चरण सिंह जी का भी भाषण सुना। मैंने सोचा कि वह ऐसा सुझाव देंगे जिससे सचमुच में हमारी राष्ट्रीय अखण्डता बनी रहे और पंजाब की समस्या हल हो जाए। किंतु, उन्होंने जातिवाद का नारा दे दिया। मैं भी समाजवादी था। डा० लोहिया पहले वर्ग संघर्ष का झगड़ा करते थे। जब वे इस मामले में सफल नहीं हुए तो उन्होंने कहा कि वर्ण संघर्ष पैदा करो यानी जाति का झगड़ा। छोटी जाति और बड़ी जाति का झगड़ा पैदा करने का श्रेय डाक्टर लोहिया को है और चौधरी चरण सिंह ने यूरिया खाद देकर उसको हराभरा कर दिया है। आज समूचे मुल्क.....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : तू कहां डा० लोहिया के साथ रहा है? और कहां उन्होंने लड़ने को कहा था? काहे को बोल रहा है। सभापतिजी, डा० लोहिया और गांधी का यह मुकाबला करेगा?

श्री रामनगीना मिश्र : छोटी जाति और बड़ी जाति का झगड़ा उन्होंने शुरू किया था।...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : गांधी और लोहिया

के बारे में यह क्या कह रहे हैं। खबरदार अगर ऐसी बात कही। सभापति जी, आप इन बातों को देखिये यह क्या कह रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I Will go through the records.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : आज देश की हालत यह है कि देश में रहने वाला गांव स्तर तक का आदमी इस बात से दुखी है जो पंजाब में कांड हो रहा है। आज सचमुच में...

सभापति महोदय : आपका टाइम खत्म हो रहा है।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : आज देश की पुकार है कि देश की अखंडता कायम करने के लिए अगर कुछ सख्त कार्यवाही भी करनी हो तो जरूर की जाय। यह बात सच है कि अभी अभी हमारे कई दोस्तों ने कहा, हमें याद है कि जिस वक्त में देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी जा रही थी, आन्दोलन छिड़ा था चोरीचोरी में हिंसात्मक कांड हुआ, हालांकि अंग्रेजों की तरफ से जुल्म हो रहे थे और कुछ लोगों ने उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया और चोरीचोरी थाने को फूंक दिया। महात्मा गांधी ने समूचा आन्दोलन बन्द कर दिया और उसके प्रायश्चित्त के लिए उन्होंने अनसन किया। आज हमारे अकाली नेता कहते हैं कि वह अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं, और रोज हिंसार्ये हो रही हैं। कौन ऐसा नेता है जिसने अनशन करके आत्मशुद्धि की और लोगों को कहे कि हिंसा मत करो ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 5, 10 कांग्रेस वाले वहाँ अमृतसर जाओ और अनशन करो, पता लग जाएगा।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : अभी अभी जो 25 तारीख को डी० आई० जी० श्री अटवाल की हत्या हुई, इसके पहले भी बहुत सी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, और दोनों पक्ष जानते हैं कि देश के

टुकड़े करने के लिए जो तथाकथित नेता हैं उसका दफ्तर कई सालों से स्वर्ण मंदिर में चल रहा है। और जिस मन्दिर में वह दफ्तर चल रहा है जिससे देश के टुकड़े होने वाले हैं.....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप जाओगे मन्दिर में, अनशन करोगे कि नहीं ?

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मान्यवर, यह बात सही है, विरोधी दल ने कहा, क्यों नहीं नाम पेश किया जाता है। क्या आपने पढ़ा नहीं कि 25 तारीख को जो हत्या हुई वह मन्दिर के पास हुई और मन्दिर की तरफ से आकर के ही गोली चलायी, और सारे अपराधी उसी मन्दिर में पनाह लेते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, यह ऐलान किया गया है कि एक लाख स्वयं सेवक भर्ती किये जा रहे हैं, विदेशों में भी स्वयं सेवक भेजे जा रहे हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : मैं भी बाहर से आया हूँ इस पर बोलने के लिए। थोड़ा समय दीजिए। मान्यवर, जहाँ 1 लाख ऐसे स्वयं सेवक भर्ती हो रहे हैं जो देश की अखंडता के लिए नहीं बल्कि खंडन करने के लिए और उनको पनाह स्वर्ण मन्दिर दे रहा है, तो क्या दूसरे धर्म वालों के मन में यह भाव जागृत नहीं होगा...

अगर एक लाख स्वयं सेवक मंदिरों में भर्ती करके रखे जायें तो वहाँ गिरफ्तारी कर लेंगे और स्वर्ण मंदिर में कदम नहीं रखेंगे, यह वातावरण चल नहीं सकता है। सबके लिए समान व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यहाँ धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य है, सब को समान अधिकार हैं। क्या कारण है कि किसी को विशेष सुविधा दी जाये ? क्या घर जलाने के लिए दी जाये ?

सिखों में बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं जो देश को खंडित करवाना चाहते हैं और सिख जाति को

बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। आज लाला लाजपत राय जी और शहीद भगत सिंह की आत्माएं इन लोगों के कारनामे देखकर रोती होंगी। आज बहुमत चाहता है कि देश की बहबूदी के लिए हम क्या करें। आज सिख समुदाय के लोग ऊंचे से ऊंचे औहदे लेकर देश के सब भागों में बैठे हुए हैं सारा सिख समुदाय सब जगह फैला हुआ है।

मैं तो यह समझता था कि देश की बहबूदी के लिए सारा सदन आज ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास करता और सब मिलकर सर्वसम्पत्ति से उन लोगों को वार्निंग देते कि 10, 5 दिन के अन्दर अगर स्वर्ण मंदिर में रह रहे अपराधियों को पुलिस के हवाले नहीं करते हो तो उसके बाद सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी। मैं चाहता था कि सारा सदन शासन का साथ देता इस प्रस्ताव पर, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि विरोधी दल का कोई भी नेता इस तरह के प्रस्ताव से शासन को ललकारना नहीं चाहता। आज भी यदि विरोधी दल में क्षमता हो तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं का यह फर्ज होता है कि वह शासन से अनुरोध करें कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

मैं शासन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हर विरोधी दल के नेता को बुलाकर ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाए जिससे हमारे देश की एकता बनी रहे और स्वर्ण मंदिर में रहने वाले अपराधी बाहर निकाले जाएं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो इसके दूसरे गंभीर परिणाम होंगे।

एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि डी० आई० जी० के मरने से लोगों में उत्तेजना फैल रही है अगर इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति हुई तो इसके परिणाम भयंकर होंगे।

बिन भय, होय न प्रीति।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वार्निंग देने के बाद शासन को सख्त कदम इसलिए उठाना होगा कि एक आदमी दियासलाई लेकर घर जलाना चाहता

हो तो उसका हाथ पकड़ना जरूरी हो जाता है। यह मसला आसान नहीं है। इसमें विदेशियों का हाथ है।

आज जो खालिस्तान बनाने का स्वप्न देखते हैं उनके पास विदेशों से रुपया और हथियार आ रहे हैं। बिना लाइसेंस के राइफल और मशीन-गनें इन लोगों के पास कहां से आ रहे हैं, यह देखने की बात है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विरोधी भाइयों से से अनुरोध करूंगा कि देश की एकता के लिए वह मिलकर शासन का हाथ बटायें और इस समस्या के समाधान में सहयोग करें।

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are the simple people of the East staring with all bewilderment the happenings in the West.

