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Tuesday, April 3, 1979  
Chaitra 13, 1901 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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**LOK SABHA**

Thursday April 3, 1979, Chattr 13,  
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

Setting up of a Power House at Baggi  
in Himachal Pradesh

\*595. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will  
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the first tunnel of the  
Beas Project opens at Baggi in  
Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal  
to set up a power house at Baggi;  
and

(c) whether Himachal Government  
have sent any scheme to Central  
Government for the purpose, if so,  
the details thereof and action taken  
thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal to set  
up a power house at Baggi, prepared  
by the Beas Project authorities, is  
being technically examined in the  
Central Electricity Authority. The  
project envisages installation of a  
capacity of 40 MW utilizing supplies  
available through the tunnel.

219 L.S.—1.

**SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

According to the reply of the hon.  
Minister the proposal to set up a  
power house at Baggi is being exami-  
ned by the Beas Project authorities.  
But that report was prepared in  
1974. Five years have passed, but  
the Report has not been technically  
examined. What are the reasons  
for such an inordinate delay?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**

It has been examined and sent for  
the comments of the participating  
States, viz., Haryana, Punjab and  
Rajasthan. After we receive com-  
ments we will go into the whole  
question of taking up the project.

**SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

I want to know whether Himachal  
Pradesh Government has sent any  
representation or Centre had any  
correspondence with the Himachal  
Pradesh Government--that Himachal  
Pradesh Government will take con-  
struction work of Baggi Power  
House?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**

It was some time in June, the Chief  
Parliamentary Secretary, Himachal  
Pradesh Government forwarded only  
a representation given to him by the  
Bharitta Mazdoor Sangh that thous-  
ands of employees are retrenched  
ones and if this project is taken up,  
they will be absorbed. That is all.  
Beyond that nothing has been recei-  
ved from the Himachal Pradesh  
Government.

बाँधरी बलवीर सिंह: क्या मंत्री यहोदय यह बतायेंगे  
कि क्या पंजाब सरकार से भी इस किय का कोई  
पिर्चयेद्वेदन घाया है कि वह हिवाचल प्रदेश की सरकार  
के साथ मिलकर वहाँ के हरिवाई पानी से बिजली  
बैदा करने के लिये वहाँ अपना प्रोजेक्ट लगाने को तैयार  
है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तम उत्तकी मदद करेगी  
तकि पंजाब सरकार वहाँ अपना बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट  
लगाकर, नार्थवे इंडिया में जो बिजली की कमी है,  
उसकी पूरा कर सके ?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**

The hon. Member has not given any location in his question.

**CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH:**

In Himachal Pradesh.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**

In Himachal Pradesh, there are projects which have been identified and recently, in a meeting that was held, all the Chief Ministers were present and the discussions took place about various schemes in Himachal Pradesh. One of the schemes is Naptha Jhakri. Before taking up the scheme, modalities and principles have to be evolved for the future on which these projects can be taken up. These are under considerations.

**SHRI GANGA SINGH:** The construction of Beas-Sutlej link project has been completed. This project is an off shoot of the Beas-Sutlej link project. It requires a small sum of money i.e. the construction of this 40 mgw unit will cost only Rs. 8.20 crores and the cost of generation from this project will be 7.7. paise per kilowatt. So, it will be a cheaper project. The report has been submitted in 1974. The Government has not been able to examine it technically for five years. What is the reason? Moreover, I understand that it has been decided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh that if the Himachal Pradesh Government is given this project for construction, they will complete it and whole of the electricity will be enjoyed by them. I would like to know two things from the hon. Minister. Why is this inordinate delay? When will it be started? The hon. Minister has also stated that about 30,000 workers of Beas-Sutlej link project have been retrenched. In order to absorb them in the project, it should be started immediately. If the Government of India is not going to start it, will it be given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**

It is a project arising out of the Beas-Sutlej link project which is being constructed with the help of the three partner States, viz. Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. That is why when the report came to our notice, it was circulated for their comments. In addition to that I would like to inform the hon. Member that this is a small project. It will not be able to absorb all the retrenched workers from the Beas-Sutlej link project. On the other hand, already as a result of the efforts made by the Beas-Sutlej Link Project, nearly 13,000 to 14,000 workers have been absorbed in various projects. There is a placement cell which is looking into it. Also the names of the retrenched workers are circulated to various public sector undertakings. Government are also taking steps to absorb them.

#### Inflated Figures of Coal production

\*596. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal companies have in the Past supplied bogus and inflated figures of Production;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री ए. ए. शर्मा ) : (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन एक कंपनी के बारे में पता चला था कि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उसने 3.57 लाख टन उत्पादन के आंकड़े बढ़ाकर सूचित किये थे। कुछ अन्य मामलों में आठों में वर्ष स्टाक वास्तविक तौर से आकार पर निर्धारित मात्रा के आंकड़े में अंतर रहा।

(ग) उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ाकर बताने के बारे में दायित्व निर्धारित करने के लिये जांच की गई है और आनकसर उत्पादन बढ़ाकर बताने वाले व्यक्तियों के विनाश का बार्ड की जाणी। इसके अतिरिक्त

स्टाक की वस्तुिक सही और निरूपित मात्रा ही सही दुरु-  
विषय करने के लिये भी अनुवेक जारी किए गए हैं।  
यह प्राकृतिक और इसके साथ कोयले के वास्तविक प्रेषण  
के प्राकृतिक कोयले के उत्पादन का सही अनुमान प्रस्तुत  
करते हैं।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
Sir, let him answer in Hindi. But the thing is that it is not a question of answering in Hindi. I am constrained to say, in view of the reply, that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to mislead this House, to evade questions on this very serious issue. I am sorry to say this, and I must accuse the hon. Cabinet Minister. I am constrained to do this in view of the earlier replies.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, let us come to the question.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
Sir, on 6th December 1978, while replying to a question here, the hon. Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ramchandran, had said that in only one case in only one company they have found some discrepancies. Sir, in reply to Half-an-Hour discussion a few days ago, in the month of March, the hon. Cabinet Minister said that there were some discrepancies only in respect of one or two companies. Now Sir, he says in this reply that over-reporting of production in one company was detected. In certain other cases, that is, more than one and therefore in several cases, there have been discrepancies between figures of book stocks and quantities determined on the basis of physical measurement. Every time I am seeing a different reply. Now the question I am asking is this: Whether the Cabinet Minister Mr. Ramchandran, before giving all these replies to this House was not in possession of the Report of the Task Force Committee which had been created by Gen. Crewal, who was then the Chairman of Coal India Ltd. to investigate into this over-reporting and inflated figures. And this Report was submitted to the Minister in the month

of September 1978, where it was mentioned that over-reporting was there in the case of CCL and in the case of ECL—these are big companies not only coal fields, but in the entire business—stocks in BCCL to the extent of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and this much. When this Report was in the hands of the Minister in September 1978, why he gave evasive and incorrect replies in December, March and Now? Secondly, till now he clarified what he means by 'in certain other cases.' It is a vague reply. Will he clarify and make it precise? 'There have been discrepancies'. What discrepancies? Let him make it precise. And will he lay on the Table of this House the Report of the Task Force Committee which was submitted to him in September 1978? At least now I expect a full reply (Interruptions) I am sorry he just wants to evade this. He is just putting the blame on this poor gentleman, the State Minister.

की जम्मेदार विषय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सचिव के मुझे में कोयले के रंग पर बोझा हलना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब मैं इधर बैठता था तो इसी तरह गुस्ता करता था और वे या उनके लोग इधर बैठते थे तो मुस्कुराते रहते थे। ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड में यह जो बड़ा-बड़ाकर उत्पादन बताया जाता है यह धाज से नहीं है बल्कि 1974-75, 1975-76, और 1976-77 से है... (अवधान) मैं हलना इसलिए चाहता हूँ, उनके मुझे के बारे में, कि पहली मर्चा 1978 में यह डिटेक्ट किया गया कि प्रोबेशन के बारे में बड़ा-बड़ा कर रिपोर्ट दी जाती है। इस सरकार ने इसको डिटेक्ट किया है। हम अब मुस्ता करते थे तो ये लोग केवल मुस्कुराते थे और अब फिर वही सब प्रकियार कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस बात को साक करना चाहता हूँ कि तो सच के हालात होते हैं—एक तो यह होता है कि कोई अधिकारी जानबूझकर बोझ-प्रोबेशन विषय और दूसरी सामान्य हालत यह होती है कि जैसे ही जान के भीतर से कोयला निकलता है उसमें कई फेक्टर्स होते हैं जैसे उसमें भावस्वर होता है, उसमें पत्थर होता है, जिसके कारण वह बाहुनबाहू उसका बड़ा बड़ा हुआ रहता है। मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सचिव कायाम में जाएं तो भावस्वर के कारण उनका बड़ा बड़ा जायेगा लेकिन तीन घंटे के बाद वह बड़ा बड़ा जायेगा। इसलिए 5-7 सैकड़ा की बढ़ोतरी तो हम अनुमान साक कर देते हैं। माननीय सचिव इस बात पर ताराज

है और उन्होंने पूछा कि टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट मंत्री जी के पास आई या नहीं तो सरकार की तरफ से उसको बिताया नहीं गया था, कोल इन्डिया, उसके बोर्ड की तरफ से उसको बिताया गया था और यह उनके अध्यक्षनी इन्टरव्यू का सवाल है, सरकार के पास उसके जाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
Before I proceed to my second supplementary, I seek your protection and I request you to kindly look at the question and the answer. I had asked:

"(a) Whether any coal companies have in the past supplied bogus and inflated figures of production:

(b) if so, the details thereof."

I had asked for details specifically. The reply given is:

"In certain other cases, there have been discrepancies."

I have asked him, which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies and whether he will lay the Report of the Task Force on the table of the House. Nothing has been said about these things in the Minister's reply. Which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies? Will you lay the report of the Task Force on the Table of the House? This was my first supplementary. Kindly answer these questions.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** टास्क-फोर्स की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास नहीं आई है। मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि यह कोल-इन्डिया का अपना मामला है, इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से उस को टैबल पर रखने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। कोल-इन्डिया ने उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बतलाया है कि कोबल ईस्टर्न-कोल-फील्ड में पिछले कई सालों से उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ा कर बतलाया जाता रहा है। इसी लिये हम ने कहा है कि हम लोगों के समय में पहली बार यह बिटेक्टुआ है, पहले बिटेक्टुआ नहीं हुआ था। जहाँ कोयला निकलता है, वहाँ कोयले के साथ साथ परवर भी निकल जाता है, इसलिये तोल की जगह पर उस को छांटा नहीं जा सकता है। जब कोयला निकलता है तो कहीं कहीं कोयला माएस्वर के कारण जारी बन जाता है और बाहर जाने के कुछ दिनों के बाद उस का बचन घट जाता है। इसलिये ये ऐसी विषयकें हैं—जिन को सामग्रीय इन्वेंच को नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
I am sorry. I know you will not permit me to pursue it. But I leave it to you to consider. My second supplementary is, I had asked (c) What steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?" and the reply is "In cases of over reporting of production, inquiries to fix responsibility have been carried out and action will be taken against those found to have deliberately over-reported production." This is what he says now. On 6th December 1978, the reply given was "we have already taken action against that company and also against the people who were responsible for them." I want to know, why he is misleading the House. What did he mean on 6th December 1978, and what does he mean now? What action has been taken actually and what enquiry has been conducted and against which persons? What is the nature of the enquiry? In the Eastern Coal Fields Limited, on the basis of the inflated figures and bogus figures, incentives of about Rs. 6 crores were disbursed to the workers. What steps have been taken to recover the money so disbursed? I would also like to know whether the Government will agree to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the bungling.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना नाराज वे हो कर बोल रहे हैं, उतना नाराज होने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिस समय कोबर-प्रोबन्स की रिपोर्ट बिटेक्टुआ हुई, उसी समय कोल-इन्डिया और ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड को हिदायत दे दी गई कि जो भी इस से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी है उस के बिना कार्यवाही नहीं चाहिये। इस तरफ के अधिकार पहले नरतबा साज-साज दिये गये हैं कि पूरी कोल इन्डस्ट्री में, उत्पादन कम हो, लेकिन कोबर-प्रोबन्स न बिताया जाय। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—कि आनेवाली DAO 21 को ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड के सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को बसाया गया है, यह जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उस अवसर पर जतन से इस बारे में जासूसी की जायगी। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही हो रही है, बहुत ज्यादा जांचवाही या प्रोबन्स बिना ही इसमें जरूरत नहीं है।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** What action is being taken? I had asked about the recovery of the incentives also.

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही क्या की जायगी—यह सरकार तय नहीं करेगी, इस के बारे में ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड और कोल इण्डिया प्राई-प्रधिकारी तय करेंगे। हम ने उस से यह विद्या है कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

**श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी :** जैसा माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 1977-78 में इस के बारे में मालम हुआ था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भी कोल-फील्ड के द्वारा उसी तरह से गलत प्राधिकार दिये जाते हैं तथा यह प्रथा अभी भी बन्द नहीं हुई है? सरकार ऐसी कोम सी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिस से प्राधिकार में इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो तथा सरकार को ठीक-ठीक प्राधिकारों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो?

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** इस मामले में सरकार की तरफ से सबत प्रावेस दे दिये गये हैं कि यह इस तरह की रिपोर्ट न भ्राने पावे। इस पर हम लोग निगाह रख रहे हैं ताकि भ्रान्धवा इस तरह की गलती न होने पावे।

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** I would advise the Ministers to do their home-work more cautiously. Just now Mr. Feleiro has read from the past answers and the present answer: there are differences. The reply given is very unsatisfactory. He says:

मायस्कर से कोल का बेट बढ़ जाता है। 10 टन, 20 टन या 100, 200 टन बढ़ सकता है, 3 लाख और कई हजार टन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। जो रिपोर्टे भाली है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि टास्क फोर्स ने बहुत इस को विटेक किया। तो टास्क फोर्स को इन्फार्मेशन इन के पास है, क्या क्या बाभियां हैं, क्या क्या फिलियर्स हैं और क्या क्या प्रोडर-प्रोडक्शन का फीचर है, ये सब इन के पास हैं। इन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सरकार के पास रिपोर्टे नहीं हैं और उसे टेबिल पर ले नहीं कर सकते हैं और मेम्बरों को उस की जानकारी नहीं हो सकती। यह बलत बात है। मैं जानना चाहता इस सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्टे है, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और टास्क फोर्स की क्या रिपोर्टे है कहां कहां प्रोडक्शन विडवाया गया है और उस पर जो इन्सैटिव दिया गया, उस को कैसे लौटाया गया? इस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है, इस का जबाब देना चाहिये।

**श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** माननीय तिवारी जी को मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ तीन कम्पनियों के बारे में। एक है ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि०, जिस का 1977-78 में कोल का उत्पादन 252 लाख 8 हजार टन हुआ, सेन्सु कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 212 लाख टन और

भारत कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 202 लाख 1 हजार टन हुआ। ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि० में जो प्रोडर-प्रोडक्शन विद्याया गया था, वह 252 लाख 8 हजार टन में 3 लाख 57 हजार टन प्रोडर-प्रोडक्शन था, यानी ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड में इतना प्रोडर-प्रोडक्शन था, सेन्सु कोल-फील्ड में 212 लाख टन में 1 लाख 44 हजार टन था और भारत कोल लि० लि० में 202 लाख टन में 1 लाख 41 हजार टन। यह होता है ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड का 1.4 परसेन्ट, सेन्सु कोल-फील्ड का 0.68 परसेन्ट और भारत कोल लि० का 0.89 परसेन्ट। इस तरह से कुछ मिला कर 2 परसेन्ट पड़ता है। माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि कितना माएस्कर या दूसरे कारणों से बढ़ जाता है। यह करीब 2 परसेन्ट पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने इन सेंटिब पैमेंट के बारे में पूछी। 1974-75 से ले कर 1977 तक हम लोगों ने पता किया है कि जब कभी प्रोडर-प्रोडक्शन विद्याया गया, तो इनसेन्टिब पैमेंट नहीं दिया गया। 1977-78 के बारे में हम लोगों ने रिपोर्टे भेजा है। उस के बा जाने के बाद हम उस को बता सकेंगे। हम उस रिपोर्टे का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Minister, you have to place a statement on the Table of the House mentioning the discrepancies in the various companies, and what action you have taken in the matter. After the statement is laid, if necessary we can have a discussion on the subject.

#### छठी योजना में प्रस्तावित आयुक्त कारखाने

\* 597. श्री गंगाराम सिंह : क्या उप प्रधाप मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी योजना में किन-किन स्थानों पर आयुक्त कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि कारखानों की वर्तमान संख्या देश की पर्याप्तता और प्रभुसता की रक्षा के लिए बिल्कुल पर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है और उक्त कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में परजानु ऊर्जा, ईलेक्ट्रो-निक्स, विमान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और धंरणिज विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री 0 डेर सिंह) : (क) छठी योजना धर्षधि में कोई आयुक्त कारखाने स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। देश की पर्याप्तता तथा प्रभुसता की रक्षा करने के लिए बलत, गोला-बारूक और उपस्करों का निर्माण करने में वर्तमान आयुक्त कारखाने पर्याप्त समझी जाते हैं।

(ग) ज्ञान नहीं बलत।



की संज्ञा कबत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तथा प्रशासन की रक्षा करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रायुध कार्रवाई पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि या हमारे प्रायुध कारखाने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए प्राथमिक तम अस्त्र बनाने में पूरी तरह से सक्षम हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री० मोर सिंह : मैं ने जो यह कहा कि नये कारखाने नहीं बना रहे हैं, इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि उन का प्राथमिकीकरण नहीं करेंगे या जहाँ जरूरी है, वहाँ उन की क्षमता में वृद्धि भी कर रहे हैं और जहाँ जरूरी समझा जाएगा, वहाँ हम उन का विस्तार भी करेंगे। माडर्नाइजेशन का प्रोसेस लगातार चलता रहता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि प्राथमिकीकरण किया और कल उसे छोड़ दिया। प्राथमिकीकरण चलता रहता है और उस के लिए नये प्राजेक्ट्स भी बनाते रहते हैं।

श्री संज्ञा कबत सिंह : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायुध कारखानों पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि क्या प्रायः देशों, खास कर पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में कम नहीं है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस को सरकार बढ़ायेगी ? साथ ही पड़ोसी देशों की आन्तमक तैयारी को देखते हुए क्या नये प्रायुध कारखाने बनाने की योजना सरकार बनायेगी ?