20 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our part, 'Khalistan' means empty place. I wonder, when the Sikhs have got all the places in India, why they should opt for an empty place. And I remember an old saying that half of Punjab lives on Grand Trunk Road and I do not know what will be the boundary of that newly conceived State. But my point is not that. What I am afraid of is, and what I feel is, that we are afraid to face communalism in a straight way. That is the stark fact. We are afraid to call a spade a spade. The point of discussion in the House is whether the Akali movement is a communal movement or a democratic movement.

Simply saying 'democratic demand' does not make the movement democratic. If they have got any democratic issues—question of sharing river water, question of capital, boundary question, the democratic parties are there to raise it. It is a failure of the ruling party in particular and also of all of us that such an atmosphere prevails. We democratic parties shout from the rooftops that we are secular, anti-communal,

democratic and what not. We are retreating on all national fronts.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the revolutionaries ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : They are not here. They must be somewhere. Of course, East is red. We are retreating from Assam to Panjab. We are creating division and communal forces are being divided like moderates, extremists, violent and non-violent. Is there any non-violent communalism? Is there any moderate communalism? Moderate communalism is coming to negotiate, extremist communalism is living in the golden temple ! We all believe like this. Nobody has got the guts to say—police has power to go into the golden temple. Everybody says, "Let the Opposition say that." Why are you afraid? I feel either there should be administrative action or there should be political action. Definitely in religious institutions, academic institution, administrative action should be discouraged. But what about the political action ? What about the social action ? Where is that action which would rouse the people against making golden temple a shelter for criminals? Is there any movement ? Is there any procession ? Is there any meeting ? Is there agitation ? Is there an attempt to rouse the consciousness among the great Sikh and other people ?

In my area there are a large number of Sikhs. Once I referred 'you Sikhs are being oppressed, you are being suppressed'. They became angry. They said, "Are we the people who could be suppressed?" I can understand that the tribals are being suppressed, discriminated against, shouting for the autonomy. But people are saying that Sikhs are being suppressed ! Is there any Indian, in any part of India who can suppress Sikhs? They take it as their defamation. We have seen in Calcutta that they are brave people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody has said about oppression and suppression of the Sikhs so far.

SHRI A.K. ROY : This is their ground

that Sikhs are being discriminated. People living in Washington are saying like that.

My friend indicated something. That should have said that clearly. Who is the gainer in this game? the ruling party, Janata, B.J.P. ? Of the factions the Ruling party is the gainer.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Including CPI, CPIM.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Shri Bhindranwale, who claims to be a Sant in the Golden Temple, when asked, said: "Who is your first enemy?" Communists are nowhere in the picture. They have abdicated.

We have made a very honourable retreat from all the places but still we are not spared. We are not abdicated. We have undergone a self-immolation from the Indian political scene but still we are not spared. Bhindranwale says, "Our first enemy is the Communists." Second enemy is Congress-I." So we became the first enemy. That is the point. In Assam also, AASU and other people say, when you ask them who are their first enemy, they say, not the Congress but the Communists—Left. Why? The forces of disintegration, the forces of communalism and the forces of racism are considering the Left and Communists as their first enemy and you are all rated as second enemy. Can you explain it? All the people and all the hands which you are seeing—not the hands which are used as your symbol for vote—foreign hand—where are those foreign hands living? They are in Washington. They are in London. It means what?

What I feel is that the forces of secularism are most important. The forces of secularism are becoming weaker and weaker. Sir, the people are lamenting about Balkanisation. But I would like to say that the Sermon on the Mount did not save the people from woes in the future. Sermon in the House would not be able to save India. You must analyse it. Secularism is a religion. Secularism is the ideology of socialism and communalism is the ideology of capitalism. Your policy is leading to a belated, deformed and perverted capitalism. You are going to the capitalist way of development. Naturally,

you have to face the consequences. So, Sir, it is connected to the very system.

Sir, you are very kind to me by ringing the bell. I would like to say why is there is a sudden spurt of communalism in the country? I would feel that if you would analyse very deeply, you would see that for the last 10 years, there is a sudden dilution of socialist content in our politics. That is the dilution of socialist content in our politics—whether it is from the Left or Right or Centre or whatever you may call. I am not talking of the socialist form. But there is a definite dilution of the socialist content in our politics. That is why, you are seeing this sort of situation.

Sir, now I am concluding. I read one book entitled "Decline of the West". One of the greatest tragedies and very agonising discovery of India is the decline of the Indians in India. That is the direct result.

श्री हरकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, सरकार के विरुद्ध जो निन्दा प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सरकार की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए कम है। सरकार की जब हम निन्दा करते हैं, तो उसमें गृह मंत्री जी भी आते हैं और पूरी सरकार आती है। मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से श्री सेठी जी की निन्दा नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि मैं उनको भलामानस मानता हूँ। इसलिए मंत्री के रूप में मैं उनकी निन्दा करूँगा।

कई बार इस सदन में इस बात पर बहस हो चुकी है कि पंजाब जल रहा है। पंजाब की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। सरकार को इस स्थिति को नियंत्रित करने के लिए चेष्टा करनी चाहिए और प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने चाहिए। आज तक सरकार ने इतनी बार बहस होने के बावजूद क्या कदम उठाए हैं, यह पूरा देश जानता है। दिन-प्रति-दिन वहाँ की स्थिति खराब होती चली जा रही है और मौजूदा खराब स्थिति के लिए वर्तमान सरकार जिम्मेदार है जो इस स्थिति पर अपना नियंत्रण खो चुकी है।

लगातार यह बात होती है, कभी कहा जाता है कि पंजाब सरकार जिम्मेदार है, कभी किसी को जिम्मेदार बतलाया जाता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस पार्टी के नेता जिम्मेदार हैं। आज जब वहाँ पर इस तरह की भीषण घटनायें हो रही हैं, हमारे शासक दल के लोग सिर्फ इस बात में लगे हुए हैं कि पंजाब में कौन सरकार रहे या न रहे। अगर आप यह मानते हैं कि पंजाब में जो मौजूदा सरकार है वह ठीक काम नहीं कर रही है तो उसे हटाने के लिए रोकता कौन है? लेकिन इस चीज को इस तरह से कितने दिनों तक लटकाया जाता रहेगा, जिससे वहाँ की स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। असम में जो कुछ हो रहा है, पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है, सारे देश में जो आग लगी हुई है, जो राष्ट्र व्यापी हिंसा फैली हुई है, उसको फैलाने की जिम्मेदार यह मौजूदा सरकार है।

1980 में, मैं टिकटों के बारे में नहीं जाना चाहता, इस प्रकार के लोगों को मौजूदा शासक दल के लोगों ने विधान सभा में लाने की कोशिश की थी जिनके ऊपर इस प्रकार के आरोप थे कि जिन को लाने से देश के अन्दर अहिंसा का वातावरण स्थापित नहीं हो सकता था। आपको स्मरण होगा—जब पंजाब के कुछ लोगों ने एक हवाई जहाज का अपहरण किया तो उस समय श्री भिण्डरानवाला ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था और कहा था अगर हवाई जहाज का अपहरण करने वाले रूलिंग पार्टी से इनाम पा सकते हैं तो हमारे लोगों ने ऐसा क्या बुरा किया है? इस प्रकार की नसीहत किसने दी है, किसने रास्ता दिखलाया है, कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है? अगर शासक दल अपने दिल को टटोल कर देखे तो पता लगेगा कि देश में जो हो रहा है उसके लिये यह पूरी पार्टी जिम्मेदार है, इस सरकार के नेता जिम्मेदार हैं।

मेरे सामने नवभारत टाइम्स अखबार है, इस में लिखा है कि यह 101वीं हत्या है। यह डी०

आई०जी जिसकी हत्या हुई है, एक निर्दोष और निरपराध व्यक्ति था, जो अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभा रहा था, लेकिन उसकी हत्या कर दी गई। यह 101वीं हत्या थी, इसके पहले भी न जाने कितनी हत्याएँ हुई हैं, लाला जगत नारायण से लेकर, बाबा गुरबचन सिंह से लेकर इस डी०आई०जी० तक यदि हत्याओं की समीक्षा की जाय तो पता चलेगा कि आज पंजाब में कोई भी कानून या व्यवस्था की स्थिति नहीं रह गई है। वहाँ की स्थिति यद्यपि देश की पूरी कानून-व्यवस्था से जुड़ी हुई है, लेकिन उससे कहीं अधिक खराब हो चुकी है। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को धमकी भरे पत्र मिले हैं, उस मामले को यहाँ पर उठाया गया। वे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री रह चुके हैं। उन्होंने आज तक कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की जिसके आधार पर उनको कोई इस तरह की धमकी दी जाय। लेकिन फिर भी इस प्रकार के पत्र आ रहे हैं। आज उनके पास आये हैं, कल प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री के पास भी आ सकते हैं, मुझे भी दिये जा सकते हैं, किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को दिये जा सकते हैं। यह वातावरण क्यों बन रहा है, इसकी क्या परिणित होने वाली है? कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है? ऐसा कौन कर रहा है—इसका पता कौन लगायेगा? अगर सरकार को पता है कि कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं तो सरकार को उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। यदि सरकार को पता नहीं है तो सरकार का यह निकम्मापन है, उसकी कमजोरी है, इसलिए मैं सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ।

खालिस्तान के प्रश्न को लें—कुछ लोग स्वर्ण मन्दिर में बैठकर वक्तव्य देते हैं और कहते हैं कि खालिस्तान बनेगा, युद्ध होगा, देश को तोड़ा जायगा। इस प्रकार की बातें वे खुल्लमखुल्ला कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, जबकि यह देशद्रोह का मामला है। इस तरह की चीजों को हर हालत में रोका जाना चाहिये लेकिन ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर पा रही है। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सामने प्रदर्शन हुए हैं। हमने इस मामले

को यहाँ उठाया है। अमरीका में जो तथाकथित खालिस्तान के नेता हैं—जगजीत सिंह चौहान—ये ऐसे लोग थे जिनका कोई महत्त्व नहीं था, लेकिन भारत को तोड़ने के नाम पर महत्त्व प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और इनको महत्त्व देने का काम मौजूदा सरकार कर रही है। आज वह अमरीका में बैठे हैं, क्या अमरीकी सरकार से भारत सरकार ने कोई विरोध प्रकट किया? क्या अमरीका सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाने प्रयास किया गया—यदि जगजीत सिंह चौहान वहाँ रहकर इस प्रकार की हरकत करेगा तो इससे अमरीका और भारत के बीच के सम्बन्ध खराब हो सकते हैं? यदि नहीं किया गया तो सरकार ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रही है। वहाँ पर पैसा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। खालिस्तान बनाने के नाम पर बाहर से पैसा आ रहा है, जिससे इन तमाम लोगों की हिम्मत बढ़ती जा रही है। मुझे दुख है कि यह सरकार चुप बैठी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—सरकार वास्तव में चाहती क्या है? यह सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कांग्रेस का यह अन्दरूनी संघर्ष है, जिसकी वजह से आज ये सारी बातें हो रही हैं। सरकार ने भी हिंसा करने में कमी नहीं की है। मैं माननीय श्री वाजपेयी जी के साथ और अन्य सदस्यों के साथ मलरकोटला गया था और वहाँ जाकर हम लोगों ने देखा। इसके बाद माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने सेठी साहब से बात भी की और हम लोग चाहते थे कि वहाँ पर जो हिंसा हुई है, उसकी न्यायिक जांच हो क्योंकि पुलिस ने एक-तरफा हिंसा की थी बिना किसी प्रोवोकेशन के। वहाँ पुलिस ने गाड़ियां जलाईं दुकानें जलाईं और इस तरह की सारी हरकतें की और लोगों को गोलियों से भून डाला और पुलिस को बचाने का वहाँ काम हो रहा था लेकिन जब हम लोगों ने न्यायिक जांच की मांग की, तब इसको करना पड़ा। सेठी जी से बात करने के बाद ही, सरकार ने यह ठीक समझा कि इस की न्यायिक जांच होनी चाहिए। जब इस प्रकार से भड़काने वाली

कार्यवाही सरकार की तरफ से होगी, तब दूसरे इस प्रकार की हरकतें करने वाले लोगों को आप रोक नहीं पाएंगे। अब यह स्थिति वहां पर बन रही है। कम से कम सरकार को अपने अधिकारियों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि वे इस प्रकार की भड़काने वाली कार्यवाही न करें। अगर दूसरी तरफ के लोगों द्वारा इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक घटनाएं होती हैं जैसी कि हो रही हैं, तो सरकार को उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि अकाली दल के नेताओं ने इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की निन्दा की है लेकिन वहां पर कुछ ऐसे लोग जरूर हैं, जो इस प्रकार की चीजों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

एक अच्छी बात अखबारों में देखने को यह मिल रही है लेकिन इसकी वास्तविकता का पता सरकार को लगाना चाहिए, आज के हिन्दी अखबार 'हिन्दुस्तान' में यह खबर छपी है कि स्टेनगन से लैस श्री भिडारावाला का हिंसा में कोई विश्वास नहीं है। वे सन्त हैं और उन्होंने यह कहा भी है, "की सबूत है कि मैं हिंसा कितनी हैगी?" सबूत क्या है कि मैंने हिंसा की है।

वे स्टेनगन से लैस हैं। इसके आगे इसी अखबार में यह भी लिखा है, मैं पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूं।...व्यवधान...इसको आप समझिये कि आपके राज्य में क्या क्या हो रहा है। इसमें यह लिखा है :

“लगभग आधा दर्जन स्टेनगन-धारी सहायकों से घिरे श्री भिडारावाले ने, जो स्वयं स्टेनगन लिए हुए थे, कहा कि मैं धर्म प्रचारक हूं, राजनीतिज्ञ नहीं।”

वे धर्म का प्रचार स्टेनगन से लैस होकर कर रहे हैं। वे संत होकर ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की सारी स्थिति इस देश के अन्दर बन रही है और इसको बढ़ावा कौन दे रहा है? अगर वे संत हैं और हिंसा नहीं