श्री० मोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जो करना आवश्यक है वह सब किया जाता है। उस में कोई लापरवाही नहीं है।

गोलाघाटी गाँव में भारे गये व्यक्तित्व

\* 598. श्री सहानु सिद्धबा कोम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि 19 जनवरी, 1979 को नासिक जिले के गोलाघाटी गाँव में तीप का गोला गिरने से पाँच व्यक्ति मारे गए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस घटना की कोई जांच की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को मुआवजा दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को 'स्पेशल मुआवजा' दे रही है तथा 'जल्दी' अधिक न्याय है, और

(ङ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को पेनशन देगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री संज्ञा कबत कोम) : (क) और (ख) : नासिक जिले के गोलाघाटी गाँव में देवलासी रेंज के बाहर 19 जनवरी 1979 को एक बुधटना हुई जिसमें चार व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने की सूचना मिली है। प्राथमिक जांच पड़ताल से पता चला है कि इस बुधटना का कारण यह था कि जब दो मोटोर बम फेंके गये थे निर्धारित रेंज के अंदर और बाहर चले गये और वे गोलाघाटी गाँव में गिरे। इस बुधटना की जांच के लिए सिटीई गई जांच अचालक अभी भी इसकी जांच कर रही है।

(ग) से (ङ) : मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को समुचित मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय सरकार इन दुःखी परिवारों की स्थिति को पूरा तरह ध्यान में रखेगी। मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री सहानु सिद्धबा कोम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना की बीते दो माह अभी तक हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ? क्या मंत्री महोदय किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा इस घटना की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार हैं ? क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिनहोंने लापरवाही से फायरिंग की कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है ?

श्री० मोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बताया है कि मोटोर बम की निर्धारित रेंज है। वे कुछ राकेटों की मदद से भी फेंके जाते हैं और वे बहुत दूर जा कर गिरते हैं। वैसे इस फायरिंग में राकेट की सहायता नहीं थी गयी लेकिन उसकी निर्धारित रेंज ज्यादा हो गयी जितनी कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। उसी की वजह से यह बुधटना हुई। हम उस की जांच कर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिताने की जरूरत नहीं है। जांच का नतीजा जल्दी ही आ जाएगा। लेकिन हम मुआवजा देने के लिए इस बात की इंतजार नहीं करेंगे कि जब रिपोर्ट आये तभी मुआवजा दें। उस के बारे में अलग से विचार हो रहा है।

श्री सहानु सिद्धबा कोम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो बहीने हो गये हैं जब कि वे लोग फायरिंग से मरे। उन के बाल-बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, काम-धंधा नहीं मिल रहा है। वे लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको अभी तक कम्पेन्सेशन क्यों नहीं दिया गया है ? इस को डार्ड महीने हो गये हैं। वे लोग कैसे जिंदा रह सकते हैं। इस के बारे में मेरा सवाल है कि कब तक इनको कम्पेन्सेशन दे देंगे और कितना दे देंगे ?

श्री० मोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पहले आप से निवेदन किया है और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं लानेगी, बंद दिनों में ही मुआवजा मिल जाएगा।

SHRI V. G. HANDE: Sir, about this incident, a detailed report has been submitted by me to the Minister concerned. Uptil now, I have

not received even a reply from him. For that I would like to register my protest. That is one thing. Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the fact of the matter that not only four persons were killed but several persons were also injured and dozens of animals were also killed. Whether the hon. Minister is willing to give compensation to the persons who are also injured and also to the owners of the animals which have been killed? May I also know from the Minister concerned when he is going to give the compensation?

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** In this incident four men were killed and nine were injured. One buffalo, one calf and one goat were also killed and two buffaloes were injured. We are looking into this matter and are giving assistance very shortly.

**श्री सुबोध प्रसाद वर्मा :** कम्पेसेशन देने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि आप जांच कर रहे हैं और चार दिनों में दे देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंतरिम सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या कतिनाई है? जिस परिवार के लोग मारे गए हैं उसको तत्काल कुछ सहायता दे कर आप उसको कुछ सात्वना तो दे ही सकते हैं। यह काम आपने क्यों नहीं किया है?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** हमने हिदायतें भेज दी हैं। घसल में बात यह चल रही थी कि जब तक रिपोर्ट न आ जाए तब तक कम्पेसेशन न दें। हमने इसको गलत समझा और अब हिदायतें भेज दी हैं कि घोर कह दिया है कि रिपोर्ट का इंतजार किए बगैर जल्दी से जल्दी मुद्दा बजा देना है।

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** This is not the first time that the incident of this type has taken place. In the past also few times it had happened. Whether the department is aware that firing has gone beyond the range. What specific measures or precautions they would take so that such incidents will not occur in future?

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** Steps are being taken. People living in the area near by are informed before hand and red flags and warning

boards are placed on all sides. Other relevant steps and precautions are also taken. All precautions are taken. But in spite of that, some incidents do occur; and generally when the incident takes place within the range, we gave sometimes Rs. 2000 and sometimes Rs. 5000. The ex-gratia payments have been made. But, in this case, because the bomb went outside the range, it is a different case. Therefore, we have to give much more than that. We will examine it.

#### Exploitation of areas bearing Lime Stone, Bauxite, Rock Phosphate in Public Sector

\*599. **SHRI RAGHAVJI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large lime stone, bauxite and rock phosphate bearing areas in the country have been reserved for exploitation in the public sector;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to undertake exploitation thereof in the near future; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the private sector will be allowed to undertake the exploitation thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):**

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The limestone bearing areas have been reserved to provide adequate quantity of requisite quality limestone for the existing and proposed steel plants and to set up cement plants. The reserved limestone areas in Andhra Pradesh would provide this input for the proposed Vizag Steel Plant.

Proposals are under consideration to set up alumina plants based on the east coast bauxite. A feasibility report is also being prepared for exploiting the bauxite deposits of Gujarat.

The rock phosphate deposits of Rajasthan at Jhankotra are already being exploited by the State Government.

(c) The reservations made are periodically reviewed by the Central Government and whatever is deserved becomes available for grant on lease to the private sector.

श्री राधकृष्णी : देश में सिमेंट, एल्यूमीनियम और स्टील प्रादि की बेहद कमी है और देश में इन चीजों में जो कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है जैसे बालाघाट, बालासाइट प्रादि यह प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। चूना पत्थर के लिए एक बहुत क्षेत्र बिलासपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग, सतना एवं जबलपुर जिलों में तथा उसी प्रकार से बालसाइट के लिए बलरघाट, सरपुड़ा, मंडला, बिलासपुर, रायगढ़, दुर्ग, राजनांदगांव तथा बालाघाट जिले के अंदर तहसील में सांख्यिक क्षेत्रों में विदोहन के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है। इन सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में विदोहन नहीं हो रहा है और देश में इसके माल की कमी है। आज की स्थिति में जितने सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं उन में कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्रों में विदोहन हो रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये क्षेत्र कब से सुरक्षित किए गए हैं और इनका रिज्यू कब कब किया गया है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has asked a question which needs an exhaustive reply. I have to prepare a whole list. According to his present question, I can send a statement to him if he likes. When leases were given, how long it has been kept under reservation, this does not arise out of this question; it does arise in this manner: I can answer him immediately if he is interested or the House is interested in the bauxite, limestone iron ore in Madhya Pradesh. I can also certainly prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री राधकृष्णी : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह श्री महोदय के उत्तर से ही उत्पन्न होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is that you have asked a number of questions. You have also asked for a list.

श्री राधकृष्णी : एक ही सवाल मैं ने किया था। श्री महोदय ने कहा है कि समय समय पर रिज्यू करते हैं। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब आपने रिज्यू किया है ? 1964 से ये क्षेत्र सुरक्षित किए गए हैं। तब से उनका बहुत ही कम विदोहन हो रहा है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को आप एलाउ करते हैं। देश में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है। कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में आप बताएं सिमेंट के कितने कारखाने आप खोलने जा रहे हैं और क्या प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी आप एलाउ करने ? बहुत बिजनेस क्षेत्र में आपने परम में अंदर परे हुए हैं ? क्या आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी एलाउ करने ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As a matter of policy small areas are generally left open for private sector. That is generally the policy of the Government. But if the State Governments wish to reserve certain areas for their planning to put up a Plant or the Central Government wishes to reserve an area for their future planning to set up factories consuming these raw materials, that kind of reservation will continue. But every year we review this as to whether it is forming part of the industrial planning or not. If not and if there is a demand and there are lease applications for small areas, it is the Governments policy to grant the small areas under these circumstances to private sector.

श्री हीरा साई : श्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सीमेंट और एल्यूमीनियम के बड़े कारखाने लगाने के बजाये इन उद्योगों को छोटे कारखानों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति केवल कामियों पर ही रहती है या उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। दो साल तो निकल गये हैं। क्या सरकार पांच साल के पहले पहले इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन कर सकती है ? जब यह नीति निर्धारित की है, तो योजनायें बना कर कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, वरना बड़ी स्थिति होगी कि बोझों का कूता न बर का, न घाट का—न तो बड़े कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी और न छोटे कारखाने बन पायेंगे। छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए बिना स्तर पर कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस लिए कोई तरह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि छोटे कारखाने आधी लफड़े आ सकें। आप इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन न होने से कारण सबूत देरीकार हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जगत

कच्ची बहू व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है। अगर हमें कोई कठिनाई है, तो वह कठिनाई और उस को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय या रहे हैं ?

**RI BIJU PATNAIK:** As the member knows very well, the Government are taking necessary steps to put up new cement factories and mini cement plants and involving various parties. That, of course, Industries Minister will be able to say more adequately. I believe more than two dozen licences have been issued. I believe that is what he had said here, and for them necessary lime stone lease or purchase of lime stone from the existing mines will naturally be arranged. There is no doubt on that. I can understand the impatience of the member that we should speed up these things. But cement factories take two, three years to build and steel plants and other major factories of that order have to have supplies for at least 100 years. There can be no question of handover reserved areas meant for steel plants whether it is aluminium or whether it is steel or other major industries. Those cannot be given over to private sector at all. But if it is not required under the Five Year Planning either in the Public Sector or major Plan or Private Sector, then these plans, they can be left open for small mine owners to exploit their mines.

**RI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** It is good that Government protects the interests of the public sector serving the minerals that are reserved for them. But now the Government has come out with the policy of encouraging mini cement plants under the private sector. Andhra Pradesh has got the largest deposit of limestones and as the hon. Minister has said in his statement certain areas have been reserved for Steel Plants at Vishakhapatnam and also for certain cement plants. Except one or two, the

others are the private sector industries that are coming up in Andhra Pradesh. You want to give encouragement to mini cement plants. Will Government evolve a policy of facilitating them to provide captive mining area so mini cement plants may come into being as immediately as possible because they are finding it extremely difficult to get that mining area for their mini cement plants? Will this Government correspond with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to facilitate these mini cement plants to get these captive mines for early production under mini cement plants?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** It has been brought to my notice that the State Governments are over zealous sometimes in reserving too much areas, even small areas of 2 acres, 5 acres, 10 acres, like that.

There have been cases in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where hundreds of applications for small mines are being held up by the State Governments. Under the law, the property belongs to the State. The Government of India can only plead with them and we have been pleading with them not to keep small areas for public sector exploitation and leave them for hundreds of small people who can not only exploit the mines but also provide large scale employment.

#### विदामनों का उत्पादन

\* 600. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडित : क्या विदामन, उत्पादन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कारखानों में विदामनों का उत्पादन विभिन्न कार्योन्मुखताओं के प्रयोग और उनके ध्वंस के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ख) क्या उनमें से विदामन "सी" का उत्पादन सबसे कम होता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इनके उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ब) इस समय किन कारखानों में विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने में इसका कितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

बीटीएलएच, एलएच और उर्वरक जर्सी ( बी हेमवती मन्धन बहुमुष्ठा) : (क) से (ब) . एक विचारण पर सभा प्रदत्त पर प्रस्तुत है।

#### विचारण

(क) इस समय अनेक प्रकार के विटामिनों का उत्पादन देश में ही हो रहा है। जिसमें विटामिन "ए", विटामिन बी 1, विटामिन बी 2, विटामिन बी-12, विटामिन "सी", विटामिन डी-3, फोस्फोरस एसिड आदि नवें शामिल हैं। विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 को छोड़ कर विभिन्न विटामिनों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 का उत्पादन केवल इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है जिनकी वार्षिक क्षमता इन उत्पादों के लिए क्रमशः 30 मी. टन और 9 मी टन है। इन दोनों विटामिनों का आयात स्टेट कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के माध्यम से किया जाता है। आयातित सामग्री इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को सौंप दी जाती है, जो उसे तथा अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन के कुछ अंश को निर्माताओं में बांटते हैं। इस समय आई.पी.एल. विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 की क्षमता में प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 120 टन और 29 मी. टन तक विस्तार करने में सक्षम हुए हैं।

(घ) विटामिन "सी" के निर्माताओं के नाम और वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान उनका उत्पादन नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

(घांके टनों में)

क्रम निर्माता का नाम	साइसेस- उत्पादन	
	वृद्ध 1977-78	1978-79
1 मीसर्स साराथाई एम कैमिकल्स	240	363.47
2 मीसर्स वेबन्त विटामिन्स लि०	500	279.01
		440.00
		337.20

1 2 3 4

3 हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायो-टिक्स लि.	125	—	6.50
	865	642.48	783.70

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शर्मा : प्रमुख महोदय, मंत्री महोदय में जैसा बताया विटामिन बी1 और बी2 को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विटामिन्स देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप यहीं उत्पादित किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है विटामिन सी के बारे में यह स्थिति नहीं है। और प्रायः भी उसको बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तथ्य उन्होंने क्यों छुपाया है? और यदि आयात करना पड़ रहा है तो कितना?

दूसरे यह कि साराभाई कमिश्नर, जिसकी साइसेस रिपोर्ट 250 टन है, उसने बढ़ाकर 440 टन का उत्पादन किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार से कोई निवेदन किया गया था और उसका अनुमति पत्र उसी प्रकार से पुनरीक्षित किया गया और उसकी स्वीकृति दी गई? यदि नहीं तो मनमाने तौर पर जो इस कम्पनी ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ायी उसका क्या कारण है?

बी हेमवती मन्धन बहुमुष्ठा : मान्यवर, 1978-79 में विटामिन सी हिन्दुस्तान में 783.70 टन पैदा हुई। जहाँ तक प्लांटिंग कमीशन के विचार का सवाल था उसके अनुसार 770 टन की केवलमात्र जरूरत थी। इसलिए विटामिन सी की जो एक खबर धक्कदार ने निकाली है वह उन्होंने सही खबर नहीं निकाली है कि उसकी कमी है। यह बात यावनीय तथ्य की ओर है कि इस ज्यादा होने के बावजूद जन 1978 में 10 टन विटामिन सी बाहर से मंगामी हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायो-टिक्स लिमिटेड ने और टिक्स स्टैमोस्ट्रीट ने। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायो-टिक्स लिमिटेड, पिम्परी का जो प्रोडक्शन था उसकी मात्रा नहीं थी। उन्होंने नेशनल कमिश्नर सेक्टरेटरी, नूना के बताने हुए दावे से विटामिन सी बनाने की गैरजा की 1961-82 के और यह बरकरार केल करते रहे। फिर उन्होंने रीस से नया तरीका लिया। और उस तरीके में वह विटामिन सी बना रहे हैं। और अन्वया नहीं था कि कितना इन पर्यवे कितना नहीं बना पावेंगे। और इस सब के कि कहीं मारकेट में इसकी कमी न हो इस आशय पर सीएमपीसी के जरिये, जो कि एच.टी.सी० की सप्लाइंगरी है, 10 टन मंगामी भयी। लेकिन यह थार्स गवर्नमेंट पर अन्तर लगता है कि ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, और ज्यादा सामान रहा फिर भी मंगाना क्या तो मैं उस भूख को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वह भूख

दौरान धान की सेवा साबुब है। यह हमने इसलिये किया कि बीमारों को कोई कमी न पड़े। लेकिन इस कमी का कारण यह नहीं है कि उत्पादन की कमी है। शेष लोगों ने ज्यादा सेवा किया।

दूसरा प्रश्न मानवीय सवस्व ने यह किया कि साराभाई कैमिकल्स की जनता कितनी है, और पैदा कितना किया? बघावों के उद्योग में यह बात केवल साराभाई की ही नहीं, मण्टी नेशनल्स की भी है कि कंपैसिटी कितनी थी और उत्पादन कितना हुआ। 1970 से मे कर 29 अप्रैल, 1978 तक नीति इस देश में अंगुल की नीति रही है बघावों के मामले में। और उस नीति का हमने निर्धारण अब किया है, और सब को वेब रहे हैं कि कितना साइसेंस था, कितनी कंपैसिटी थी। किसी किसी के साइसेंस में बगैर का नाम लिखा हुआ है, ताबाद नहीं किसी है कि कितनी बनानी है। इस तरह के साइसेंस विदे हुए हैं।

बी एक्सोसिलम बसु : जनता में क्या पैपर करेन्सी होता है ?