करना चाहता, मैं उनपर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता, तो यह एक अच्छी बात है लेकिन इसकी वास्तविकता का पता लगाने के लिए हमारे पास कौन सी मशीनरी है। मशीनरी तो सरकार के पास है और वह इसका पता लगा सकती है कि वे क्या रहे हैं और स्वर्ण मन्दिर में इस प्रकार का अपराध करने वाले लोग छिपे हैं, जो माननीय गृहमन्त्री जी श्री भिडारावाला से बात कर सकते हैं। क्यों नहीं वे उनसे कहते हैं कि हमारी जानकारी है कि अपराध करने वाले लोग स्वर्ण मन्दिर में छिपे हुए हैं और आप उन्हें निकालकर बाहर कीजिए। यह बात सरकार की तरफ से क्यों नहीं की जा रही है? मैं अच्छी प्रकार से इस बात को समझने के बाद, यह कह रहा हूं कि यह सरकार पूरी तरह से असफल हो चुकी है। देश की तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए और एक भयंकर स्थिति इस देश में पैदा हो गई है। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि क्योंकि सरकार असफल हो चुकी है इस काम को करने के लिए, इसलिए भारत की संसद् को भंग किया जाए और फिर से चुनाव करवाए जाएं ताकि एक नई सरकार बने और वह इन समस्याओं का समाधान करे। मैं इस बात को पूरा जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की सरकार की देश को जरूरत नहीं है, जो समस्याओं का समाधान न कर सके। आप संसद् को भंग कीजिए और चुनाव करवाइए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I think the entire House would agree that the harsh realities in Punjab cannot but cause great concern to everybody. As a matter of fact, Punjab is to-day burning and violence of unprecedented scale has engulfed the State.

I do not like to give any information because all the Members of this House are quite well aware of those facts. But I want to make it very clear that violence cannot be met by violence. There is no doubt that there has been some violence. There are extremist forces and they are resorting to violence. But this violence cannot be met

by bigger violence. As a matter of fact, Punjab problem is not a problem of law and order. We should be clear in our mind that it is a political problem, and the solution of this political problem should also be political. Now, the responsibility is to work out a political solution of the Punjab tangle. Naturally, the question arises how that political solution can be worked out. Negotiations and dialogues are the only way. There is no other way to bring about a political solution of the problem. Of course, it has to be admitted that there were dialogues and I would say that the solution of the major problems was in sight and, I think, the Government owes an explanation to this House why while the solution of the basic issues was in sight the actual solution was not achieved. To me it appears, Sir, it is because of a partisan policy pursued by the Government that the solution although was within the reach could not be achieved. Now, why do I say so?

I think it is known to you that the Government was playing with the idea that there are differences in approach among the different sections of Akali leaders and they wanted to take advantage of the differences existing within the Akali leadership. There is no doubt that there might have been some difference in the approach of the Akali leadership but a government who is more responsible and on whom lies the responsibility of preserving the unity and integrity of the country and bringing about a solution of a political nature takes a partisan attitude and wants to take advantage of the differences within the Akali leadership. They wanted to reap political gains out of it. My charge is that it is the Government which has politicised the issue and because of the political manoeuvre the solution although was in sight could not be achieved. Even at this late stage may I appeal to the Government to forget for the time being your partisan interest and try to bring about a political solution of the problem?

Sir, the political solution can be achieved if the Government at this stage takes initiative. I heard the Home Minister saying during the Home Ministry's debate that they want first-class representation from the Akali leadership as if the second-class

representatives were attending the tripartite or bi-partite meetings. Now, they say they will resume talks if first-class representatives come here to take part in the discussions. Here lies the trouble. Now, they are trying to decide who is first-class representative and who is second-class representative as if they want representatives of their own choice. No respectable political party—what to say of Akali party—can admit this position that they will send representatives as desired by the ruling party. Therefore, Sir, will they now revise their attitude? It is the sole privilege of the Akalis to send their representatives. It is not your choice and option.

Sir, again the question of extremism comes. Although I do not hold the view expressed by Shri A.K. Roy, yet here extremism is manifested by several facets. Bhindranwale is one; Sandhu is another. About Sandhu even today's *Statesman* reports editorially that the gentleman sitting right within the Golden Temple declares his intentions to wage a war of independence of the Sikhs against India.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And the Government does nothing.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They will have to think about it seriously. About Bhindranwale, the less said the better. Who created this extremism, or extremists' section? In this connection, I would only read out an extract from an interview given by Shri Gurucharan Singh Tohra, ex-president, SGPC. He says :

“This Government of Darbara Singh asks us to break our relations with extremists but may I ask Darbara Singh why did he arrange for the marriage with them?”

The marriage between the extremists and the Akalis has been arranged by Darbara Singh. Further :

“The extremists are Congress (I) products..”

Now, coming from West Bengal, we know what kind of byproduct they can produce in

the form of CONGSAL : Naxalites converted into Congress (I) become CONGSAL. We are, therefore, quite well aware of this phenomenon of CONGSAL and extremists. Then further he says :

“The extremists are Congress (I) products and everyone knows that the Congress (I) Government is using them to malign us.”

Have that got any answer to that? We, the members coming from the eastern side know what CONGSAL means.

Now, I come to certain concrete suggestions. Immediately, the Government should take certain steps to take initiative to resume dialogue with the Akali leaders and stop revengeful repressive measures. That is very much necessary. They should unleash a political campaign, which they are not capable of doing. They should strengthen the democratic forces with the object of isolating the extremists, elements from the mainstream in Punjab.

Finally, the democratic solution of the Punjab situation can be arrived at, keeping in view the democratic and just demands of the people of Punjab without any bias to religious commitments. Unless this political framework is accepted, merely by resorting to violence to meet violence would create a greater problem and would invite greater difficulties for the people and the Government.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : सभापति जी जिस घटना को लेकर यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, वह घटना अपने आप में निंदनीय घटना है। एक पुलिस के डी आई जी, एक 12-13 साल का बच्चा और एक दूसरे नौजवान की जान गई। यह घटना निंदनीय है। यह घटना एक बार फिर इस बात को साबित करती है कि पंजाब में हिंसा का वातावरण छाया हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक चिंता की बात है।

पंजाब ऐसा सूबा है जिसकी मेहनत, शक्ति और बहादुरी की चर्चा देश और विदेशों में होती

है। वहाँ पर अगर इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं जो लाजमी तरीके से सारे देश को चिंता होती है।

मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आज जो पंजाब की घटना है, इसने राष्ट्रीय गम्भीरता का रूप धारण कर लिया है। इसकी चर्चा इस सदन में ही नहीं हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने या गाँव में जाइए, हर जगह इसी घटना की चर्चा आपको मिलेगी। मुल्क के एक छोर पर पूर्वी सीमा पर आसाम में सालों से जिस प्रकार का वातावरण था, वहाँ घटना हुई और फिर पश्चिमी सीमा पर पंजाब की घटनाएँ घटी। ये दोनों घटनाएँ इस देश के मानस को झकझोर देती हैं। राजनीतिज्ञ इस बात की चिंता करने लग गए हैं कि यह देश टूटेगा या साथ रहेगा? इसको हल्के ढंग से नहीं लेना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में बड़ी परम्पराएँ हैं और इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती रही हैं। इसलिए, इसको हम रोक सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से काम किया जायेगा तो वह बहुत बड़ी गलतफहमी का शिकार होगा। आज 35 साल की आजादी के बाद ऐसी समस्याएँ देश के सामने आ रही हैं, जिनके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। क्यों 25 साल के बाद इस देश से या विदेश से यह आवाज उठती है कि हम यहाँ रहना नहीं चाहते। अगर विदेशी शक्तियाँ इस काबिल बन रही हैं कि वे हमारे देश के लोगों को इस्तेमाल करने की शक्ति रखती हैं, तो यह गम्भीरता की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ हमें नए सिरे से यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि कहां प्रशासनिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। कभी किसी एक भाग में, किसी धर्म के लोगों में, या कुछ वर्गों में ऐसी भावना पैदा हो रही है कि हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं हो रहा है। आज ऐसी बातें परिलक्षित हो रही हैं। इसलिए, गंभीरता से इस बात पर सोचना चाहिए कि हम कहां भटक गए हैं?