बी हेमवती नम्बल बहुगुणा : मैंने धापको मुझ कर दिया नहीं तो धाप गबबड़ में पड़ जाते। मुझ से और न कहलबाइये, मेरे पास इतना कहने की है कि धाप मुश्किल में फंस जायेंगे।

साराभाई कैमिकल्स का साइसेंस 240 मीट्रिक टन का है और उसने 440 टन बनाया है। साराभाई एम्पेला नहीं है, कई और भी हैं। हम सब मामलों को वेब रहे हैं कि धोकर प्रोडक्शन कैसे हुआ। ऐसा नहीं कि स्पलिंगत वेब रहे हैं। हमारे नीति निर्धारण पैपर में सब दिया हुआ है। अगर 30 पाउंड जैसे सवस्व उसे पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें पता लग जायेगा, यह सबन के पटल पर रखा जा चुका है। जो कहा गया कि किस धाधार पर एम्पेसिल प्रोडक्शन का सैटलमेंट होगा तो वह सब उती धाधार पर सैटलमेंट कर दिया जायेगा।

30 सबसे माराम्य बाउबे : हिन्दुस्तान एंटी बायोडिफस जो विटामिन सी बना रहे हैं, उनके पास मो-हाऊ ठीक प्रकार का नहीं है। जो मो-हाऊ साराभाई कैमिकल्स और बयन्स विटामिन के पास है वह इस प्रकार के अपने प्रोडक्शन की दिन-अति-दिन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा है कि रोके से प्राप्त किया है, यह भी उपयोगी नहीं है, उसमें भी कई प्रकार की कमिनाई हैं। यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायो-डिफस की कंपैसिटी 125 है लेकिन उत्पादन केवल साइ 6 है। इस प्रकार से मो-हाऊ की उपलब्धता उसके पास नहीं है। उसको ठीक मो-हाऊ मिले और उसको ठीक कर के हम अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन से इसी उपकरण में उत्पादन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें, इसके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? दूसरी कंपनियों ने अनुमति पत्र की व्यवस्था कर ले जो ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाया है; उस विधा में आपने उनके विचारों क्या फल उठाया है और उन्हें रजुकराह कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

बी हेमवती नम्बल बहुगुणा : नीति निर्धारण में हमने नहीं किया है कि किस तरह से, किस तरह तक किस तरह की बघावों की उत्पादन-कमता से ज्यादा पैदा करने वालों के उत्पादन को हम रजुकराह किस रूप तक करेंगे। पूरा का पूरा नहीं देंगे, किसी में दे देंगे 70-77 की पैदावार के धाधार पर देंगे। बलम-अलग किसन की बघावों हैं। हमने जो नीति दी है, मानवीय सवस्व को उसे पूरा पड़ लेना चाहिये।

जहां तक मानवीय सवस्व ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोडिफस के पास जो टैक्निकल मो-हाऊ की, यह कहाँ की थी, मैंने कहा कि यह सैल्फ रिमायंस के धाधार पर हमारे देश ने चेप्टा की थी, उसे नेशनल कैमिकल सेक्टोरेटी, पूरा ने बनाया था कि इस तरह से विटामिन सी बनाना है। सन् 1960 से उसकी चेप्टा हो रही थी, हमने कहा कि नहीं चलती तो दूसरा रास्ता निकालो। अब जो रोके ने मो-हाऊ दिया है, हमको उम्मीद है कि साल में अब यह 100 टन बनानेंगे। उनकी जो इन्फिपवैट है, सामान है, उसको वेब रहे हैं, हमें धाधा है कि यह ठीक होगा।

बी हुकम बन्स मऊबाब : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विटामिन सी जो हमारे देश में बन रहा है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बनने के बाद भी धाण विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है, यह कब तक बाहर से मंगाने रहेंगे? वह विन कब धायेगा जब हम बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे ?

बी हेमवती नम्बल बहुगुणा : यह विस्तृत अब नहीं मंगाना जायेगा। हमारा देश मुझ तौर पर सर्वत्र इसमें स्वतंत्र है, खुद पैदा करेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 601 Mr. Sayeed.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, my question and Mr. Sayeed's question are more or less similar.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is there, I could have linked it up. But now I can't link it up.

Items Manufactured by M/s. Pfizer in name of Dumex

\*605. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer in the name and style 'Dumex';

(b) what are the reasons for their manufacturing these formulations in the name and style of 'Dumex' during the last three years; and

(c) details of the products manufactured during the last three years, use of foreign exchange for importation of raw materials or canalised items, the sale turnover of these products in the last three years and its impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The names of the drug items being marketed with Trade Mark 'Dumex' by M/s. Pfizer, according to information available with this Ministry are furnished in the Annexure.

(b) The Trade Mark 'Dumex' now stands registered in the name of M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama. In 1960 M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama came to own the entire shareholding of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. The name of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. was changed to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. and in 1961 the Industrial Licence and Registration Certificates held in the name of Dumex, were endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer.

(c) The production figures for the last three years are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. M/s. Pfizer have stated that they do not have separate details of the use of imported/canalised raw material, for the items listed in the Annexure. It is, therefore, not possible to work out the impact on foreign exchange directly or indirectly.

**Statement**

1. Prenex Capsules
2. PAS Granules
3. Sodium PAS Granules
4. Pasonex-S Granules
5. Multivita-plex Drops
6. Multivita-plex Elixir

7. Becosules Syrup
8. Nebasulf Instillation
9. Isozone Tablets
10. Isozone Forte Tablets
11. Fenocin Trisulfa
12. Diape<sub>3</sub> Suspension
13. Beconex Injection
14. Dolonal Tablets
15. Dupen
16. Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder
17. Streptopenicillin 1½ g
18. Streptopenicillin 1 g
19. PAM
20. Dpvit
21. Streptonex
22. Dupen-10
23. Diapen
24. Diapen-F
25. Fenocin Tablets
26. Fenocin Forte Tablets
27. Multivita-plex Forte Capsules
28. Becosules Capsules
29. Beconex Tablets
30. Multivita-plex Tablets
31. Isonex Tablets
32. Isonex Forte Tablets
33. Protinex Granule<sub>s</sub>
34. Nebasulf Eye Ointment
35. Nebasulf skin Ointment
36. Nabacortril Eye Ointment
37. Nabacortril Skin Ointment
38. Dumasule<sub>3</sub> Capsules
39. Durol
40. PFF
41. Insulin Novo Lent<sub>e</sub>
42. Milk of Magnesia

की विशेष बात : वेरे प्रश्न के नाम 'डी' में यह था कि काइबर के बीच इन्वैन्स के नाम पर जो बनावटें बना रहे हैं, उनको रोकना क्या है ? वह अपने नाम पर क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं और इन्वैन्स के नाम पर क्यों बना रहे हैं ? अब पहले ही यह बता लीजिए कि इनके नाम के साथ जो बना रहे हैं और किस रीति में बना रहे हैं ?

दुसरे बंधी आहोयन ने कहा कि फिनलैंड कलैक्ट किये जा रहे हैं। 1 स सालके फिनलैंड कलैक्ट किये जा रहे होंगे, पिछले 3 साल के फिनलैंड मीने पागे हैं। यह फिनलैंड इन्डियन इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मलिकल एडुमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास एग्सेलन्स की जा सकती है, लेकिन पालिसीमेंट में नहीं हो जा सकती है। कहा जाता है कि कलैक्ट की जा रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन्होंने एक एक मस्टी-नेशनल की स्टडी कर के बताया है कि कितनी कैनाडाइज्ड आइटम्स में से कितनी इम्पोर्ट की गई है और इम्पोर्ट में कितनी एडजेस्टेड क्रिगर्ज दिखाई गई हैं। अगर वे रीप्रेजेंटेशन करते हैं, तो टोटल बाउंस वस करोड़ रुपये का रीप्रेजेंटेशन करते हैं। लेकिन वे इम्पोर्ट 500 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाते हैं, जबकि 500 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट नहीं होता है; एग्जुडस इम्पोर्ट 200 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। सरकार ने मस्टी-नेशनल की क्रिगर्ज को बंद करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैंने पिछले तीन साल की क्रिगर्ज पागे हैं, त कि एक साल के। इस बारे में क्राइडर को पूछने का क्या सवाल है? इम्पोर्ट बाकों से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि उस आइटम के लिए कितनी क्वैलिटी दी है?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : माननीय सदस्य श्री किशोर लाल तो बड़े जानकार सदस्य हैं और, व्यापार में प्रवीण हैं। हमारा जो अपना बाजार है, वह उसको बसा रहे हैं। यह एक बात को जानते होंगे, जिसका नाम है ट्रेड मार्क। इयुमेसस कम्पनी कुछ दवाइयाँ बनाती थी। क्राइडर ने वह इयुमेसस कम्पनी से ली, और उसके साथ साथ उसके नाम और मुद्रित को भी ले लिया। क्राइडर अब उसके नाम और मुद्रित का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1961 में उसको नम्बरी मिल गई। 1979 में कानून का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जो यह कहे कि अगर कम्पनी ने किसी की मुद्रित भी चुरी हो, तो वह पुराना नाम इस्तेमाल न करे। पेटेंट ला में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यह मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के प्राधिकार-लेल से बाहर की बात है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई बिल ला कर इसकी व्यवस्था करें तो मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करूँगा। अगर ऐसा कानून बनता हो, तो बन जाये।

जब तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इन दवाइयों का जो रा रीटोरियल बाधा है, यह इम्पोर्ट इम्पोर्ट विभाग को पता है, न दवाइयों के लिए जो रा रीटोरियल बाधा है, वह और दवाइयों में भी इस्तेमाल होता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह पूछते कि क्राइडर ने कुल किसता भास एक्सपोर्ट किया और कितना इम्पोर्ट किया, तो मैं वे क्रिगर्ज बं देता। अगर यह कहें, तो मैं उनक पास भेज दूँगा, या सवाल मैं रख दूँगा।

इयुमेसस और क्राइडर का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द गया है, इसलिमें इस इसका अपना अलग एक्सपोर्ट बनावे में प्रयत्न है। माननीय सदस्य को जो पूछना चाहिए था, जो उन्होंने नहीं पूछा, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं वह कहूँ। मैंने पूछना चाँहि है कि इन 42 दवाइयों में से कितनी दवायें ऐसी हैं, जिनके लिए रा रीटोरियल अब भी बाहर से आता है। इसका एक्सपोर्ट मैं अगले

बसक छंटवा रहा हूँ। अब वह छंट जायगा, तो जिस हद तक सूचना उपलब्ध हो सकती, उस हद तक मैं माननीय सदस्य को बं दूँगा।

मस्टीनेशनल के बारे में उन्होंने यह व्यापक प्रश्न उठाया कि उनका इम्पोर्ट बंदाने के लिये और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। जो कुछ पालिसी बनता सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1978 को रही है, जिसको इस सबल ने स्वीकार किया है, उसमें क्या किया है कि अगर वे नहीं खना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें किस तरह इन्डिजिनेस काम करना पड़ेगा। फारेन कम्पनीज खना चाहती हैं तो बाहर से माल न बना कर हिन्दुस्तान में बनना पड़ेगा। आप भी नीबूव है उस कमेंटी में।

श्री किशोर लाल : मेरा भी भैसिक सवाल था उस में तीन साल की फिनलैंड में मैं नांगी है। आप उस को देखें—

Details of the products manufactured during the last three years.

श्री वृहत् स्वेजल है मेन फाइडर के ऊपर—

Items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer.

तो उन की फिनलैंड अग्नेशन करने में क्या विकलत है कि यह जो आइटम उन्होंने कैनाडाइज किया है और आयरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट किया है वह आइटम कितनी है, उस के अग्रेट में एक्सपोर्ट ग्राहक कितनी है और उस में डिफरेंस कितना है? बड़ी मैंने पूछा है उस में :

Impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, मैं तो बनाव दे चुका हूँ।

श्री विजय कुमार सहोदरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही जानना चाहता था कि 29 अप्रैल 1978 को जो पालिसी उन्होंने बनाई उस के मुताबिक मस्टी-नेशनलस जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज को सूट रहे हैं और दवाइयों के नाम पर उस का बून बूट रहे हैं, उन को रोकने के लिए इस एक साल में क्या कदम उठाया गया है? इसी एक साल के अन्दर जो पालिसी बनाई है उस के मुताबिक मस्टी नेशनल जो रा रीटोरियल बहुत कम रीमल पर ले आते हैं और उस में बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं उस को रोकने के लिए क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप सरकार की तरफ से उठाए गए हैं।

श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा : 8 स पालिसी में क्या हुआ है कि जो मस्टी-नेशनल हैं वह अगर बलक कुछ फारमूलेशन और डोजों का रैजिस्ट्री ठीक नहीं रखेंगे और बलक रूप इस देश में नहीं बनाएंगे तो जो उन की रीप्रेजेंटेशन है उस को 40 पसेंट पर साना पड़ेगा। जो जो नहीं कर रहे हैं उनके के आरेष एकोनामिक अग्नेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में हैं, वह उस के ऊपर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं कि उन की रीप्रेजेंटरी कम की जाय।



दूसरा स्टेप यह लिया गया है कि 350 बैरेलस वधारकों के जिन में अधिकतम मल्टीनेशनल इन्वॉल्ट है; काम बटाए गए हैं। उन वधारकों के काम बटाए गए हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितने परसेंट ।

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुमुखा : परसेंटज अलग अलग हैं। पांच परसेंट है, सात परसेंट भी है, तीन परसेंट भी है। कोई सी परसेंट तो ही नहीं सकता था। अलग अलग वधाइयों के काम की जो आई सी पी से स्टडी करा कर दामों को भी कम किया गया है और साथ ही किसी मल्टी-नेशनल को किसी का काम बहाने की धर्जी को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री अंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को जानूँ मैं कि जो वधाइयाँ बनाई जाती हैं खास तौर से मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज जो बनाती हैं उन में मुनाफाखोरी बहुत होती है, तो उस को रोकने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे कितनी वधाइयाँ बाज हमारे देश में बनाई जाती हैं कितनी वह इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और कब तक हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो जाएंगे ?

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुमुखा : शीन प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न में उठाए हैं। पहला यह है कि मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज को देखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ? तो एक कमेटी इन की एक एक वधा की कास्टिंग के सिवासिले में काम कर रही है और देख रही है कि इन की हार्ड प्रॉफिट को कम किया जाय। उस की रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास आई नहीं है। यह कमेटी जैसा ही हम ने अपनी पॉलिसी का फैसला किया था उस के एक को महीने के अंदर बना दी थी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस में क्या बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं ?

श्री हेमवती मन्धन बहुमुखा : उस में योग्य आदमी हैं, प्रयोग्य एक भी नहीं है। दूसरा सवाल उठाने यह पूछा है कि कितनी वधाइयाँ ये बनाए हैं, उस में मल्टी नेशनलस का कितना हिस्सा है। उस की फिगर्स इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो मैं बता दूँगा।

तीसरे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कब तक सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो जाएंगे। तो हम ने जो बड़ा पॉलिसी बनाई है उस में सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी का मेजर रोल रहा है। इसीलिए हर एक को कह रहे हैं, बाध्य कर रहे हैं कि जो वधाइयाँ तुम बनाते हो उन के लिए एर मैटीरियल जो बाहर से लाते हो वह हिन्दुस्तान में बनाओ और सब को एक एक कर के देख रहे हैं। जो नहीं बनाएंगे उन की इन्वॉल्ट कम करते करते उन को यैसी जगह पर बाँधेंगे जिससे कि उन्हें उस तरह की मुनाफाखोरी करने का अवसर न रहे जायें।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Import of Crude

\*001. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has firmed up arrangements for current year's entire crude imports at the 1978 level of consumption at the O.P.E.C. prices;

(b) if so, whether this decision will have a big saving in crude imports;

(c) if so, whether this has been made possible by Government to Government transactions with the oil producing States;

(d) whether Government have decided not to purchase the crude from the open market;

(e) if so, what will be the total saving under the present arrangement; and

(f) whether Government have made all arrangements for importing the crude of 16.5 million tonnes required in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHAGUNA): (a) and (f) As compared with an import level of the order of 15 million tonnes during 1978, the requirements of imported crude oil during 1979 are expected to be around 16.5 million tonnes. While firm arrangements covering a total quantity of 11.5 million tonnes have been concluded on a Government to Government basis with Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and USSR, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1.2 million tonnes during the period January—March 1979 have been organised from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar, over and above the supplies from Iraq

under the long term contract. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

(b) and (c). Considering the high level of crude oil prices prevailing in the world spot market, considerable extra burden would have been imposed in the event India had been unable to firm up long term arrangements covering crude imports during 1979. However, in view of the fluctuating spot market for crude and the fact that even in earlier years the bulk of the country's crude imports were organised on a Government to Government basis it would be difficult to compute the national savings on this account.

(c) Excluding an availability of the order of 1.4 million tonnes per annum from EXXON towards the requirements of the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery in Bombay under a long term contract, the balance of the crude import arrangements have been entered into with the National Oil Companies of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

(d) There is no proposal at present to purchase crude oil from the open market.

#### Urdu Papers facing crisis

\*602. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHE-RIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Urdu papers are facing financial crisis;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not getting satisfactory financial aid and that Government patronage is not extended to these papers in the matter of advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government to help these papers to tide over their financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Urdu newspapers and journals are being given special consideration in the matter of minimum circulation for release of Government advertisements and, in fact, receive a fair share of Government advertisements, ranking third among the various languages in terms of space and value of DAVP advertisements. In any case Government advertisements are not intended to serve as a measure of financial assistance or support; it is also not Government's policy to extend financial aid to any section of the press.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Kerosene scarcity due to faulty Distribution

\*603. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated 9th March, 1979 under the heading Kerosene scarcity due to faulty distribution;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government;

(c) who are the authorities responsible;

(d) what action was taken against them; and

(e) to what extent the kerosene scarcity has been solved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Union Territory of Delhi, until recently, there was no linkage between the retailers and the oil companies' agents for the distribution of kerosene. Since the 16th March, 1979, the Delhi Administration have linked the kerosene retailers to some specified agent in order to ensure more equitable distribution.

(c) As indicated above, the problem of distribution arose because of non-linkage of the retailers with the oil companies' agents. This system has now been changed by the Delhi Administration.

(d) Already answered in (c) above.

(e) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, no scarcity of kerosene oil is being felt now.

### Three Distinct lists for Bulk Drugs for three District Sectors

\*606. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone up three Distinct lists of bulk drugs for three distinct sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. List I contains items reserved for the Public Sector, List II items open to only the Public and Indian Sectors and List III items open to all sectors;

(b) Details are available in Annexure I to the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March 1978 containing Government decision on the recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry.