मैं समझता हूँ, आज केवल सरकार को ही नहीं बल्कि सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों को और देश के तमाम नेताओं को बैठकर गंभीरता से विचार

करना चाहिए कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति कैसे हो सकती? यह सवाल हमारी राष्ट्रीय आजादी को कमजोर कम करने का सवाल है। हमारे देश में एक ऐसी असंतोष की आग भड़क रही है, उसको नहीं बुझा पाए, उसका रास्ता नहीं निकाला तो मैं समझता हूँ देश के सामने एक बड़ी भारी समस्या पैदा हो सकती है।

पंजाब की समस्या के बारे में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। इसको आज कहने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। अकाली दल जो अपनी मांगें मांग रहा है, उसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है। अगर तथ्य नहीं है तो सरकार ने मांगों के एक हिस्से को कैसे मान लिया? मैंने विपक्षीय सम्मेलन में भी इस बात का विरोध किया था। गुरुवाणी का प्रचार रेडियो से करना गलत है, यह मैंने उस समय भी कहा था। दूसरे धर्म के लोग भी इस प्रकार की बातें करेंगे तो आल इन्डिया रेडियो का यही काम हो जाएगा कि दूसरे धर्मों का प्रचार करे। एक सेक्युलर स्टेट को इस प्रकार की बात नहीं माननी चाहिए थी। यह मैंने पहले भी कहा था।

मगर मैं इस बात को समझता था कि कुछ बातों में उनकी सच्चाई है, उस पर गौर करना चाहिये। उदाहरण के लिये 1970 का अवार्ड पड़ा हुआ है जो जमीन के बंटवारे का है चंडीगढ़, अबोहर, फाजिल्का किधर जायेगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने 1970 में अवार्ड दिया, 1977 तक वही प्रधान मंत्री थी, वही सरकार थी। नहीं समस्या हल हो पायी। कहीं न कहीं फैसला लेने की जरूरत थी किसी दो दोष देने की जरूरत नहीं है। 1977 से 1980 तक जनता पार्टी की सरकार रही, जनता पार्टी ने कुछ नहीं किया, अकाली दल के लोग केन्द्र में भी शामिल थे, राज्य में भी थे सत्ता में। जनता पार्टी ने कोई हल नहीं निकाला इसलिए जनता पार्टी का सारा दोष देने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आपने क्यों नहीं निकाला उन समस्याओं का हल? लेकिन नहीं निकल सका उसका हल। आज फिर 3 साल हो गये इस सरकार को और

अभी तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकला है। इन समस्याओं को टाला जाना ठीक नहीं है, जैसे एक छोटा सा फोड़ा हो और उसका इलाज न किया जाय तो एक दिन वह बड़ा रूप धारण कर लेता है, सारे शरीर के लिये खतरा बन जाता है, इसलिये आज फिर उन समस्याओं को टालने का कोई बहाना नहीं ढूँढा जाना चाहिये। उनको हल करना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे बहुत से सहयोगी बैठे हुए हैं जो त्रिपक्षीय बैठक में हिस्सा लिये थे। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि आखिरी दिन जो बैठक हुई थी उस दिन बहुत सारी समस्याओं पर हल निकल गया था, हम लोग करीब करीब समस्याओं का हल निकालने के करीब पहुंच गए थे, और केवल पानी के ऊपर, एक छोटे से सवाल के ऊपर समझौता नहीं हो पा रहा था। उसमें कुछ नहीं था, पंजाब के प्रतिनिधि मंडल का कहना था, हमारे समझाने बुझाने पर सबके, उन्होंने कहा राजस्थान का मसला हम नहीं छूएंगे, राजस्थान को पूरे का पूरा पानी जो मिलता है उस पर हम क्लेम नहीं करेंगे, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया। सबाल पंजाब और हरियाणा का रह गया। हरियाणा की सरकार 20, 22 करोड़ रु० दिये बैठी है, नहर नहीं खुदने दी गई। अकाली दल ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया कि नहीं हरियाणा की नहर खुदनी चाहिए, हम उसमें पूरा सहयोग देने को तैयार हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार और मदद करे, जल्दी से जल्दी नहर खुद जाए। हरियाणा को अभी एक मिलियन से कम पानी मिल रहा है। उसको 5 मिलियन दे दीजिए जब तक नहर नहीं बन जाती हरियाणा को एक और बूंद भी पानी नहीं मिलने वाला है। तो पहली बात यह है कि हरियाणा की नहर खुदनी चाहिए। इस पर अकाली दल ने स्वीकार कर लिया कि यह नहर खुदनी चाहिए। यह खुद में एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल था। सबाल खाली इतना आ गया कि हरियाणा का कहना था कि नहीं जो 1981 का फैसला है, जो ट्रिब्यूनल अवार्ड है पानी का वह कायम रहेगा तब तक जब

तक कि जो अब ट्रिब्यूनल बन रहा है उसका अवार्ड नहीं आ जाता। पंजाब का कहना था कि जो पानी आज हमको मिल रहा है यह हमें मिलने दिया जाय जब तक अवार्ड नहीं आ जाता है। कोई इसमें झगड़ा नहीं। हरियाणा को एक बूंद पानी नहीं मिल सकता है, चाहे आप 5 मिलियन दे दीजिए, जब तक कि नहर नहीं खुद जाती। पंजाब को पानी मिलता रहेगा जब तक पानी उसका उधर नहीं जाता। एक मामूली सी बात थी, कोई झगड़ा नहीं था। अकाली दोस्त इस पर अड़ गए, मैं समझता हूँ जो गलत था। हम लोग उनको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि आप हरियाणा को क्यों दुख देना चाहते हैं पानी आपको मिल रहा है, अब भी मिलेगा, हरियाणा के हिस्से का पानी आप ले रहे हैं क्योंकि हरियाणा के पास नहर नहीं है। अकाली प्रतिनिधि मंडल के श्री बलवन्त सिंह ने अकाली दल की तरफ से बयान दिया कि अगर पानी का मसला हल हो जाय तो ज़मीन का जहाँ तक मसला है वह कोई बड़ा सवाल नहीं है, हम उसके लिए मानने को तैयार हैं कोई रास्ता निकल जाएगा चंडीगढ़, अबोहर और काज़िल्का के सम्बन्ध में। हमने कई सुझाव दिए थे और हम आशा करते थे कि अब रास्ता निकल सकता है। सरकार की तरफ से इस बात पर जोर था कि पैकेज डील हो जाय, इसको खंड-खंड में नहीं करना चाहिए। यह सरकार की तरफ से जोर था। लेकिन जिस दिन वार्ता टूटी, सरकार ने घोषणा एक के बाद दूसरी करनी शुरू कर दी। क्यों? प्रधान मंत्री क्यों नहीं थोड़े दिन तक और प्रतीक्षा कर सकती थीं? क्यों प्रधान मंत्री ने गुरुद्वारे में जाकर उनकी धार्मिक मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया? थोड़ा इंतजार कर सकती थीं। प्रधान मंत्री आखिर देश की नेता हैं। उससे यह शक होता है कि नहीं राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा की जा रही थी हमारे साथ समझौता करके नहीं, अलग से मीटिंग करके हमको आइसोलेट करने की क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह सलाह बहुत दिनों से दी गई थी कि अकाली दल सारा मजहब पर बना हुआ है, धार्मिक मांगों स्वीकार कर लीजिए, टूटकर गिर जायेगा और कोई बात