### सुरत में हजीरा पेट्रो-रसायन समूह

\*607. श्री छोपू जाई धामित : क्या पेट्रोपियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरत जिले में भारतीय गैस पर आधारित हजीरा पेट्रो-रसायन समूह की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने अनुमोदन किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अर्धीन कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और उक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोपियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्धन बहुगुणा): (क)जी, हाँ। राज्य में पेट्रो कैमिकल्स कम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने एक औद्योगिक साइट्स के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है।

(ख) इस विषय में अभी अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). यदि इस कम्प्लेक्स को गुजरात में स्थापना का अंतिम रूप से निर्णय से लिया जाता है तभी ये प्रश्न उठेंगे।

### Flouting of Guidelines on Salaries of Executives by Large Industrial Houses

\*608. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the leading large industrial houses have flouted the guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs fixing the pay, perks and Commission of top executives;

(b) if so, what are the details of these guidelines and the names of the industrial houses which have flouted the guidelines; and

(c) action taken, if any, against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs apply to the Managing/Wholtime Directors or Managers of public companies and private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies. The remuneration payable to the executives does not require approval of the Central Government under the Companies Act, 1956 except where such executives come within the purview of Section 204A and 314(1B) of the Companies Act, 1956. A copy of the guidelines is annexed. (Statement I).

No information is available with regard to the violation of the guidelines by the managerial personnel of companies belonging to large industrial houses. If, however, Hon'ble Members want any specific information in respect of any particular company run by a large house, the same can be ascertained and furnished.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

Revised guidelines/administrative ceilings on the salary and perquisites/benefits allowable to the Managing Directors, wholetime Directors, Part-time paid Directors and Managers in Public Limited Companies, or Private Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies.

#### 1. Introduction

1.1. The expression 'managerial personnel' in relation to companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ordinarily refers to the Managing/Wholtime Directors or Managers (as defined under Section 2(34) of the Act) and excludes executives who are not members of the Board of Directors of the company irrespective of the salary paid to them.

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1.2. Both the appointment and remuneration of the managerial personnel are subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the Companies Act. As such the approval of the Central Government is required both for the appointment/reappointment of Managing/Wholtime Directors/Managers and also for the remuneration payable to them during their tenure of appointment.

#### 2. Statutory Provisions regarding limits of Managerial remuneration

2.1. While under section 269 read with section 388, their appointment as well as reappointment is subject to the approval of the Central Government, the provisions of section 309 to 311 read with section 387 govern their remuneration. Section 309 provides, *inter alia*, that the Managing/Wholtime Director may be paid upto 5% of the company's net profits for one such Director and where there is more than one such Director, upto 10% thereof for all them put together.

2.2. Under Section 193, the remuneration payable to all Directors including a Part-time Director is not to exceed 11% of the Company's net profits and this percentage is exclusive of the fees payable to the Directors for attending the meetings of the Company's Board of Directors from time to time.

2.3. The remuneration to a Managing Director or Wholtime Director or Manager may, however, be paid to them either by way of monthly payment or as percentage of the net profits or by way of perquisites or by one or more of them. In any case, it will be subject to the limits mentioned above.

#### 2.4. Minimum or Protected Remuneration:

Section 193 (4) of the Companies Act, provides *inter alia*, that where a company has no profits or its profits

are inadequate in financial year, it may subject to the Central Government's approval, pay to its Directors including any Managing/Wholetime Director or Manager by way of minimum remuneration an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum to all of them put together if there are two or more of them holding office in the company. This limit of Rs. 50,000 could be exceeded with the approval of the Central Government if the latter is satisfied that, for the efficient conduct of the business of the company, the minimum remuneration of Rs. 50,000 per annum, is or will be insufficient.

### 3. Administrative Guidelines:

Administrative guidelines were issued in November, 1969 governing the remuneration payable to the Managing/Whole-time Directors, Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies. In view of persisting doubts regarding the Central Government's powers in fixing ceilings on remuneration, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced certain new provisions which vested the Central Government with specific powers to fix the remuneration of Managing/Whole time Directors and Managers. The new provisions of Section 337AA clearly enunciated the principles that should be kept in view in approving any appointment or in fixing the remuneration of the Managerial personnel. It was specifically laid down that the Central Government, while according its approval to managerial remuneration would, inter-alia, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of disparities in income."

### 4. The case for reduction in Ceilings:

The Central Government have carefully reviewed the entire question of managerial remuneration in the context of socio-economic objectives of state Policy and the need for establishing a co-relation in managerial remuneration at comparable levels of responsibility in Government, public

sector undertakings and public limited companies. In this connection, the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) whose report was published in May, 1978 as well as the recommendations of the High-Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajendra Sachar have been taken into account. These two Committees had the benefit of the views of various interests and bodies representing the employers, employees, trade unions, etc.

### 5. Revised Guidelines:

The following revised guidelines have accordingly been framed for dealing with applications received by the Central Government under Section 269, 310, 311, 309 and 198, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956:

#### 5.1. Substantive remuneration

(i) The maximum remuneration payable to Managing/wholetime Director or part-time paid Director, Managers, from one or more companies put together, subject to the statutory limits, has been fixed as under:—

(a) The salary inclusive of dearness allowance and all other fixed allowances should not exceed Rs. 60,000 per annum;

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1% of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be at least 30 per cent of salary subject to an overall ceiling that salary plus commission would not exceed Rs. 72000/- per annum (bonus will be treated as part of commission):

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum; and

(d) Henceforward, perquisites will be restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per annum to be reckoned on the basis of actual expenditure or liability incurred by the company as provided under explanation to section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. There would, however, be separate non-interchangeable ceilings for expenditure on pensionary benefits medical treatment and housing. Within this overall limit, the perquisites that may be allowed by the company will be as under:—

(i) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund: Non-interchangeable ceiling of 10% of salary.

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund:—

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 15% of salary.

(iii) Gratuity:

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half months' salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-interchangeable ceiling of Rs. 30,000 or 20 months' salary whichever is less.

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family;

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 1 month's salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per annum.

(v) Leave and leave travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furniture, fixtures, appliances gas and electricity. Non-interchangeable ceiling of 40% of salary on the condition that 10% of

salary would be borne by the Managerial Personnel.

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver;

(viii) Personal accident insurance.

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs, subject to a maximum of two clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

### 5.2. Minimum remuneration:

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10% will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

### 5.3. Exceptions:

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

### 5.4 Applicability of Revised Guidelines:

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded, for the remaining duration of their current tenure. They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure.

### Statement II

The aspect regarding the violation of the sanctions issued by the Government is a matter which is generally looked into by the Auditors of the Companies and in case of any such violation they are expected to qualify

the report on the basis of which necessary action is taken by the Department. The Department looks into these matters independently also, particularly during the course of inspection under section 209A and investigation under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Registrars of Companies are also expected to look into these points during the course of technical scrutiny of the balance sheets.

**New Subsidy Plan of certain State Governments for Film Producers**

\*609. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments particularly Andhra and Tamil Nadu States have announced new subsidy plan to encourage film producers;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what are the main features of the scheme; and

(d) whether any help will be provided by the Central Government to these States for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There are certain States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where schemes for giving subsidies to encourage film producers are in operation.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government at present to provide help to the State Governments in the implementation of their subsidy schemes.

**Statement**

The main features of subsidy schemes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are as follows:

**Andhra Pradesh:**

All Telugu and Hindi films produced in Andhra Pradesh are eligible for full subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh while non-Telugu and non-Hindi films are eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79 and Rs. 25,000 during 1979-80. This scheme will be in force till March, 1980 when it will be reviewed.

**Tamil Nadu:**

The State Government provide subsidy to five Tamil Films every year at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh. The main features of a scheme are:—

- (i) The film should contain nationally desirable themes such as untouchability, evils of liquor, patriotism, etc.
- (ii) The out-door shooting of the film outside Tamil Nadu is not to exceed 25% of the total length.
- (iii) The film should have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for public exhibition.
- (iv) Preference to low budget films and films which introduce new artists and technicians.

**Import of Crude from Soviet Union**

\*610. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import crude from U.S.S.R.

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has recently been made with

the delegation of U.S.S.R. who happened to visit the country with the Soviet Prime Minister regarding supply of 6,00,000 tonnes of additional crude in exchange of Indian rice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An agreement has been signed in New Delhi on 14th March, 1979 between the Government of USSR and Government of India for supply by the USSR of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil to India in 1979. In repayment of this quantity of crude oil, India shall deliver to USSR in the same year a quantity of rice, the value of which will be equivalent to the value of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil. Formal contracts in this regard are expected to be concluded between the concerned commercial organisations of the two countries very shortly.

**Demand for Provision of Funds for Television Project in North Eastern States.**

\*611. **SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any special demand for provision of fund for establishing a Television Project for Rural, Agricultural broadcasting in the North Eastern States either from any of the State Governments, Union territories or the North Eastern Council;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allocate the estimated fund of Rs. 4 crores for a T. V. centre in the heart of the region; and

(c) if not, why the region is not being brought under Television network of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received from the Governor of Assam and the State Government of Meghalaya for the setting up of T.V. Stations in the North Eastern region. It has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in this Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for the expansion of Television in India.

**हिन्दुस्तान जिक प्लॉट देवगरी के निकलने वाला अपशिष्ट पदार्थ**

\*612. श्री देवराज लाल : क्या इस्पात और जाल संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई जांच कराई है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक प्लॉट के निकलने वाले पदार्थ के साथ जनघन 10,000 रुपये का जिक प्रतिदिन चला जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार जिक निकलने से दो तीन किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में सडकरोम तथा कैंसर रोम फैल जाने की समस्या पैदा हो सकती है और इस क्षेत्र के कुम्हों और भूमि का उपयोग भी नहीं किया जा सकता ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह अपशिष्ट पदार्थ कब से जा रहा है और जब तक कितनी हानि हो जाने का अनुमान है ?

**इस्पात और जाल संघीर (श्री बीजू परमाशर) :**

(क) कोई औपचारिक जांच नहीं कराई गई है। लेकिन अपशिष्ट पदार्थ में जिक की मात्रा बहुत ही नरम मात्रा सामान्यतः एक मिलियन में एक ग्राम के भी कम होती है जिसका बूझ 150 रुपये प्रति बिग बैठता है।

(ख) और (ग) : इस कारण रोम फैलने या जमीन के अनुपयोगी हो जाने की किसी चट्टान की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। फिर भी स्पेक्टर के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में कसम व्यवस्था का सम्बन्धन करने के लिए उदयपुर इति विद्यन-विद्यालय के प्रतिनिधियों और हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि. के अधिकारियों की एक समिति बनाई गई है। देवगरी जिक स्पेक्टर से अपशिष्ट पदार्थ 1967 से निकाला जा रहा है। इस अपशिष्ट पदार्थ का वर्तमान निकाली के पहले एक मासिक में बूने से शोधन किया जाता है। यदि अपशिष्ट पदार्थ में विषम जिक की नगण्य मात्रा की प्रजाती ईप से निकाल नहीं जा सकता ; इसलिए कंपनी को हानि होने का



समान नहीं उठता। एबलवान जब प्रवृत्त होत  
साभावतः अपरिचित के मोहन की सुविधाओं का  
निरीक्षण करता है और उसकी निकासी जारी रखने  
की अनुमति देता है।

#### Import of Films by Film Producers

\*613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-  
DIT: Will the Minister of INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Film  
Producers are allowed to import (1)  
Eastman Colour and (2) Fuji Colour  
Positive Rolls on Replenishment  
Licences issued on the basis of their  
export earnings;

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
Chairman of Hindustan Photo Films  
has represented to the Government to  
stop the above procedure and to im-  
port the above colour positives rolls on  
Monopoly basis;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the  
Film Producers have strongly protest-  
ed against the above move; and

(d) how many applications of pro-  
ducers for import of colour positive  
rolls are pending with the Joint Chief  
Controller of Imports and Exports at  
present, if so, for what reasons and  
when would they be cleared?

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

(b) and (c). The Hindustan Photo  
Films had represented to Government  
some time ago that the R.E.P. entitle-  
ment should be substantially reduced.  
This was contrary to the demand of  
the Industry and the decision of Gov-  
ernment taken after careful examina-  
tion. The matter was not pursued  
further.

(d) No application of producers is  
pending with Joint Chief Controller  
of Imports & Exports, Calcutta. Posi-  
tion in respect of Bombay and Madras  
Office of Joint Chief Controller of

Imports and Exports is being ascer-  
tained and will be laid on the Table  
of House in due course.

#### Production of Fertilizers in Baroda Fertilizer Plant

\*614. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATH-  
AWA: Will the Minister of PETRO-  
LEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILI-  
ZERS be pleased to lay a statement  
showing:

(a) the production of fertilizer  
quality-wise in Baroda Fertilizer  
Plant during the years 1976, 1977 and  
1978;

(b) the total quantity out of ferti-  
lizer produced which were distributed  
in Gujarat State during the said  
period (district-wise);

(c) whether Government have re-  
cieved any complaint that only a very  
little quantity of fertilizers is being  
supplied in Adivasis areas particularly  
in Baroda district; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Gov-  
ernment to allot more quota in back-  
ward areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
and (b). A statement showing the  
production of fertilizer in the Baroda  
Fertilizer Plant, product-wise and the  
district-wise distribution in Gujarat  
State for the years 1976-77, 1977-78  
and 1978-79 is laid on the Table of  
the House. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT-4238/79].

(c) and (d). The requirements of  
fertilizers for each State are assessed  
well before the commencement of  
each crop season and allocations for  
distribution of fertilizers to meet the  
requirements are made from various  
manufacturers and from imports. The  
role of the Central Government is to  
ensure that the overall requirements  
of the States are met adequately.  
Since matters regarding non-availabil-  
ity of fertilizers within the State

come within the purview of the State Government, that Government deals with complaints in this regard.

**Supply of Crude Oil by Iran**

\*815. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how does the cost of additional quantities of crude necessitated as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran compare with that earlier contracted with Iran;

(b) now that the new Iran Government is in position, have Government taken up the question of restoration of disrupted supplies with the New Government of Iran if so, with what results at what rates;

(c) the total additional cost to the country as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran; and

(d) by what time arrangements for meeting the full Indian demand for crude are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). As compared with the planned level of imports about 5.3 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran during 1978 under the different contractual arrangements, there was a total shortfall of the order of 1 million tonnes in Iranian crude oil supplies during the period and October to end of December, 1978. This shortfall in supplies from Iran was bridged by organising additional imports from the Iraqi National Oil Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details in respect of price and other terms.

(b) Yes, Sir. Iran has given an assurance that our crude oil requirements would receive appropriate

treatment. Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) A quantity of the order of 16.5 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during 1979. The following import arrangements have been firming up so far.

Country	Qty. (in million tonnes)
Iraq . . . . .	5.5
UAE . . . . .	1.5
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	3.0
USSR . . . . .	1.5

In addition, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1.2 million tonnes during the period January—March, 1979 have been organised from National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar over and above supplies from Iraq under the long term contracts. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

एन.ओ.सी.एच. द्वारा निर्यात वित्त व्यवस्थापन इन्फोर्मेशन  
 द्वारा निर्यात वित्त के व्यवस्थापन के  
 लिए वित्त

3801. श्री. कर्माकर साहू प्रश्न : क्या निर्यात, रसायन और उर्वरक वित्त सह वित्तों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त तथा प्राकृतिक वित्त प्रायोग द्वारा निर्यात के वित्त सरकारी उद्योगों को सहायता की जाने वाली वित्त के वित्त में 30 जनवरी, 1979 से



सूचना-  
सूचना संकेतों के लिए दिए गए हैं

₹. / 1000000

1-4-67 से 31-3-70	1-4-70 से 31-3-71	1-4-71 से 31-12-75	1-1-1976 से 31-3-76
74.91	75.62	93.38	322.63

कुल राशि

विचारण—ब

सर्षे 1976-77 ते 1978-79 के बीपल पुडपल में उबोपों को बी जाले वाली वीस के मुल्य को बकानि वाला विवरण

₹0/1000 बी0

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. बड़ीया इंडस्ट्रीज	भापिल से विसवत, 76-341.75 ₹0 जनवरी, 77 से मार्च 77-351.00 ₹0 अगस्त 77 से मार्च, 78-382.15 ₹0		504.00 बरपे
2. कालील इंडस्ट्रीज			
(1) नवबीपल मिल्स	136.17 ₹0	386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (8/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(2) बड़िया मिल्स	4/76 से 10/76 11/76 से 3/77	386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (8/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(3) मेट्रो बूड इंडी0 बकॉम	-136.17 ₹0 -355.00 ₹0	136.17 ₹0 386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (10/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(4) बेसालिल फापरर बोर्ड	(4/76 से 10/76) (11/76 से 3/77)	-345.77 ₹0 (7/77 तक) -355.00 ₹0 (3/78 तक)	408.26 ₹0 (10/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(5) डेलिको मिल्स	-355.00 ₹0	बड़ी-	408.26 ₹0 (8/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(6) भारत विवर मिल्स	(4/76 से 5/76) (6/76 से 3/77)	बड़ी- बड़ी-	408.26 ₹0 (8/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
3. देवनाल किला को-ऑपरेटिव मिल्स प्रोड्यूसर सुप्लियर	-380.80 ₹0 (7/77 तक) +6% विसी कर (3/78 तक) पर बरपार्ष	401.20 ₹0 412.45 ₹0+ 6% विसी कर पर बरपार्ष	433.42 ₹0+ 6% विसी कर पर बरपार्ष

**Decline in Production of Wine**

5802. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a noticeable shortfall in production of wine and decline in its use in the country despite imposition of prohibition by States;

(b) if so, facts therefor; and

(c) total production and use during the last two years within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Manufacture of Certain Petroleum Products by Bongaigaon Refinery**

5803. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam has started trial production of certain petroleum products;

(b) if so, what kinds of commodities it will produce and what are its targets of production category-wise;

(c) whether Talcher Fertilizers Factory, in Orissa is the World's biggest coal-based factory; and

(d) whether it is going to be commissioned by the middle of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Crude Distillation Unit of the Bongaigaon Refinery has started trial runs from 8th February, 1979.

(b) Till the coking and the Kerosene Treating Units are commissioned, targets of production of the crude distillation unit at 0.5 million metric tonnes throughout of crude will be as follows:—

Product	Targets in thousands of tonnes per annum
(i) Naptha	104
(ii) High Speed Diesel	170.4
(iii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	174.8

(c) Yes, Sir. The Talcher Fertilizer Factory with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and the related urea capacity, based on the coal gasification process, is the largest of its kind in the World.

(d) Trial production of urea is expected by July, 1979.

**Staff Working in Electricity Department, Chandigarh**

5804. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff working in the Electricity Department, Chandigarh on 1-5-67 and continued thereafter, has been absorbed finally in the Chandigarh Administration; and if not, what measures are being taken to do so in order to mitigate their hardships;

(b) how many persons working in Chandigarh Electricity Department prior to inception of U.T. Chandigarh, have been reverted back to Punjab State Electricity Board/Haryana State Electricity Board, uptill now and on what grounds;

(c) how many persons in Electricity Department have been recruited direct

on U.T. Cadre against the posts vacated by so-called deputationists and newly created posts after 2-5-1967; and

(d) what would be the position of employees sent back against their wishes in case it is decided to allocate all such employees to the newly created cadre of U.T.?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) No, Sir. The matter is reported to be under consideration by the Chandigarh Administration.

(b) Out of the persons working on deputation from Punjab and Haryana State Electricity Boards as on 2-5-67, 220 persons have been reverted back to their parent Boards on account of promotion or on being recalled by the respective Boards and 2 persons on account of unsatisfactory performance.

(c) 156 persons belonging to the U.T. cadre are working against the posts held by deputationists on 2-5-1967. Against the 324 posts created subsequently, 276 directly recruited U.T. employees are in position.

(d) This matter is linked with the decision on the absorption of deputationists, and is reported to be under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration.

#### Companies of T.V.S. Iyengar Group

5805 **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the T.V.S. Iyengar Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the T.V.S. Iyengar Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of T.V.S. Iyengar group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of T.V.S. Iyengar or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4239/79]. The information of assets as per the balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-3-1975 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977, is laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4239/79].

(c) Statement 3 annexed shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and the corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the T.V.S. Iyengar family and not the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the years 1976 and 1977 have since been furnished by the companies concerned and are included in reply to part (a) of the question.

#### Demand and Supply of Kerosene

5806. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the present position of estimated demand and supply of kerosene in the country in the context of its use as basic raw material and fuel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Bulk of kerosene sold in the country is being used for cooking and lightening purposes. Its use as raw material or for industrial purposes is very limited. The requirements of kerosene in the country are met through monthly allocations made by my Ministry to the States and Union Territories. The allocations are based on past consumption trends and other relevant factors. The total sales of kerosene in 1976 was about 3.93 million tonnes, representing a growth of about 11.4 per cent over the sales in 1977. Out of the total sales, about 1.56 million tonnes were imported and the rest produced in the refineries in the country.

विद्युत उत्पादन करने वाले पांच बलों के दौरान कुल बिजली का माता

5807. श्री सुबराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत् उत्पादन करने वाले पांच बलों के दौरान कुल बिजली का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इसके कुल कितनी बिजली का प्रतिरिक्त माता में उत्पादन होगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) मार्च 1978 के अन्त तक कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 25,940 मेगावाट थी। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग 18,500 मेगावाट प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की सम्पत्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत् विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत के सिधे 15,750 करोड़ रुपये के परिवर्धन की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान बोली गई प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की विजाने वाला निवरण संवेदन-युक्त में विभाजित है जो तथा पदम पर एक ही बली है। अन्ततः में एक बली। संविधान संकलन टी-4240/79। 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान कार्य करने वाली संभावित प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन-युक्त तीन, चार तथा पांच में ही गई है।

#### Total Outlay for Implementation of the Five Year Programme 1978-1983

5808. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the total outlay sought for the implementation of the five year power programme, 1978-83;

(b) the power projects implemented during the year 1978-79 in pursuance of this plan and the present progress of each of these projections; and

(c) the likely shortfall in requirements and availability of power supply at the end of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 15,750 crores has



been provided in the Five Year Plan (1973-83) for the implementation of the power programme. The detailed break-up of this amount is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Generation	8,750*
Transmission & Distribution	5,300
Rural Electrification	1,450**
Survey & Investigation	230
S&T	20
	<u>15,750</u>

\*Excludes investment in non-utilities

\*\*Excludes Rs. 300 crores from financial institutions.

(b) A statement indicating the installed capacity added during the year 1978-79 is enclosed.

(c) The anticipated power supply position in 1982-83 is summarised below:—

Installed capacity-MW	42,115
Peaking Availability-MW	26,280.3
Peak demands-MW	27,333.7
Surplus (Deficit)-MW	-1,053.4
Energy availability-Mkwh	1,38,090.8
Energy requirement-Mkwh	1,50,819
Surplus (deficit)-Mkwh	-12,728.2

#### Statement

Installed capacity added during the year 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Unit	Capacity (MW)
<i>Northern Region</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
1	Lower Jhelum Unit II	35
2	Beas (Dehar) Unit III	165
3	Beas (Dehar) Unit IV	165
4	Pong Unit III	60
5	Pong Unit IV	60
		<u>485</u>

Sl. No.	Name of the Project unit/	(Capacity MW)
<i>Thermal</i>		
6	Cobra Unit 10	200
7	GNDTP Bhatinda Unit 4	110
8	Panipat Unit I	110
9	Badarpur Unit 4	210
		<u>630</u>
<i>Western Region</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
10	Koyna Stage III	80
<i>Thermal</i>		
11	Ukai Unit 3	200
12	Ukai Unit 4	200
13	Ahmedabad	110
14	Satpura Unit VI	200
15	Nasik Unit 3	210
16	Bhusawal Unit 2	210
		<u>1,130</u>
<i>Western Region</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
17	Rinchington Unit I	?
18	Rinchington Unit II	?
		<u>2</u>
<i>Thermal</i>		
19	Santalalidiah Unit 3	120
20	Chandrapura Unit 6	120
		<u>240</u>
<i>Southern Region</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
21	Kundah Stage IV PH Unit IV	50
22	Suruliar Unit I	35
23	Lower Sileru Unit IV	100
		<u>185</u>

<i>Thermal</i>	
24 Tuticorin Unit I	210
25 Kyrden Kulai Unit I	30
26 Kyrden Kulai Unit II	30
	60
Installed Capacity Added (HYDRO)	812 MW
Installed Capacity Added (THERMAL)	2210 MW
Total Installed Capacity Added	3022 MW

#### Induction of Service Officers in Non-operational Organisations

5809. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives of Government to post and induct various service officers in the various non-operational organisations like Research, Development, Inspection and Production under your Ministry; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any plan to keep these service officers in these establishments as Tenure Officers for a maximum period of two to three years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Service Officers are required in these organisations to be associated with the civilian Scientists and Engineers in the Development, Inspection and Production of various defence equipments and systems. Intimate experience of operational use, maintenance and repair of the weapon systems is an essential input for the R&D and Inspection work.

(b) Selected Officers are taken on 2 to 3 years tenure on a required basis and those judged suitable are retained permanently.

#### Broadcasting by A.I.R. Port Blair

5810. SHRI MANORANJAN BHASKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Broadcasting of A.I.R. Port Blair is not audible in North and Middle Andamans and Nicobar Islands for a considerable period and time and again representations were made but without any result; if so, what action Government contemplate to take and; when:

(b) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Delhi does not cover the news of the remote and isolated Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) in the month of February from 9th to 26th other than the news of Prime Minister's visit how many despatches were received by A.I.R. Delhi from Port Blair; and how many of them were used?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) (i) North Andamans, part of middle Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands are not adequately covered at present by the medium power transmitter at Port Blair.

There have been requests from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to strengthen the A.I.R. Station at Port Blair. Due consideration has been given to these representations.

(ii) The medium power transmitter at Port Blair is operating on temporary antenna at present. A directional antenna system is under installation. This will improve the coverage of the transmitter.

(iii) In order to improve the coverage further, a scheme for installation of a high power (100 KW MW) transmitter has been included in approved 6th Plan 1978-83.

(b) and (c). During the period February 9 to 26, 1979, All India Radio received 17 despatches (other than the news pertaining to the coverage of the visit of the Prime Minister), from their correspondent in Port Blair out of which 10 items were used in various news bulletins broadcast. It may be mentioned here that out of hundred of news despatches received from all over the country daily, a selection has to be made on the basis of news worthiness and relative importance of each item of news before inclusion in the national news bulletin broadcast from Delhi.

**Increase in cost of Fertiliser Plant at Talcher**

5811. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the coal based fertilizers plant at Talcher has increased manifold; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The original estimated cost of the Talcher Fertilizer project was Rs. 70.49 crores whereas the revised approved cost is Rs. 104.76 crores.

(b) The main reasons for the escalation in cost are as under:—

(i) Change in scope and extra provision for effluent treatment and pollution control, coal handling etc.

(ii) Modifications in the plant and provision of fourth gasifier.

(iii) Change in parity of foreign exchange.

(iv) Price escalation.

(v) Increase in financing cost and departmental charges due to the delay in the implementation of the project arising out of:

(a) Delay in finalisation of civil designs.

(b) Delay in civil construction by the contractor.

(c) Delays in the supplies and commissioning of equipments.

(vi) Increase in custom duty and Ocean freight.

**Showing of old Hindi Films on Delhi T.V.**

5812. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reason that mostly old Hindi Films are shown on Delhi Television against which many complaints are received;

(b) whether he is considering a proposal to show at Delhi and other T.V. Centres maximum Hindi and other language films based on children and education to children during the International Child Year; and

(c) whether Government propose to procure foreign English Films on children and arrange to show them on television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Doordarshan makes every effort to obtain new features films for telecast, but Producers are generally reluctant to offer such films as they feel that this would adversely affect their earnings from the commercial circuit. Normally, films made available to Doordarshan are three to seven years old.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to procure and telecast suitable films

of special interest to and on children including films produced by foreign TV organisations, during the International Year of the Child.

#### Investment of Public Finance in TISCO Group of Industries

8813. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) investment of Public Finance in the TISCO group of collieries and the industries in the country as on 1st January, 1979 and the percentage it constitute of the total and the principal share holders of the company;

(b) whether there are any directors from the Central Government to look after the correct use of the Public Finance and to check its diversion, if so, names of such directors and the date since when they have been working; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they are all dummy directors not participating in the meeting resultings in large scale diversion of public incomes by the TISCO, if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) There are 9 companies registered under the MRTP Act, 1969 which constitute the TISCO group of companies. The investments of the public financial institutions in the share capital of these companies, the percentage they constitute of the total paid-up share capital of these companies and the names of principal shareholders in these companies, according to available information are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4241/79].

(b) According to the available information, there are no directors

from the Central Government as such on these 9 TISCO group companies. However, there are certain nominees of financial institutions, on the Boards of Directors of two of these companies, details of which are as follows:

(1) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

(i) Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Ministry of Steel & Mines (w.e.f. 25-5-77).

(ii) Shri J. Matthan (w.e.f. 16-1-79) —earlier Shri S. Rangarajan, Chairman, L.I.C., was there from 11-3-78.

(iii) Shri H. T. Parekh (w.e.f. 20-6-74).

(2) Indian Tube Co. Ltd.

(i) Dr. N. D. Joshi (nominated on 1-3-79 by IDBI—earlier Shri B. M. Saxena represented IDBI w.e.f. 12-5-77).

(ii) Shri Ravi C. Doodhmal (representing ICICI w.e.f. 13-9-74).

(c) No, Sir. The Directors nominated by the public financial institutions keep a watch on the interests of such institutions.

#### Proposal to set up Fertiliser Plants in Maharashtra

8814. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government considered any proposal to set up fertilizer plants in the public sector in the State of Maharashtra in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, furnish details of the proposals furnished by his Ministry so far and cleared for inclusion and the num-

ber of proposals which are still under consideration and details thereof;

(c) steps taken/proposed to clear the proposals in Maharashtra during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and results thereof; and

(d) difficulties if any, in clearance of the proposals and order of investment proposed during 1979-80 for new fertilizer projects in Maharashtra and for expansion of the existing projects along with important features of the plan proposals for 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up two large sized gas based fertilizer plants at Thal Vaishet in Kolaba District of Maharashtra in the public sector. The project will consist of two ammonia plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day and 3 urea plants each with a capacity of 1400 tonnes per day. Another fertilizer project viz. Trombay V with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1000 tonnes per day of urea is under implementation as an expansion of Trombay plants of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. Deepak Nitrite, in the private sector for the manufacture of 259 tonnes per day of ammonia at Taloja near Bombay.

(c) Techno-economic Feasibility Report in respect of Thal project has been appraised and the proposal is being processed for investment decision.

(d) The following provisions have been made for Thal Vaishet and Trombay V projects for 1979-80:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Thal Vaishet . . . . .	3,000
Trombay V . . . . .	4,500

### संयंत्रों की स्थापना

5815. श्री मातीमाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री कीटनाशी पदार्थों के कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3944 दिनांक 20 मार्च, 1979 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृप्य करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कीटनाशी पदार्थों की संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जानी है और किन-किन राज्यों में ये संयंत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में होंगे और किन-किन गैर-सरकार क्षेत्र में; और

(ख) देश में कीटनाशियों की कुल वार्षिक खपत कितनी होती है और सबसे अधिक खपत वाला राज्य कौन सा है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुण) : (क) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोवा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में तकनीकी श्रेणी के पेस्टीसाइड्स का निर्माण करने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। गुजरात में सहकारी क्षेत्र में, आंध्र प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब में राज्य सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों द्वारा तथा महाराष्ट्र और केरल में हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पेस्टीसाइड्स संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है/ स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) पेस्टीसाइड्स पर कार्यकारी दब के अनुमानों के अनुसार 1978-79 में फसल सुरक्षा के लिये देश में 47,790 मी० टन पेस्टीसाइड्स के कुल प्रत्याशित उपयोग की आशा है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य पेस्टीसाइड्स का सबसे बड़ा उपभोगकर्ता है।

### Memo from Employees of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, West Bengal

5816. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations/Memoranda from the employees of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, West Bengal;

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

(c) whether substantial allegations have been made against the management of the Company for keeping large number of workers and employees out of employment, if so, the details thereof and action taken to persuade the management to reopen the factory to save more than 2000 workers of the Unit in West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Import and Manufacture of Aviation Lubricants**

**5817. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the sources from which our country gets aviation lubricants for its needs;

(b) the terms for getting the same; and

(c) the scope and research potential for our own oil companies for manufacturing the same?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Indian Oil Corporation—the canalising agency, purchases its requirements of aviation lubricants from UK, USA, Belgium and Holland.

(b) Such imports are organised either on the basis of proprietary purchases or by issue of tender enquiries to the parties which are on Indian Oil Corporation's mailing list and the product is then purchased from the lowest bidder, whose quotation meets the prescribed specifications. Such imports are from free foreign exchange sources.

(c) Aviation oils consist of Engine Oils, Hydraulic Oils and various instrument oils. As we require several grades in each of above categories to meet requirements of our aircrafts which have been imported from several countries, the demand of each grade is quite low. Hence the development of all these grades of oil may not be economical. However, some efforts are underway to IOC, (R&D Centre) to develop a few of such oils.

**"Emergency Still Dogs HAL"**

**5818. SHRI VASANT SATHE:**

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:**

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:**

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Blitz, Weekly dated 10th February, 1979 under the caption "Emergency Still Dogs HAL";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Management of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is not victimising or harassing its officers as alleged in the news report. They are giving due consideration to all legitimate complaints and suggestions made by the officers.

### Bhojpuri Programme on T.V.

5819. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that neither any "BHOJ-PURI" programme nor programme for Muslim community is shown on T.V. Centre, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government will give more programme for Bhojpuri and Muslims; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The main language in which programmes are telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra is Hindi. However, the Kendra does include programmes in Bhojpuri occasionally.

It is not the policy of Doordarshan to telecast programmes on a religious basis. All important festivals and events connected with various communities are reflected in Doordarshan programmes so that a composite cultural picture emerges.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों के सेवाकाल को बढ़ाया जाना

5820. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों की सेवा की अवधि 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्ति होने पर उसी पद पर एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले उप-महानिदेशक के मासिकों में भी इस पूर्वोदाहरण का अनुसरण

करने और उनकी सेवा में एक वर्ष की वृद्धि करने का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दो उप-महानिदेशकों को पहले सेवा काल में वृद्धि देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किया जाएगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्राडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). आकाशवाणी में एक उप-महानिदेशक और दूरदर्शन में अन्य उप-महानिदेशक को गत वर्ष अधिवाषिकी आयु के हो जाने के बाद क्रमशः 9 मास और 11 मास के लिए पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया था क्योंकि निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार जिस संवर्ग से पद भरे जाने थे उसमें कोई भी अधिकारी ऐसी पात्रता नहीं रखता था जिसके नाम पर उप-महानिदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किया जा सके। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में उप महानिदेशक के पद जो इस वर्ष खाली होने हैं, को नियमों के अनुसार भरने की आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है। पदों को शीघ्र भर दिये जाने की आशा है।

1976-78 के दौरान आयात

5821. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1976 से 1978 के दौरान वस्तु-वार तथा देशवार कितने मूल्य के आयात किए गए तथा आयात करने वाली कम्पनियों एवं व्यक्तियों के नाम एवं पते क्या हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1976-78 की अवधि में हमने दुनिया के विभिन्न भागों के अनेक देशों से रक्षा मर्दों का आयात किया है। यह आयात विशेष मद की आवश्यकता, उसकी उपलब्धता और सप्लाई की शर्तों के आधार पर किया गया है। आयात विभागीय अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के माध्यम से सरकारी ख़ाते पर किया जाता है। किसी निजी कम्पनी अथवा व्यक्तियों की मार्फत कोई आयात नहीं किये जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से एकमत होंगे कि विदेशों में रक्षा उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के बारे में ब्योरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

**Publicity to Political Parties on A.I.R., Television and other Media**

5822. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of publicity each political party received on (i) Radio, (ii) Television, (iii) English dailies and (iv) Vernacular dailies during the last 3 years;

(b) the publicity the Republican Party of India received as mentioned in (a); and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to redress this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Akashvani and Doordarshan cover the activities of political parties in news bulletins and current affairs programmes on the basis of their news worthiness. However, publicity as such is not given to any political party. The Press is not controlled by the Government.