नहीं होगी। इसलिए धार्मिक मांगें स्वीकार कर ली गयीं। यह राजनीति है, यह बात गलत हुई है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अकाली दल के लोग इस बात को स्वीकार करने को तैयार थे, हम सब इस बात पर तुले हुए थे। आनन्दपुर साहब की चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसलिए कि आनन्दपुर साहब के डिफरेंट इन्टरप्रेटेशन है। उसमें एक बात यह भी आती है कि आप इस देश से अलग जाने की बात करते हैं, सिख नैशनलिज्म की बात करते हैं। उस पर वह राजी हो गये थे कि हम इसको इन्कलड नहीं करेंगे। यह एक बड़ी बात थी कि आनन्दपुर की बात उन्होंने छोड़ दी थी, राजी हो गये थे कि इससे नहीं आने देंगे। परन्तु सरकार ने ऐसा मौका देने की कोशिश की। हम सब इस राय के थे कि इस देश में मंदिर, मस्जिद, गुरुदारा, चर्च को हिंसा करने वाले अपराधियों के छिपने का शरणागार नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास था कि अकाली दल का डैलीगेशन इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार था, वह आखिर में वक्तव्य देता कि हम इसको गलतो समझते हैं। उन्होंने बार-बार कहा कि हम इसक, नहीं मानेंगे तो हम जो माडरेट समझे जाते हैं एक्समिस्ट्स का हाथ मजबूत करेंगे और हम कह के नहीं होंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा मौका सरकार ने चूका है। आज हमारे देश की अखंडता के लिए खतरा है। जब कि हमारा दुश्मन बाहर बैठा हुआ है। आज चौधरी चरण सिंह ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि आज उन्होंने नाम लेकर कहा अमेरिका, इंग्लैंड और कनाडा में क्या हो रहा है। आज हम सब इस बात को जानते हैं, कौन नहीं जानता कि दुनिया की साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत देखना नहीं चाहतीं। हिन्दुस्तान की बढ़ती हुई प्रतिष्ठा उनको बर्दाश्त नहीं होती। आज हमारे देश के लोगों को पैसा देकर, रेडियो टेलीविज़न देकर, लोगों को भटकाकर, भड़काकर, साहित्य देकर इस तरह की

कोशिश हो रही है। आज इस बात का हल निकालने के लिए हमारी देशभक्ति और राष्ट्रभक्ति का तकाजा है कि हम उसका हल निकाल लें, न कि अपने दुश्मन को इस बात का मौका दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत हो रहा है।

इस बात पर मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि प्रधान मन्त्री को श्री लोंगोवाला को पत्र लिखकर बुलाना चाहिए, निमंत्रित करना चाहिये। इस बात की परवाह किये बगैर कि लोंगोवाला की बातचीत से मसला हल होता है या नहीं होता है। बहुत से मसलों पर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से बातचीत होती रहती है, मसले हल नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन बातचीत करते जाते हैं। अपने ही देश के एक भाग में ऐसी स्थिति है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधानमन्त्री को इनिशियेटिव लेकर उन्हें बुलाना चाहिए और आमने-सामने बैठकर बात करनी चाहिए।

आप एक पार्टी के प्रमुख हैं। गोल्डन टेम्पल में हम सब की श्रद्धा है, हम सबकी इज्जत है, हम आदर करते हैं, आपकी पार्टी यह कह रही है। लेकिन इसका कोई रास्ता निकला है या नहीं। आज आपको सारी शक्तियाँ इस्तेमाल करनी चाहिए। हमारे आपस में मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आपकी देशभक्ति में हमको सन्देह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधानमन्त्री को लोंगोवाला को पत्र लिखकर निमंत्रित करना चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं आते हैं प्रधानमन्त्री के पत्र लिखने पर भी तो लोंगोवाला को देश समझेगा कि वह प्रधानमन्त्री के निमंत्रित करने पर भी नहीं आते हैं और देश के सामने लोंगोवाला गलत दिशा में होंगे। अकाली दल कटघरे में खड़ा होगा, प्रधानमन्त्री की मर्यादा उससे घटती नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन में जहाँ तक समझौते हो गये थे, सारी चीजें रिकार्ड पर हैं, उस वक्त हम उम्मीद करते थे कि कल इसका कौन्सीक होगा, कल इस पर एग््रीमेंट साइन किया जायेगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह नहीं हो सका।

उसकी फिर से बुनियाद बनाइये, वापिस जाइये कि त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन में जो शर्तें तय की गई हैं, उन्हें फिर से लोंगोवाला के सामने रखिये। खाली पानी की बात रह गई थी, खाली नेशनल झगड़ा था, उसमें बाकी कुछ नहीं है। उसको बेस बनाकर बात कीजिए ताकि सिचुएशन को हम नियंत्रित कर सकें।

मुझे चिन्ता होती है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि आज देश में हिंसा का वातावरण बढ़ रहा है। मैं ईमानदारी से कहता हूँ कि पदयात्रा को मैं प्रचार के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की बात नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि अब किसी वजह से लम्बी-लम्बी स्पीचेज देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा कि पंजाब के एक ही परिवार में एक सिख और एक हिन्दू सदियों से चले आ रहे हैं। चले आ रहे थे लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य से उनके दिल टूट गये हैं। आज हिन्दू और सिखों के बीच में ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट हो गया है, इसके लिए कोई भी जिम्मेदार हो, लेकिन इस बात से आंखें मूंदी नहीं जा सकती है। इसलिए उस ट्रस्ट को रेस्टोर करना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ आप श्रीमान, पंजाब से आए हैं और लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष हैं, आप पर सारा सदन विश्वास रखता है, आप सेशन समाप्त होने पर सारे दलों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल लेकर पंजाब के कुछ इलाकों में चलिए, वहाँ पर लोगों से बातचीत करिए। हिन्दुओं से, सिखों से, बुद्धिजीवियों से, नौजवानों से, किसानों से बात करिए। इस काम में आपको लीड लेनी चाहिए, यह हमारा आपका फर्ज बनता है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी के द्वारा भारत सरकार से भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सदन में बातें सुनने के बाद तत्परता के साथ इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाए ताकि इस चिन्ता के विषय का हल निकल सके।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Before coming to the main topic of the debate, I would like to clarify some of the points which the hon. Members have opened.

As far as Shri B.D. Singh is concerned,

he has only moved the Motion and has not made any substantive speech.

But with regard to Chaudhury Charan Singhji, for whom I have great respect, I would only like to clarify one point; that the unfortunate attack on Pandit Nehru was rather unfortunate. He was the tallest of the tallest persons who was considered non-communal in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER : What attack did he carry ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : No ; (*Interruptions*) He said that he also participated in some meetings. By that he meant that that showed communalism.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि मुस्लिम लीग जैसी जमात पर बैन लगा देना चाहिए था जोकि उन्होंने नहीं किया।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : not only that ; I would also reiterate that the entire Nehru family including Shrimati Indira Gandhi had been considered to be nationalists and had never shown any communalism. Not only that, this is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Considered by whom ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : By the whole nation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How do you know ? How can you speak on behalf of the whole nation ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I can. With regard to Shri Chakraborty's... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या चौधरी साहब के भाषण में यही बात जवाब देने लायक थी ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have said it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : She may be your leader. She is not our leader. (*Interruptions*) We do not

accept her as a leader of the nation. She may be your Party leader. (*Interruptions*)

A Party leader is not a leader of the country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I would like to remind Mr. Chakraborty that apart from being the party leader she is the Prime Minister of the country and therefore she is known as the leader of the nation.

I would only like to clarify the opposition registered by Prof. Chakraborty that although PM was not present here physically, she had heard the entire debate and also what Prof. Chakraborty had spoken.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is an arrangement. The hon. Member was at one time a Minister. So, he knows it.

I am thankful to other hon. Members, General R.S. Sparrow, Sarvashri Era Anbarasu, Dhanik Lal Mandal, F.H. Mohsin, Ram Jethmalani, Dhandapani, Zainul Basher, Indrajit Gupta, Ram Nagina Misra, A.K. Roy, Harikesh Bahadur, Chitta Basu and Chandrajit Yadav, for the valuable contribution and suggestions which they have made.

Hon. Members have, time and again, expressed their anguish about actions which compromise the sanctity of religious places. The Government have been receiving information that some wanted criminals including Dal Khalsa activists have taken shelter in religious places. It was with a great sense of sorrow that I had informed this House yesterday about the murder of Shri A.S. Atwal, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jullundur on 25 April, 1983 while he was visiting Darbar Sahib Amritsar for offering prayers. In the meetings held with the leaders of Shiromani Akali Dal, a request was made to them that there should be unequivocal open condemnation of violence and under any circumstances Gurdwaras should not be made and used as a sanctuary for criminals.

In this connection, a question was also

asked in the other House as to what the Government of Punjab is going to do about the compensation to the family of the deceased. I am glad to inform the hon. House that the Punjab Government have sanctioned *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the wife of the deceased. The widow will continue to get the amount of emoluments which late Shri Atwal would have got till his retirement from Government service. After the date of retirement, the widow will get pension which would have been admissible to Shri Atwal had he been alive. Keeping in view the educational qualification of Shrimati Atwal, she would be given a suitable job in the Government. Therefore, I am thankful to the Punjab Government, who have reacted very promptly in this matter.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : What about the young boy* who was killed ?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : We will take up that matter also. (*Interruptions*) I have said that we will take up the question of proper compensation to the family of the boy with the Punjab Government.

The Government of Punjab have respected the religious sentiments of the Sikh community in not permitting the Police to enter places of worship. This gesture of the Government has not been reciprocated by the SGPC authorities so far. The House will agree that restraint exercised by the Government also casts an obligation on the management that in places of worship, any activity which is prejudicial to national security, integrity and peace is neither encouraged nor connived at.

Some hon. Members have referred to various violent incidents resulting in loss of lives of many innocent persons. It is unfortunate that extremist and other elements have been indulging in violent activities. It will, however, not be correct to say that the State Government has not taken steps to apprehend the culprits.

It is also wrong to allege that the Government and the authority there has encouraged the extremists and that we are in league with the extremists.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are you in possession of assassination list ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The list of those persons who have been killed is available.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, those who are going to be killed ? I am told you are in possession of that list.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : No, I am not in possession of that.

The Punjab Government has taken action against the extremist elements and the Dal Khalsa and another organisation National Council of Khalistan were declared unlawful and since then 833 persons have been arrested in 323 cases registered up to 31st March 1983. 80 persons involved in these cases have been declared as proclaimed offenders. The Police has identified many arms licences all over the State who are supporters of the extremists. Drives to check arm smuggling and unearth unlicensed and illicit weapons have been launched. The State Government has been keeping close watch on the activities of the Dal Khalsa. 59 cases have been registered against 162 activists of National Council of Khalistan and Dal Khalsa. Balbir Singh Sandhu, the self-styled Secretary General of National Council of Khalistan who is hiding in Guru Nanak Niwas since 1981, according to our information, is involved in five criminal cases and has been declared a proclaimed offender.

The State Government has been making all possible efforts to apprehend the culprits involved in various incidents which occurred in Punjab from time to time.

There has been some criticism that we have not tried to find a solution to the problem. I may make it clear to the Hon'ble House that this is not very correct position. In fact, despite various difficulties we have all along made an honest and sincere effort in this matter. It should be appreciated that the Government, in considering any demands which concern other States and interests, has also to carry with it the other interests and the States.

To arrive at an understanding, the Govern-

ment have held, as this House is aware, a number of rounds of discussions with the Shiromani Akali Dal. Meetings were first held on three occasions with the Prime Minister and later twice with the Minister of External Affairs. After that the team of Central Ministers met the Akali Dal leadership twice at Chandigarh. Finally, several rounds of discussions were held at Delhi in the Tripartite talks. I am highly thankful and grateful to the Leaders of the Opposition for the help they rendered in narrowing down the differences during the talks.

Unfortunately, the reluctance on the part of the Akali Dal to continue discussions, when differences had been narrowed down considerably, left the Government with no other choice but to take certain decisions on its own. The Prime Minister has already made certain announcements with regard to the religious demands of the Dal.

The demand for review of Centre-State relations was not only that of Punjab but from many other States and this is taken care of by the announcement of a Commission headed by Mr. Justice R.S. Sarkaria, to go into the question of Centre-State relations. The terms of reference are under finalisation and will be announced soon. The other members of the Commission will also be announced soon.

Two demands that remain to be sorted out relate to the territorial issues and the sharing of river waters. Shri Chandrajit Yadav has said with regard to river water that we had almost come nearer the solution but there was some dispute with regard to the mention of the words 'usage' and 'allocation'. Even that could be sorted out. We are in a position to sort out that thing but we are awaiting the arrival of the Chief Minister of Haryana. As far as the territorial issues are concerned, I would like to make it clear that there were differences of opinion between the leaders of Haryana and Punjab and, therefore, an amicable solution could not be found, but we are trying to find some amicable solution to this problem also.

As I have stated before, the Government's endeavour has always been to arrive at a peaceful solution and not to do anything

which may precipitate the situation. We have appealed to the Shiromani Akali Dal and SGPC that places of worship should not become sanctuaries for criminals and anti-national elements and that assassins of Deputy Inspector General of Police late Shri Atwal and persons like Balbir Singh Sandhu, a proclaimed offender, should be handed over to the administration. I fully appreciate and share the concern of hon. Members in this regard. We have avoided to take any step which may be misconstrued as an affront to the religious sentiments of the Sikh community in the sincere hope that the leadership concerned would respond to this gesture in its proper spirit.