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

**Probe into Bombay Based Company of Accountants and Auditors**

5823. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has decided to undertake a thorough probe of a Bombay-based company of accountants and auditors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information furnished by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the basis of facts as appearing from their records is as follows:

The Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, Bombay, filed a complaint under Sections 21/22 of the Chartered Accountants Act 1949 against Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla and Shri A. K. Mahindra of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay and auditors of M/s. Trisure India Limited. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11/11(5) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1964, a copy of the complaint was forwarded to the Respondents requesting them to forward their written statements in defence under Regulation 11(6). Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. Similarly, Shri A. K. Mahindra filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. The complaint as well as the written statements were considered by the Council of the Institute at its 84th meeting held on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1978 and on a consideration thereof, the Council was prima facie of the opinion that the Respondents were guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. It was, therefore, decided to cause an enquiry to be made in the matter by the Disciplinary Committee of the Council. A meeting of the Disciplinary Committee, for the purpose of the enquiry, was fixed on 6th February, 1979. By a letter dated 31st January, 1979, the Respondents brought to the notice of the Institute that M/s. Trisure India Limited had filed a case in the Bombay High Court against the firm of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., its partners and the Respondents themselves in respect of substantially the same items as were covered by the complaint filed against them by the Registrar of Companies. In the circumstances, it was pointed out by the Respondents that the matter was sub-judice before the High Court and an adjournment of the hearing of the complaint was sought till such times as High Court decided the issue. On a



consideration of the representation, it was decided that the enquiry by the Disciplinary Committee should be postponed to a future date.

M/s. Treasure India Limited, by their letter dated 4th October, 1977 furnished what according to them, constituted "information" under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. On receipt of this communication, the Company was asked to state whether they would like to lodge a formal complaint in the prescribed form. The Company, by its letter dated 30th November, 1977 replied that the complaint had already been filed before the Institute by the Register of Companies, that the procedure for dealing with information received under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act was almost the same as was applicable to the complaints against a member and they, therefore, thought it desirable to give the relevant information concerning the member's conduct, and leave it to the Institute to take such view of the matter as it might deem appropriate without limiting it in any way, to any particular misconduct. They further stated that their object would be adequately served by placing before the Institute all the relevant information. The letter of 4th October, 1977, received from the Company was treated as 'information' in relation to those point not specifically covered by the complaint against Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla filed by the Registrar of Companies. On a consideration of the information, alongwith the written statement of the member, the Council was prima facie of the opinion that he was guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. An enquiry was, therefore, directed to be made by the Disciplinary Committee. A hearing in this case was also fixed on 7th February, 1979 at Bombay but on the same grounds on which an adjournment was sought by Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla in earlier case, an adjournment was also sought in this case. The hearing was adjourned for the same grounds as have been given in connection with earlier case.

**Proposal to increase the Price of Core Product (Steel)**

5824. SHRI S. B. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the price of core sector product steel; and

(b) if so, what would be the impact on the production of this item and the present price structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The prices of core sector products such as steel are constantly kept under review by the Government.

(b) The impact on production and price structure will also be given due consideration at the time of such reviews.

**Modernisation of Sindri Fertilisers Plant**

5825. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernising the Sindri Fertiliser Plant will meet the agricultural needs of the country and also will be an asset to the Fertilisers Corporation of India;

(b) if so, what are the proposals under way to modernise the Sindri plant;

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(d) whether World Bank has offered a loan an aid to the modernising of the plant?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) At Sindri, there are currently two projects under commissioning, namely, the Modernisation and Rationalisation Projects. Besides, there is a renovation scheme under which some of the existing plants such as the Ammonium Sulphate plant and the captive generating unit etc. which are proposed to be operated further are being renovated. While these projects will be an asset to the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the production from the plants would not be adequate to cover the existing gap between production and consumption.

(b) The Sindri Modernisation Project envisages the setting up of facilities for the manufacture of 900 tpd of ammonia out of which 600 tpd would be converted into urea in the 1000 tpd urea plant of the Modernisation Scheme and the remaining 300 tonnes per day of ammonia would be utilised in the production of Ammonium Sulphate and other products. The Sindri Rationalisation Project envisages the setting up of capacity for the manufacture of 1087 tonnes per day of T.S.P.

(c) The approved capital cost of the Sindri Modernisation project is Rs. 152.04 crores, whereas the approved capital cost of the Rationalisation Scheme is Rs. 50.93 crores. The Renovation programme is expected to cost around Rs. 16 crores.

(d) Credit assistance from the IDA to the tune of US \$ 91 million has been availed of for the Sindri Modernisation Project.

Cell to Inquire into Alleged Control of Indian Companies by Multi-Nationals

5828: SHRI BEDABHATA BARRUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has constituted a cell to

enquire into the alleged long-distance control of Indian companies by Multi-national companies by virtue of their minority share-holding;

(b) whether the removal of foreign control over Indian companies having minority foreign share holding is one of the considerations into the approval of appointments of whole-time and Managing Directors of companies; and

(c) what Government propose to do in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) No such cell has been constituted in the Department of Company Affairs as referred to by the Hon'ble Member. In the case of companies with foreign shareholding below 50 per cent., the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share holding is widely distributed among shareholders who cannot combine, the effective control in such cases may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders who hold a substantial portion of the shares.

(b) and (c). Approval of the Central Government is required under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the appointment or re-appointment of Managing or Whole-time Directors in public companies or private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, irrespective of the shareholding pattern of the companies. The considerations laid down in the said Section 269 for considering such applications thus apply uniformly. In this connection, it may also be pointed out that in the case of some Indian Companies having foreign shareholding, at the time of incorporation of such companies, the Articles of Association may provide or may already have provided for.

the nomination of some non-rotational Directors (including Managing Directors) by the foreign shareholders. In such cases, there are no powers with the Government to change such provisions in the Articles of Association of the concerned companies. However, if there was no such provision earlier in the Articles of Association and an amendment of the Articles under Section 268 of the Companies Act to provide for the nomination of non-rotational directors including Managing/Wholetime Directors by the foreign shareholders, is now proposed to the Government, the Government as a matter of policy does not encourage such amendments.

#### Headquarters of SAIL

5827. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government had assured the House that the headquarters of SAIL will be shifted to Ranchi and when;

(b) if so, how many departments have been shifted to Ranchi as yet;

(c) is it a fact that the building of Hindustan Steel is there at Ranchi which can be utilised for this purpose; and

(d) is it a fact that Government wants to go back from the earlier commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) and (b). The House had been informed earlier that a proposal to shift the headquarters of SAIL to Ranchi, in stages and at the appropriate time was under the consideration of Government. This matter is still under examination with regard to the availability of suitable office and residential accommodation and

other facilities which will necessarily be required for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Memorandum by Aeronautical Division of HAL, Nasik

5828. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and officers of the Aeronautical Department of the HAL Ltd., Nasik Division have submitted a Memorandum to the Managing Director at Bangalore and General Manager of the Nasik Division for the redressal of their grievances in regard to their promotions and other demands;

(b) whether the management has inducted fresh graduates as Mechanical trainees and absorbed them in the Personnel and Financial Department in Nasik Division;

(c) whether it is a fact that this has already affected the future of the Economic Officers (non-technical all in Nasik Division); and

(d) do Government intend to take any steps to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In accordance with the recruitment policy of HAL, the Management Trainees are appointed against quota for direct recruitment. These appointments do not affect the future of non-technical employees in the Division.

(d) Does not arise.

बिन्दर तक जाने वाली सड़कों का बंद कर दिया जाना

5829. श्री सातवीं भाई : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के बड़वाड़ा जेल में "हनुमान जी" का एक पुराना मन्दिर है जहाँ कैदों भक्त ब्रजन के लिए प्रति दिन आते हैं परन्तु इस मन्दिर के चारों ओर की भूमि सेना द्वारा बाधित कर दी गई है और मन्दिर तक जाने वाली सभी सड़कें बन्द कर दी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सेना के अधिकारी जनों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं और वे इस प्रकार लोगों की दैनिकी बाधना को ठेक म्हुंदा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की शीघ्र जांच करवेगी और जोंगों में व्याप्त रोष को दूर करने के लिये बिन्दर तक मार्ग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास करेगी ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) इस संबंध में कुछ प्रत्यक्षदेन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन की इस समय तन्नि क्त से जांच की जा रही है ।

भारतीय सैनिकों को परमानु शास्त्रम से बचाने के संबंध

5830. श्री केशवराय चौडा: क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सैनिकों की परमानु शास्त्रम से रक्षा के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उत के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या हमारी सरकार सेनाएं परमानु शास्त्रम का सामना करने के योग्य हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें इस के योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाये जाते हैं ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) हम अपनी सरकार सेनाओं को प्रशिक्षण देते समय परमानु विस्फोट के खतरे से बचाना का प्रतिबन्ध प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं । इस संबंध में कोई स्वीरा देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

सरकार परमानु सड़कों के बारे में अपनी नीति कई बार स्पष्ट कर चुकी है । उपमुख्य, हमारी रक्षा सेवारी परन्तुपत्त सड़कों के बाजार पर की जाती हैं । इस संबंध में हम अपनी रक्षा सेवारी को अपनी आवश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सुनिश्चित करती रहते हैं तथा उन का प्रावृ-विधीकरण कभी नहीं करते हैं ।

उर्बेरकों के वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव

5831. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या वैदोलिचम तथा रसायन और उर्बेरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इनको द्वारा उर्बेरकों के उत्तरोत्तर व्यापक उपयोग को देखते हुए उर्बेरकों के वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) नये संयंत्रों की स्थापना कहाँ पर करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने का भी विचार है ?

वैदोलिचम, रसायन और उर्बेरक मंत्री (श्री देवकी नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग) उर्बेरक क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम है जिस के अन्तर्गत 11 उर्बेरक परियोजनायें कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं । घोषणा है कि ये परियोजनायें उद्योग पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरी हो आवेंगी और इन से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा । जिन उर्बेरकों में ये परियोजनायें स्थित हैं वे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम क्रमांक का नाम राज्य जिन में कार्या-न्वयन की गई है ।

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. सिन्दरी मुख्यवस्तीकरण | बिहार        |
| 2. राजानुष्यम            | झांझ प्रदेस  |
| 3. ताम्बेर               | उड़ीसा       |
| 4. सिन्दरी प्रावृणिकीकरण | बिहार        |
| 5. बटिष्ठा               | पंजाब        |
| 6. धानीपत                | हरियाणा      |
| 7. हल्दिया               | पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 8. ट्राव्णे              | महाराष्ट्र   |
| 9. शोषब                  | गुजरात       |
| 10. कुलपुर               | उत्तर प्रदेस |
| 11. कान्हीनाडा           | प्रायप्र देस |

उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के प्रतिष्ठित बन्दर्त द्वारा और दक्षिण वेदिम गौस पर प्राधारित हो बड़े उर्बेरक प्लांट स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव हैं, इन में से दोषाहाराष्ट्र में और दो गुजरात में होंगे । श्री. एन. श्री. और श्री. आई. एन. श्री तस पर प्राधारित एक प्लांट आसाम में स्थापित किया जायेगा । इस के प्रतिष्ठित मैकड इंडियम एक्स्-प्लासिबल लि. कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेस को अपने कानपुर स्थित प्लांट का विस्तार करने के लिये एक प्राध्वर यत दिया गया है । इसी प्रकार मैकड इंडियम के कान्हा स्थित एन. पी. के. प्लांट के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव भी प्राधिकार किया गया है । एक मात्र कुरर प्लांट के

उत्पादन के लिये निजी क्षेत्र में 12 युनिटों को वाइसेस क्षेत्रों के लिये भी सरकार ने हाल ही में निर्णय लिया है।

#### Danger from Axis of America, Pak and China

5832. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased state:

(a) whether there is any danger to our country because of the Axis of America, Pakistan and China; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to protect our country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and

(b). Government are aware of the developing pattern of relationship between Pakistan, China and the USA as well as other countries of the world. Any military build up in our neighbourhood is naturally a matter of concern to us. Such developments in areas having a bearing on our national security are kept constantly under review in formulating and updating our own defence preparedness.

#### Release of Advertisements by Certain Companies to a Souvenir 'Janata Era First Year'

5833 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies including DCM, Modipon Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank, Modi Continental, Central Bank of India, Kadamame Estates Company, Coronadal Engineering Co., Bhorsuka Roadlines, TM and Mc Private Ltd., Syndicate Bank released advertisements to a Souvenir entitled "Janata Era First Year" published by the Janata Party on May 1, 1978;

(b) whether any action is taken against these companies and their

directors under the Companies Act; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative; the reasons for not taking any action?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUEHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The facts and circumstances of the case including tariff, print order, etc of the pamphlet do not disclose any violation of provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

#### Permission sought by Bharat Electronics for setting up Regional Units

5835 SHRI P. K. GODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited has proposed to the Centre that it should be allowed to set up two regional units in the country; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination by Government.

#### Tin and Tungsten in Monsoon Range Region of Darjeeling

5836. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will be examining the report emerged from a recent Seminar organised by the

Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Punjab University, that there is the possibility of 'tin and tungsten' mineralisation in the Monsong-Rangpo region of Darjeeling;

(b) whether Government through its various departments will conduct/have so far conducted the field investigations to evaluate the above possibilities which may be of great economic significance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c)-The report from the Seminar is not yet available. However, tungsten mineralisation over a limited extent has been located by the Geological Survey of India in Monsong area of Darjeeling district. In view of the localised nature and limited extent of the mineralisation; Geological Survey of India has no programme of further work at present. No tin mineralisation has been found in this district so far.

News-Item Captioned "Coal Labour wants Pact by March End"

5837. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Coal Labour wants pact by March end" appeared in the Business Standard (Calcutta Edition) of 26th February, 1979; and

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken to avert the threatened strike by the workers of coal industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Bipartite Committee for the coal industry with representatives from the management and

trade unions has been entrusted with the task of negotiating a fresh wage agreement in coal industry after the expiry of the previous wage agreement on 31.12.78. Five meetings of the Joint Bipartite Committee have been held so far, the last one having been held on 26th and 27th March, 1979. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 19th and 20th April, 1979. Earnest efforts are being made to arrive at a mutual settlement taking into account the general policy of Government in the matter of wage levels in the public sector enterprises.

बरीली तेल को बन्द करने से बलकतारा मीठ का क्या होगा फलत

5838 की राजनिवासत फलतवन : क्या वेदो-सिक्क, रत्नावन और उर्ध्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बरीली तेल बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं; प्रकतारा मीठ को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या बार करोड़ की लागत का बलकतारा संयंत्र बंद कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यह कब से बन्द किया है ?

वेदो-सिक्क, रत्नावन और उर्ध्वरक मंत्री (की हेतुवती लखन बहुमुखा): (क) बरीली सिक्क-सिद्धन संयंत्र को इस कारण बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इस से उत्पन्न उत्पाद अत्यधिक महंगे, खराब, और के तत्कालीन विनिर्देशन के अनुरूप नहीं थे। तदुपरि उत्पाद में इधर उधर बहने की प्रवृत्ति पाई गई और यह समान बंधक का काम नहीं करता था।

(ख) इस सिद्धन योजना की पूर्णतः लागत 1.06 करोड़ रुपये की है। यह सही है कि यह सिद्धन इस समय बंद कर दिया है।

(ग) बिहार में तेल की राष्ट्रीय निर्यातों की विलम्बित जांचों, बिहार विधान के अनुसूचित रूप में, उत्पादन योजना में, मीठ का जो धार, प्रक, धार, के विनिर्देशन से मिलना था लेकिन संशोधित तकनीक अर्थव्यवस्था के अनुकूल होने के कारण इस का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया।

(घ) यह सिद्धन विभाग 8 जुलाई, 1968 को बन्द हो गया था और अभी तक पुनः प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है।

### Revision of Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions

5639. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised its Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this revised policy and the names of the weapons that will be allowed under general licence procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### भारतिय खनिज क्षेत्र

5840. श्री स्वप्न कुमार राव :

श्री वल्लभ सिंह परसे :

क्या इन्पल और खान नदी गह बताने की कृपा करिये कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी उपकरणों के उपयोग के लिये धारित कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों को खुले क्षेत्र घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इन्पल और खान संलग्न में राज्य नदी (श्री कर्पूरा मुन्ना) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज धारित क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं की ध्यान में रख कर सरकारी उपकरणों के उपयोग के लिए धारित कर दिए हैं। क्षेत्रों के ऐसे धारण की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

### Production and Import of Crude Oil

5841. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the quantity of crude oil produced in the country or imported from outside during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether there is any shortfall of production and imports of crude oil;

(c) whether the consumption of petroleum products has gone up;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether the increase in the price of petroleum, diesel, and kerosene oil are the result of shortage of indigenous or imported supply of crude oil;

(f) if so, whether the price rise of such products have been calculated on the basis of the quantum of shortage of crude oil; and

(g) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

Crude Oil	(Qty. in Million tonnes)	
	1977-78	1978-79@
Production	10.76	11.76@
Imports	14.64	15.00@

(@estimated)

(b) The targets of production of crude oil during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were 11.25 million tonnes and 12.70 million tonnes respectively and as seen from (a) above there were shortfalls. Imports of crude oil are made according to requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The average sales/consumption of petroleum products (except R.B.F.) have increased by about 10.4 per cent during 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78.

(e) The increase in prices of certain petroleum products with effect from 1-3-1979 was as a result of increases in the rates of excise duties contained in the budget proposals for 1979-80.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Site Selection Committee for Large Thermal Power Stations

5042. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any site selection committee for establishing large thermal power stations in the country was set up by Government during the year 1973;

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations of that committee and the action taken in that regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal by 1982-83 a super thermal power station in the State of Orissa to meet the power shortage in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the committee include:

1. Detailed investigations including preparation of Project Reports should be taken up immediately in respect of following 11 (eleven) sites to enable techno-economic evaluation:

(i) Ramagundam and Neyveli in Southern Region.

(ii) Chandrapur, Korba and Sarpura in Western Region.

(iii) Farakka, Ray, Tenughat and Talcher in Eastern Region.

(iv) Singrauli in Western/Northern Region.

(v) Obra in Northern Region.

2. Data in respect of following sites should be further collected and analysed:

(i) Bargi, Wienganga in Birshinpur in Western Region.

(ii) Raniganj in Eastern Region.

3. The sites at Umrer, Tawa and Bishrampur in Western Region were not found suitable by the Committee.

4. The Committee further recommended that various State Electricity Boards should take up investigations of other possible sites also so that additional sites could be identified for siting Super Thermal Stations in the future plans.

5. Government should set up a suitable permanent site selection cell within the Central Electricity Authority, an agency for analysing, on a continuous basis, detailed data from field investigations either collected by itself or through State Governments, to provide to the Government a number of fully investigated sites including clearance from environmental considerations, for setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at various locations in the country.

As a follow up action, Government has decided to set up five super thermal power stations at Singrauli in Northern Region, Korba in the Western Region, Neyveli and Ramagundam in Southern Region and Farakka in the Eastern Region during the first phase of Central Sector programme of establishment of regional thermal power stations and accord-



ingly approval has already been accorded for the implementation of Singrauli Stage-I (600 MW), Korba Stage-I (1100 MW), Second Power Station at Neyveli (630 MW), Ramagundam Stage-I Project (1100 MW) and Farakka Phase I Stage-I (600 MW) project. The Orissa Government was also requested to conduct investigations and prepare a project report for a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa. The Project report has not been received so far.

The State Electricity Boards have also been advised to take action on the various recommendations of the committee, pertaining to them.

(c) and (d). A Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa is not planned for installation by 1982-83.

#### Quality of News Broadcasting

5843. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the fact that the quality of news broadcasting in AIR and TV is steadily going down and the news in AIR and T.V. these days are consisting largely of non-news and non-events while very important national and international events are just ignored;

(b) what is the reason that the news bulletins take the so-called news about Ministers' speeches or signing agreements with other countries or about some new production achievements of some factories and farms etc. and blew it with no sense of proportion and broadcast these as news; and

(c) whether Government intends to look into this and make efforts so that people will get news through

these publicly owned mass media instead of news broadcasted news?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The news bulletins on Akashvani and Doordarshan attempt to give a balanced presentation of all news of importance both national and international, keeping in view the need to keep the listeners/viewers well informed. ..

Off and on, Government does receive comments and criticism regarding its news broadcasts, and this helps it to improve its services.

The speeches of Ministers, international agreements, notable achievements in the field of agriculture, industry etc. are covered in the news bulletins on the basis of their newsworthiness.

#### Publicity expenditure by Undertakings

5844. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units under this Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the dailies which were given advertisements by these units, unit-wise and the amount thereof, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units, unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude towards the language dailies; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the language dailies as for the Government policy by these units, unit-wise.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH)** (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Posts of Selection Grade Station Directors in AIR and Doordarshan**

5845. **SHRI S. R. REDDY**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some posts in the cadre of selection grade of Station Directors in the A.I.R. and Doordarshan are lying vacant; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for which these posts are not being filled up?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI)**: (a) and (b). In All India Radio seven posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) are lying vacant. In Doordarshan there are no posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) as such, but there are 13 posts on the programme side which carry the same pay scale as that of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR. Pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules, officers of the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR are posted against these posts. At present, seven of these posts in Doordarshan are manned by Station Directors (Ordinary Grade) of Air.

The reasons for not posting Station Directors (Selection Grade) to the

fourteen posts in AIR and Doordarshan mentioned above is non-availability of officers in the Grade of Station Director (Ordinary Grade) with six years approved service, as prescribed in the recruitment rules, for selection as Station Directors (Selection Grade). As and when the officers become available, they will be appointed against the available posts meant for them.

**Collaboration with Japan for Fertilizer Technology**

5846. **SHRI KRISHNA SINGH**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into collaboration with Japan for fertilizers technology; and

(b) the names of foreign companies who have collaborated for manufacture of fertilizers in India?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)**: (a)

Bids have been received from international engineering companies including companies from Japan for the supply of process know-how, basic engineering package and supervisory services for procurement, detailed engineering, erection and commissioning of the ammonia and urea plants proposed to be set up on the West coast based on gas from the off-shore structures. The bids are currently under evaluation.

(b) Foreign financial participation has so far been obtained in the following fertilizer plants:

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the collaborator
1. Midas Fertilizers Limited	National Iranian Oil Co., Iran. Amoco India Inc., U.S.A.
2. Indian Explosives Limited	Imperial Chemical Industries, U.K. IFC, Washington.

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the collaborator
3. Coromandel Fertilisers Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
4. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
5. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	United States Steel Corporation, USA. International Finance Corporation, Washington.
6. Rallis India Limited	M/s Fisons of London.

In addition, process know-how and technical assistance have been purchased from abroad on an outright basis for various sections of the fertilizer plants set up in India.

#### Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh

5847. SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in which year Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh was started and how many more years will be required to complete this project;

(b) total expenditure incurred upto now; and

(c) total electricity in M.W. to be produced from this project after its completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Investigations on the Kameng Hydel Project were started some years back by the erstwhile C.W. and P.C. and preliminary project reports were prepared in July, 1974 for Phase I and Phase II of the Project. Investigations are still continuing. The preparation of the final report would be taken up after completion of the investigations. The Project has not yet been taken up for implementation.

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs. 34.80 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1978-79 is Rs. 37.10 lakhs. The power output from both phases of the project has been estimated at 148 MW continuous.

#### Beneficiation of Coal

5848. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most developed countries, more than 50 per cent of coal produced is beneficiated in coal preparation plants, whereas in India only 15 per cent of the production is washed;

(b) the reasons for 30 per cent of washing capacity in 15 coal washeries in the country remaining unutilised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to double the present combined capacity of 6,600 tonnes of raw coal feed per hour in all the 15 coal washeries, bearing in mind the proposed hike in steel production and prospective increase in the consumption of low ash coal by the fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) It is a fact that in most developed countries higher percentage of coal produced is

beneficiated, while in India lower percentage of production is washed. It is mainly due to the reason that in the former case, coal seams are usually thinner and while mining, dirt and extraneous matter gets collected. This necessitates beneficiation; while in India seams are thicker and the volume of extraneous contamination of rock is limited. Need for beneficiation of coal is guided by washability characteristics of coal as mined and the consumer's economic choice between low priced raw coal and high priced high quality beneficiated coal. So far, in India, former has prevailed, except for steel industry where latter has prevailed.

(b) Coal washeries in India are very complex, treating coals with difficult washability characteristics. Currently the ash contents of raw coals received by washeries have gone up, whereby the washeries are producing less quantity of clean coal from out of same amount of raw coals. In addition, there are problems of power interruptions. This limits use of full capacity in washeries.

(c) In addition to 15 washeries and modifications in five of them, 5 new washeries are under construction and 3 more are planned for construction during the period of 1978-83 for meeting requirement of steel industry.

#### Domestic Demand Projections of Steel not accepted by Planning Commission

5849. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has not so far accepted the domestic steel demand projections of the Ministry which has assumed a 15 per cent. annual growth in steel consumption during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that continuous reliance on imports has been favoured by the Commission; and

(c) if so, what are his reactions in the matter in view of the fact that even new projects cannot take off the

ground for paucity of funds and uncertain financial commitments from abroad?

#### THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) This matter is being reviewed by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). It has been stated in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 that "with the constraint of rupee resources and relatively comfortable foreign exchange situation, the creation of additional steel capacity could be phased so as to provide for a net import of about one million tonnes per annum". There is a provision of Rs. 200 crores in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 for making a start with the new steel project. Possibility of further mobilisation of rupee resources are also under examination.

#### Stoppage of Underground Coal Mines Operations

5850. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the underground coal mining operations coming to a grinding halt in the second week of February, 1979;

(b) the steps taken to resume the underground coal-mining operations in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that coal production has been confined to open cast mines only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is not correct that underground mining operations came to a grinding halt in February, 1979.

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

#### Representation by D.V.C. Engineers' Association

5851. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from DVC Engineers'

Association, Calcutta regarding organisational problems and restructuring of Damodar Valley Corporation;

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

(c) is it proposed to call a meeting of the participating States to discuss the organisational set up of Damodar Valley Corporation, so that the objects for which the same has been set up can be achieved?

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

(b) and (c). The various suggestions have been examined in detail. Since the Central Government is already in close contact with the D.V.C. and the participating Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, a formal meeting has not been convened. Such a meeting will be held when necessary.

#### Prices of Life Saving Drugs

5852. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of life-saving drugs have not fallen appreciably after the budget concessions on excise duty on these drugs, as reported in Economic Times of March 10, 1979;

(b) the incidence of actual reduction in excise and import duties and the reduction, if any, in retail prices of these drugs; and

(c) the reasons for the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the 1979-80 Budget, special duty at 5 per cent on basic duty of excise (which was levied with effect from March 1, 1978) has been withdrawn. On 1 March, 1979 itself, instructions were issued to drug manufacturers that they should give immediate effect to the withdrawal of the special duty of excise in the retail prices of formulations.

(b) and (c). To bring out the effect of the concessions given in 1979-80 Budget which is on three counts, illustrative examples have been given below:

#### A. Withdrawal of special duty of 5 per cent on basic excise duty:

(1) The effect of the withdrawal of the special duty of 5 per cent on the basic excise duty is illustrated through the following example:

a) Retail price of 6 Tablets of Pentid Sulfas (Sarabhai Chemicals) exclusive of excise duty . . . . .	Rs.	2.84
(b) Excise duty @ 12.5% of 75% of (a) above . . . . .	of	0.27
(c) Special duty @ 5% of (b) above . . . . .		0.01
		3.12

Retail price as on 28th February, 1979

Effect of withdrawal of special Duty as at (c) above . . . . . (—) 0.01

Retail price as on 1st March '79 . . . . . 3.11

(2) It will be seen from the above that the excise duty reduction on account of withdrawal of special duty (which is miniscule) has been passed on to the consumers.

#### B. Reduction of Customs duty on selected drug intermediates:

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following example:

Customs duty on Tioc (the imported drug intermediate used in the manufacture of Erythromycin Stearate) has been reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent. The reduction in customs duty on the drug intermediate entails a reduction of Rs. 294/kg in Erythromycin Stearate price. Accordingly, the selling price of Erythromycin Stearate has been reduced to Rs. 1006 per kg from Rs. 1300 per kg.

(2) It will be seen from the above that in respect of Erythromycin Stearate, the benefit of customs duty reduction on drug intermediate has been passed on to its consumers.

**C. Abolition of customs duty on selected bulk drugs:**

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following (broad spectrum antibiotic) example:

The landed cost of Mitomycin C based on the pre-revised 75 per cent customs duty was Rs. 137.15/gm. The reduction in customs duty has brought down the landed cost to Rs. 79.17/gm. The prices of Mitomycin C formulations which were earlier based on Rs. 137.15 gm as the landed cost of Mitomycin C, are now based on Rs. 79.17/gm. The entire benefit of customs duty reduction has been passed on to the consumers.

**Progress made by Indian National Sector Drug Firms**

5853. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian national sector drug firms have come into existence after 1965 and what is the progress of multinational drug firms from 1965 to 1978 in our country;

(b) is it a fact that number of proposals for industrial licences from Indian sector have been rejected during last decade on the grounds that there was no proposal for bulk drug manufacturing; and

(c) if so, details of the proposals rejected during this period with reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The exact position in this regard is being verified and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The time and effort involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Complaint relating to allotment of Tenders given by I.O.C. (Mathura Refinery)**

5854. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint through some Members of Parliament relating to the allotment of tenders given by Indian Oil Corporation of India (Mathura Refinery);

(b) if so, nature of complaints received;

(c) whether it has also been demanded to hand over this complaint to the C.B.I. investigation; and

(d) whether Government have since taken any action in regard thereto and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the complaints received by the Government it was alleged that there were certain serious anomalies in the decision taken by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. regarding the tenders for the Ash Handling Plant of the Mathura Refinery.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.

कोयले की उत्पाई में कमी के कारण उर्वरक के उत्पादन में कमी

5855. श्री जगत राम सायनचतस : क्या पैट्रोमियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण 1978 के बाव के 6 महीनों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों में उत्पादन कम हुआ है और पानीपत तथा बडिडा उर्वरक कारखानों में कार्य धारम्भ करने विवन्ध हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों को पृथक-पृथक कितनी मात्रा में कोयले की उत्पाई की गई और यह उनकी अनुमानित क्षपत से कितने प्रतिशत कम रही ;

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक उर्वरक कारखाने में नाइट्रोजन तथा काल्फेट उर्वरकों का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया गया और यह पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कितना कम रहा ; और

(घ) कोयले की कमी के कारण उर्वरक कारखानों के उत्पादन में आई कमी के परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी ।

पैट्रोमियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (जी हेमचन्द्र मन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1978-79 के दूसरे अर्ध (अक्टूबर 1978 से मार्च 1979) के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले अर्ध (अप्रैल 1978-सितम्बर 1978) के उत्पादन से अधिक है । फिर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र में मोरखपुर तथा नंगल विस्तार यूनिट) और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोटा एक नामक कुछ संयंत्रों में कोयले की अपर्याप्त उत्पाई के कारण दूसरे अर्ध में उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले की अपर्याप्त उत्पाई के कारण बडिडा और पानीपत परिष्करणार्थों के धारम्भ होने में भी विवन्ध हुआ था ।

(ख) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979 की अवधि के दौरान कोयले की उत्पाई की गई मात्रा तथा प्रभावित एककों में अनुमानित क्षपत की कमी की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

यूनिट का नाम	उत्पाई की गई मात्रा (000 मी. टन)	अनुमानित क्षपत की प्रति-शतता
<b>1. सरकारी क्षेत्र</b>		
1. मोरखपुर	74.5	7.8
2. नंगल विस्तार	120.0	36.2
<b>2. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र</b>		
1. कोटा	81.0	27.7

(ग) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979 की अवधि तथा नव वर्ष की तथानुसंगी अवधि के दौरान यूनिटवार उत्पादन बर्ताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) जुलाई 1978-31 जनवरी 1979 के दौरान प्रभावित एककों द्वारा मात्रा तथा मूल्य में हुई हानि नीचे दी गई है :—

एकक का नाम	वृत्तिका की मात्रा के अनु-सरण में हानि (मी. टन में)	मूल्य में अनु-सरण में हानि (करोड़ ₹)
श्रीराम कीमकम इंडस्ट्रीज कोटा	3,100	0.43
नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० नंगल (विस्तार एकक)	7,363	1.03
कडिकाइजर कारपोरेशन काक ईरिया लि०, मोरखपुर	425	0.08

## विबरण

(000 मी० टन में)

सं० क्र०	1-7-78 से 31-1-79 के दौरान उत्पादन		1-7-77 से 31-1-78 के दौरान उत्पादन		कमी की मात्रा	
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फेट
सिन्दरी	..	1.7	5.6	..	-5.6	+1.7
शोरकपुर	54.0	..	54.7	..	-0.7	..
नामरूप	21.4	..	25.9	..	-4.5	..
नामरूप बिस्तार	44.4	..	33.6	..	+10.8	..
दुर्गापुर	27.3	..	34.1	..	-6.8	..
बरीली	38.5	..	30.0	..	+8.5	..
टाम्बे	53.9	22.3	51.8	22.7	+2.1	-0.2
टाम्बे II	20.8	20.8	..	..	+20.8	+20.8
नंवल	41.7	..	34.3	..	+7.4	..
[मंगल बिस्तार]	34.6	..	1.7	..	+2.9	..
उद्योगमंडल	30.7	17.0	33.5	17.7	-2.8	-0.7
कोबीन I	58.1	..	43.0	..	+15.1	..
कोबीन II	19.0	31.3	11.7	16.5	+7.3	+14.8
राऊरकेना	44.8	..	43.7	..	+1.1	..
नवेली	25.6	..	27.5	..	-1.9	..
मद्रास	91.5	65.9	80.6	59.4	+10.9	+6.5
उप-उत्पाद	14.9	..	12.7	..	+2.2	..
बारापसी	2.8	..	2.5	..	+0.3	..
इन्दौर	4.8	6.5	5.2	6.5	-0.4	..
बहीदा	92.1	22.6	95.8	23.3	-3.7	-0.7
बिचोन	40.1	40.8	38.0	40.1	+2.1	+0.7
फोटा	65.1	..	79.8	..	-14.7	..
कामपुर	112.9	..	121.8	..	-8.9	..
गोवा	65.6	18.2	93.2	20.4	-7.6	+2.2
टोकोरिन	108.2	23.4	111.2	12.6	-5.0	+10.8
मंगलौर	84.4	..	44.3	..	+40.1	..
पार्थोप-एफ-एफ-सी-सी	147.6	101.6	123.8	91.8	+23.8	+9.0
सीसी	..	9.8	..	..	..	+9.8
एच-एल-सी	..	98.4	..	93.6	..	+4.8
योग	1262.8	480.8	1240.0	404.6	+122.8	+78.9



हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापनों का अंग्रेजी संस्करण  
दिया जाता

5856: श्री अर्जुन सिंह पब्लिशर : क्या  
हुकूमत और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतायें कि कृत  
करने कि :

(क) क्या गैर-हिन्दी भाषी लोगों से प्रकाशित  
हो रहे हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापनों का  
केवल अंग्रेजी संस्करण भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके अनुवाद में एक-  
रूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए  
गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त उपाय इस प्रयोजन के लिए  
पर्याप्त हैं ?