We do not wish to escalate the tension. I am confident that our appeal to the Shiromani Akali Dal and SGPC to ensure that criminals are not given shelter in places of worship and that they are surrendered would be acted upon without any delay. But if the nation's security is in danger, I would like to assure the hon. House that Government will have to take some suitable action in this matter and react to this.

21 hrs.

Terrorism and extremist activity must be unequivocally condemned. Only the other day I had stated in the House that our doors are open for talks. I reiterate that unity and integrity of the country will be preserved at any cost.

As far as the question of invitation is concerned, we are always prepared to invite them, but one day Sant Longowal says, 'I have not received the invitation' and the other day the statement comes that 'we are not prepared to talk with the Centre'. So we are in this situation.

I trust, I echo the feeling of every section of the House when I once more fervently appeal to the Shiromani Akali Dal and SGPC leadership to give up the path of confrontation and extend their cooperation to find a solution of the problems and help in building up an atmosphere of peace and amity in the State for the good of its people which all of us so dearly cherish.

Sir, as far as this motion is concerned, the

attention of the entire country has been drawn through this". And therefore, not only the hon. Members of the Opposition, but we are also grateful to you for having admitted it and I hope, in view of the discussions which have taken place here, it would not be pressed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about inviting them? You are not specific. All the Opposition Members demanded that you should invite the Akali leaders.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I replied to this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : So, you are sending invitation letters to Akali leaders?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I have not said so. I have said, there are conflicting statements from them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are avoiding it.

श्री वी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब की समस्या को ले करके देश के सारे लोगों में बड़ी ही चिन्ता व्याप्त थी और इस संदर्भ में आपने जो यह मोशन मूव करने की इजाजत दी, इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने जो इस बहस में भाग लेकर अपने विचारों से इस सामान्य सदन को और इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के लोगों को अपने विचारों से लाभान्वित किया है, उन्हें भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा।

मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि अकाली लोग जे हैं, वे सिख समुदाय के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं और जिस तरह की मांग ये लोग करते हैं, वे बहुत संकीर्ण विचारों से प्रेरित होकर करते हैं। जहाँ तक सिख पंथ का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहुत ही उदार रहा है और मानववादी रहा है और ये सिख पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के हैं और पूरा हिन्दुस्तान सिखों का है। जहाँ तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, इसमें करीब एक-तिहाई लोग

पंजाब के बाहर दूसरे प्रान्तों में रह रहे हैं और गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के पंच-प्यारे भी देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों से थे। कोई उड़ीसा से था, कोई महाराष्ट्र से, कोई गुजरात से, कोई यू० पी० से और कोई पंजाब से। इस प्रकार से पूरे देश की एकता की बात और अखण्डता की बात, सिख पंथ में है। इसलिए अकाली लोग इस तरह की अलगभाववादी और उग्रवादी ताकतों के साथ चलकर अगर यह समझते हैं कि हम सिख धर्म का गौरव बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि वे सिख धर्म का गौरव बढ़ा नहीं रहे हैं बल्कि उसके गौरव को घटा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं जिनकी एक प्रकार से जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है। जब कोई सरकार के द्वारा अच्छी बात की जाती है, जैसे कि 'नाम' की बात हुई, तो उस 'नाम' सम्मेलन की सफलता के लिए वाहवाही ली गई, यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव लाया गया। लेकिन जब कहीं पर असफलता होगी तो उसकी भी जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी चाहिए। अमृतसर में, स्वर्ण मन्दिर के आसपास और देश के अन्य किसी भी भाग में सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है।

जिस प्रकार की घटना 25 अप्रैल को हुई। श्री अठवाल सिंह अठवाल गुरु का प्रसाद लेकर के वहाँ स्वर्ण मन्दिर से आ रहे थे और वहाँ उनकी हत्या की गई। एक 11 साल का छोटा बालक भी, वह संभवतः पांचवीं क्लास में मेरिट लिस्ट में आया था, उसकी मां ने यह मन्त की थी कि अगर उसका बच्चा अच्छे नम्बरों से पास होगा तो वह गुरुद्वारे में जा करके दर्शन करेगी और प्रसाद लेगी, जब वह अपनी मां के साथ आ रहा था तो उसकी भी हत्या की गई। यह कितना हृदय विदारक घटना हुई है। अभी माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा कि श्री अठवाल के परिवार के लिए कुछ धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि मनुष्य के जीवन की किसी भी धनराशि से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार का कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि

बहुपरिवार को चलाने के लिए कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करे। लेकिन मुझे इस बात से तकलीफ हुई कि जो 11 साल का छोटा बालक मारा गया, उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई बात नहीं कही गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पंजाब सरकार के द्वारा होगी।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : पंजाब सरकार के द्वारा करनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह गलती है। क्यों बहस में जा रहे हो? (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे दिमाग में एक ऐसी बात उत्पन्न हो रही है कि उग्रवादी और अतिवादी लोग गुरु नानक निवास में रह रहे हैं। आप लोग अकालियों से बात कर रहे हैं। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि वे अतिवादी लोग अकालियों के कहने में नहीं रहे हैं। पिछले 16 या 19 अप्रैल को कार्लिंग अटैशन के सिलसिले में जब डिस्कशन चल रहा था तो मन्त्री जी ने बताया था...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is not so. They have not till now disassociated themselves from those people and their activity. How difficult it is !

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : संघु के विषय में यह बात है कि वह गुरु नानक निवास में रह रहा है। पंजाब की सरकार इस बात को मानती है। लेकिन लोंगोवाल से जब आपने बात की तो आपका अब बयान यह है कि लोंगोवाल यह कह कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर संघु नहीं रह रहा है। एसोसियेटेड प्रेस को जब उसने इन्टरव्यू दिया तो इस बात को कहा। पाँच मिनट बाद ही लोंगोवाल ने इस बात

को नहीं माना। इसके मायने यह है कि वे सब आसपास रह रहे हैं और इस बात को छिपा रहे हैं। जब इतना बड़ा अपराधी वहाँ पर रह रहा है और सरकार इस बात को जानती है तो माननीय गृहमंत्री जी को कुछ बात का संकेत देना चाहिए था कि आप इस प्रकार से कब तक उनको छूट देते रहेंगे?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : I may clarify that I have never had a talk....

(Interruptions)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : लोंगोवाल इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं कि वहाँ पर संघु रह रहा है (व्यवधान) इस बात को अब कह रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, वहाँ पर पुलिस के एक बड़े अधिकारी की हत्या हुई। इससे पुलिस का मनोबल किस प्रकार से गिरेगा, इसके लिए सरकार को कुछ न कुछ प्रयास करना चाहिए। जब हम अधिकारियों की या किसी और की रक्षा करने में असफल रहते हैं तो ऐसा होता है। सरकार को इस बात का उत्तरदायित्व लेना चाहिए कि जब कोई मन्दिर से अधिकारी या कोई और लोग निकलें तो उनकी हो। इसीलिए मैं यह प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ और और माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को पारित करें।

MR. SPEAKER. The question is :

“That the House do now adjourn”.

The motion was negatived.

21.11 hrs.

(Silchar) : Sir, I rise to speak on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill.

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MR. SPEAKER : You may continue tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will resume further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

21-12 hrs.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Thursday, April 28, 1983/ Vaisakha 8, 1905 (Saka).