हुकूमत और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जाल कृष्ण  
ब्रह्मचारी) : (क) से (ग). विज्ञापनों का हिन्दी  
अनुवाद सामान्यतया हिन्दी पत्रों का इस बात  
का विचार किए बिना भेजा जाता है कि  
ये पत्र हिन्दी भाषी लोगों से छपते हैं  
या अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों से। तथापि, समवाधान  
और उपलब्ध स्टाफ के कारण न जबकि बर्षीकृत  
विज्ञापनों की बढ़ा संख्या से हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों  
की अंग्रेजी में रिक्तीज की जाती है, तथापि,  
नियम के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है  
कि (क) सभी समावर्ती विज्ञापनों और (ख)  
सब लोक सेवा आयोग के बर्षीकृत-समावर्ती  
विज्ञापनों यादि का हिन्दी रुपांतर तैयार किया  
जाए। जहाँ केवल अंग्रेजी रुपांतर दिया जाता है  
वहाँ सम्बन्धित समाचारपत्रों द्वारा अनुवाद की  
व्यवस्था की जाती है। इसलिए अनुवाद की एक-  
रूपता सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, हिन्दी के समाचार-  
पत्रों को स्वातन्त्र्य दक्षिण से अधिक विज्ञापन  
केवल हिन्दी में रिक्तीज करने के प्रयास किए जाते  
हैं।

Maintenance of a Roster for the Re-  
served Posts in C.E.A. and the Mini-  
stry of Energy

5857. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the  
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether no roster is being main-  
tained for the reserved posts in the  
Central Electricity Authority and  
Ministry of Energy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to  
give any incentive to the stagnated  
Head Draftsman in Central Electricity  
Authority who have not been given  
increment for the last 10 years;

(d) whether Government propose to  
promote the Departmentally qualified  
S-senior Draftsman to the post of Head  
Draftsman in the Central Electricity  
Authority; and

(e) whether a number of posts in  
different cadres are lying vacant in  
Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)  
Rosters are being maintained in the  
C.E.A. and the Ministry of Energy for  
filling up vacancies reserved for Sched-  
uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under con-  
sideration.

(d) According to the Recruitment  
Rules, a Senior Draftsman in the pay  
scale of Rs. 425-700 in the Central  
Electricity Authority with 8 years'  
service in the grade rendered after  
appointment thereto on a regular basis  
and possessing at least a certificate in  
Electrical or Mechanical Drafts-  
manship or Engineering is eligi-  
ble for consideration for promo-  
tion as Head Draftsman. Promotions  
to the posts of Head Draftsmen are  
made accordingly.

(e) A statement showing the num-  
ber of vacancies in various categories  
of posts in the Central Electricity  
Authority is attached.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of vacant posts	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Group A</i>			
1	Chief Engineer . . . . .	2	
2	Director/Superintending Engineer . . . . .	9	Orders of appointment against deputation quota vacancies have been issued in respect of three posts. Another two posts are also required to be filled by deputation from State Governments/State Electricity Boards, etc. who have been requested to nominate names of suitable officers. Action to fill the remaining vacancies by departmental promotion has been initiated.
3	Deputy/Director/Executive Engineer . . . . .	9	Appointment orders in respect of these posts have been issued.
4	Assistant Director Assistant Executive Engineer (Engineering)	80	Nominations have been received from the Union Public Service Commission for filling up 26 vacancies. The remaining vacancies would be filled on the basis of the Combined Engineering services Examination held in 1976 by the U.P.S.C. the final results of which have not yet been declared.
	Member-Secretary of Regional Electricity Boards.	2	
6	Systems Engineer . . . . .	1	
7	Deputy Systems Engineer . . . . .	2	
8	Senior Programmer . . . . .	1	
9	Programmer . . . . .	2	
10	Assistant Systems Engineer . . . . .	3	
11	Systems Supervisor . . . . .	1	
12	Assistant Director (Financial/Statistics)	1	
13	Deputy Director (Chemical)	1	
14	Assistant Director (Analyses)	1	
<i>Group B :</i>			
15	Extra Assistant Director (S.I.I.S.)	54	
16	Indice Investigator . . . . .	1	

1	2	3	4
17	P.A.		11 The vacancies would be filled on the basis of nominations based on the results of the UPSC's stenographers Examination held in 1978.
<i>Group C :</i>			
18	Technical Assistant (E&M)		75
19	Junior Draftsman (E&M)		18
20	Stenographer Gr. III		9
21	U.D.C.		8
22	Tracer		9
23	Blue Printer		3
24	Lower Division Clerk		16 The vacancies would be filled on the basis of the nominations based on the results of the Clerk's Grade Examination held in 1978 by the Staff Selection Commission.
25	Hindi Translator Gr. III		1
26	Key Punching Operator		4
27	Comptometer Operator		1
<i>Group D :</i>			
28	Ex-soldier Durwan]		1
29	Safaiwala]		1

**Views of State Governments on lowering of voting age**

5858, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has approached the Central Government on the question of lowering the voting age of the electorate and candidates to contest the elections of the Parliament as well as the Legislative Assemblies:

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed by such States and the decision of Central Government thereon;

(c) whether any State/Union Territories have lowered the voting age for

election of members to some specified bodies; and

(d) if so, what are the names of such States and Union Territories and the bodies for the membership of which voting age has been lowered?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BRUSHAN):** (a) The Government of Kerala had forwarded a copy of a non-official resolution which was unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala at its meeting held on 26th March, 1971, requesting the Union Government to make necessary amendments to the Constitution, so as to confer franchise upon all Indian citizens who have completed 18 years of age. No other

State Government has made a proposal for reduction of the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. As regards reduction of the minimum age for candidature at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, no State Government has made any proposal in that regard.

(b) The Resolution of the Kerala State Assembly does not mention any reasons for the request made therein. The question whether the minimum voting age at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures should be reduced from 21 years to 18 years is under Government's consideration, as part of the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms.

(c) and (d) According to available information, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to panchayats and municipalities/municipal corporations from 21 years to 18 years. The Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to panchayats from 21 years to 18 years. The Governments of Rajasthan and West Bengal have reduced the voting age for elections to municipal corporations/municipalities from 21 years to 18 years.

**देश में विधायी की कमी के कारण**

5859. श्री विष्णु कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में विधायी की कमी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सीमांत क्षेत्र सम्पन्न की या नहीं कठिनायियों को दूर करने के लिए तथा विधायी की कमी के कारण कारणों में उत्पादन में कमी की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की या नहीं है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री रामलाल) : (क) और (ख) मस्युमि सन्मूर्त देश में विधायी की कमी नहीं है, फिर भी कुछ राज्य सीमांतों के कारण कम हो जाने की स्थितियों में विभिन्न मासकों में कमीयों का सामना कर रहे हैं ; इस राज्यों में विधायी की कमी

के प्रमुख कारण हैं—नई विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को प्राप्त करने में विफल, वर्तमान क्षम-विद्युत क्षमता का प्रसंतोषजनक प्रचालन और स्थायि प्रसिद्धिपति क्षमता की कमी । जबकि यह सत्य है कि विद्युत की कमी, विशेषतया उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ विद्युत महान उद्योग स्थित हैं, उन योग्यता की कारणों में से एक है, विनये प्रौद्योगिक उत्पादन पर कुछ प्रसर-प्रकृत है फिर भी यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि केवल विद्युत की कमी के कारण ही उत्पादन में कमी आई है ।

तथापि, उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की कमी की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए विद्युत की उत्पादनता में सुधार लाने हेतु बहुत से उपाय किए गए हैं । इन उपायों में शामिल हैं—सतत परिव्योजनाओं को भी प्रसत से चालू करना, वर्तमान प्रसिद्धिपति क्षमता से अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करना, विभिन्न विद्युत प्रकालियों का संयोजित प्रचालन करना और विद्युत परिव्योजनाओं के प्रबन्ध में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से विद्युत सञ्चार उद्योग की पुन-संरचना करना ।

**Small Scale drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu**

5860. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 300 small scale drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu have cut their production of essential drugs substantially on account of State Government's logogram order, which compels them to carry Tamil Nadu logogram and labels on bottles, all caps, tableta, and also individual ointments;

(b) if so, the reasons for the issue of such an order by the State Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help these small units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**पवन ऊर्जा का उत्पादन**

5861. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पवन ऊर्जा उत्पादित करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है ताकि ऊर्जा के संसाधन बढ़ाए जा सकें; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। देश में पवन चक्कियों का विकास करने के लिये कुछ अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है। उत्तरी-उत्तर प्रदेश में पम्प से पानी निकालने के लिए प्रोटोटाइप पवन चक्कियों की स्थापना करने हेतु नीदरलैंड सरकार के सहयोग से एक समेकित ग्राम विकास परियोजना प्रगति पर है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर भी पम्प के जरिए पानी निकालने हेतु पवन चक्कियों को रूपान्तरित करने की दिशा में कुछ कार्य कर रहा है।

जिन ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में पवन प्रवाह अधिक अनुकूल हैं उनमें उपयोग के लिये 1 किलोवाट बटिकल एक्सिज विंड जनरेटर तैयार करने और उसका विकास करने के लिये भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड की एक परियोजना है। एक प्रोटोटाइप पहले ही तैयार किया जा चुका है और उसकी जांच की जा चुकी है तथा दो और प्रोटोटाइपों को तैयार करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

राष्ट्रीय वैमानिक प्रयोगशाला, बंगलौर ने छोटे फ़ायरों की सिंचाई के लिए पम्प के जरिए जल प्राप्त करने हेतु 10 एम० पाल वाली एक पवन चक्की का अभिकल्प बनाने, उसका विकास करने और उसका निर्माण करने के लिए एक परियोजना हाथ में ली है।

**S.I.U. Report on Staffing Pattern of Doordarshan**

5862. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Staff Inspection Unit has submitted its report on staffing pattern of Doordarshan for its implementation; and

(b) if so, what is the report and when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Staff Inspection Unit has

submitted a report on staffing norms for Doordarshan Kendras (other than relay centres, post-SITE transmitting centres and Base Production Units) based on programme commitments, studio and technical facilities available and other related operational factors. According to these norms, there is shortage of staff in some categories and surplus in certain others. The recommendations made in the report, in so far as they relate to Group 'A' posts, have been implemented and those pertaining to other categories will be implemented shortly.

**Board of Directors of Madras Aluminium Company**

5863. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) present position of the board of directors of Madras Aluminium Company;

(b) who are its principal shareholders and number and value of shares held by each;

(c) total paid up capital of the Company;

(d) value of its turn over, year-wise, during the last three years;

(e) whether certain parties are in the field for gaining controlling interest in the Company; and

(f) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Statement is enclosed (Statement 1).

(b) Statement is enclosed (Statement 2).

(c) The total paid up share capital of the company as per the Annual Return filed with the Registrar of Companies as on 29-6-78 is Rs. 5,93,15,700.

(d) The value of turn-over during 1975, 1976 and 1977 was Rs. 16.53 crores, 25.00 crores and Rs. 23.05 crores respectively.

(e) The Department of Company Affairs has not received any information regarding any alleged gaining of controlling interest in the company by any parties.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu, following persons are the present Directors of the Company:—

- \*1. Shri C. G. Devayya, Managing Director,
- 2. Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.
- 3. Shri T. A. Varghese, ICS (Retd).

4. Shri N. N. Kapadia.

\*5. Shri Orio G. Andrini (Italian).

6. Shri V. Radhakrishnan (S/o. Shri B. Venkataswamy Naidu).

7. Shri Giuseppe Callaioli (Italian).

8. Dr. Adriano Ferratini (Italian).

\*9. Shri M. V. Kamath.

10. Shri H. C. Kothari.

\*11. Dr. G. S. Laddha.

12. Shri B. Vijayaraghavan, IAS (Nominee of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.).

13. Shri K. Venkatesan, IAS (Nominee of Govt. of Tamil Nadu).

\*Shri C. G. Devayya is shown to be a nominee of the L.I.C. in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77, Shri M. V. Kamath is shown to be a nominee of IDBI and Dr. G. S. Laddha is shown to be a nominee of IFCI.

\*Shri Andrini is shown to be an alternate director for the other two Italian Directors in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77.

**Statement**

Principal Shareholders and number and value of shares held by each (as per the Annual Return filed by the company upto 29-6-78)

Sl. No.	Names of the principal share holders	No. of shares held	Value of shares
1	2	3	4
<b>Equity Shareholders</b>			
1.	M/s. Alunietai S.P.A. (Foreign Collaborators)	1,20,000	1,20,00,000
2.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	18,855	18,85,500
3.	Unit Trust of India	21,510	21,51,000
4.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	187,000	18,70,000
5.	Central Insurance Corporation of India	24,835	24,83,500
6.	Unsubscribed Shares	3,385	3,38,500

1	2	3	4
7.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. . . . .	70,000	70,00,000
8.	Vysya Bank . . . . .	12,645	12,64,500
9.	India Cements Ltd. . . . .	5,000	5,00,000
10.	Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd. . . . .	3,678	3,67,800
11.	Tirumurthy Mills Ltd. . . . .	3,400	3,40,000
12.	Shri P.R. Ramakrishnan . . . . .	1,100	1,10,000
13.	Ramakrishna Machinery Corporation Private Ltd. . . . .	980	98,000
14.	Johnsons Estate Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	850	85,000
15.	The Bank of Karad Ltd. . . . .	800	80,000
<i>Preference Shareholders</i>			
16.	Unit Trust of India . . . . .	55,200	55,22,000
17.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn. . . . .	45,000	45,00,000
18.	Life Insurance Corpn. of India . . . . .	40,902	40,90,200

**Tenders for 40 MT Iron Powder**

5864. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were called for 40 MT iron powder by the SAIL in September, 1978;

(b) when were the tenders opened, and the various price quotations;

(c) whether the lowest quotation was not accepted; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Annual Investment in Drug Industry by Drug Firms**

5865. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) sector-wise (Public, Indian, Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual investment in the Drug Industry for the period 1977-78 to 1982-83;

(b) actual investment, made by each sector during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) what steps, if any, Government have taken to meet the investment target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No sectorwise (Public, Indian, Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual

investment in the drug industry have been fixed. However, the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission expected the investment for the manufacture of bulk drugs to be on the following pattern:—

Year	Rs./Crores		
	Public	Private	Total
1978-79	28	12	40
1979-80	30	25	55
1980-81	40	30	70
1981-82	40	20	60
1982-83	12	13	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>250</b>

(b) No study has been made of the actual investment made in the drug industry during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(c) The investment by the public sector is proposed to be met out of Plan allocations. It is expected that the requisite investment would be forthcoming for the private sector in view of the comprehensive decisions contained in the New Drug Policy which deal, *inter alia* with definitive policies on future licensing and pricing.

#### Complaints against M/s. Pfizer

5886. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PARKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received against M/s. Pfizer during the last three years;

(b) what action have been taken if the complaints have been dis-

posed of summarily, the reason thereof; and

(c) how Government wishes to restrict the activity of M/s. Pfizer; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Complaints were received during the last 3 years against M/s. Pfizer in India mainly on the following:

(i) Manufacture of Protinex without obtaining Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act.

(ii) Marketing of Protinex, without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

(iii) Excess production of Oxytetracycline.

(iv) Non-execution of export bond.

(v) Excessive profits on unauthorised production of Oxytetracycline and its formulations.

(vi) Manufacture of a number of unauthorised formulations under the alleged authority of Registration Certificate held by this company.

(b) The present position of the action taken on each of the complaints mentioned in reply to (a) above is as follows:—

(i) & (ii). The position in regard to the manufacture of Protinex without obtaining an Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act and also marketing the same without obtaining price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(iii) Regularisation of production of Oxytetracycline beyond the



licensed capacity of M/s. Pfizer will be considered in the light of the New Drug Policy.

(iv) The position in regard to non-execution of export bond has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 20-3-1978.

(v) In 1970, when Drug Prices (Control) Order, 1970 came into force, M/s. Pfizer declared the price of Oxytetracycline Hcl. at Rs. 960 kg. as they were entitled to, since this item was not included in Schedule I to the said Order. The prices of formulations of Oxytetracycline were allowed based on the above price. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices conducted a cost-cum-technical examination for Oxytetracycline and submitted their report to the Government in the year 1975. Based on the report of the BICP, Govt. reduced the price of Oxytetracycline, its salts and derivatives to Rs. 723 kg. for captive use and Rs. 749 kg. for sale to other non-associated formulators. The prices of formulations based on the reduced price of Oxytetracycline have already been refixed. The price of Oxytetracycline, its salts and derivatives has further been reduced to Rs. 650 kg. on 14-8-1978 both for sale and captive consumption. The prices of formulations have also been further reduced with effect from 20-12-1978, to correspond with the price of the bulk drug.

(vi) The point whether Pfizer are manufacturing a number of unauthorised formulations under the authority of Registration Certificates will be examined at the time of consolidation of licences.

(c) The activities of M/s. Pfizer, like of other foreign drug firms, will be regulated in consonance with the provisions of the New Drug Policy

and the different enactments in force such as I(D&R) Act, FERA etc.

**Abolition of Brand names of Medicines/Cosmetics**

5607. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the use of brand names on some of the medicines/cosmetics; and

(b) if so, the details of the brand names which will be abolished and the probable date by which the decision will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have decided to abolish the brand names in the first instance in respect of five drugs as mentioned in para 71.1 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-78. New single ingredient drugs also will not be allowed to be marketed under brand names when first introduced into this country. There is no proposal to abolish the use of brand names for cosmetics.

(b) The names of the drugs in respect of which brand names are to be abolished are given in para 71.1 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha on 29-3-1978.

Necessary directions under Section 23(1) of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Bombay, have been issued on 16-3-1979 by the Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation for not registering any trade marks in respect of the 5 drugs mentioned in para 71.1 of the Statement and new single ingredient drugs when first introduced in India.

दिल्ली में तेल के सिल्लेदारों में क्या पैठ की योजना

1961 की सुप्रीम दिवः

की राज संघर-वेरका :

क्या वेदुलियन, रतनन और कर्वक मंत्री यह बताते की हुन करने के :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में तलाई किये जाने वाले कुलियन पैठ सिल्लेदारों के रूप पैठ तलाई होने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आते हैं :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या ठीक-कचन उठाये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सिल्लेदारों को सुदृष्टीत रूप से सील करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि इनमें से पैठ की मात्रा कम न की जा सके

वेदुलियन, रतनन और कर्वक मंत्री (की हेतुकी मंत्र कडुपुका) : (क) दिल्ली में तेल कंपनियों-को सिल्लेदारों को कम करे करने के संबंध में कुछ सिकावतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) बाटलियन सबकों में पैठ सिल्लेदार स्वचासित तथा पैठ स्वचासित मशीनों पर करे जाते हैं । लिपिन तलाई तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय का मापलेख लिपिवालय विधित्त मन्तरालों में इस मशीनों की जांच करता है तथा बीहर सपाता है । परिचहन करने वाली को सिल्लेदार देने से पूर्व उनकी कमी कमी जांच की जाती है । यदि कोई कम परा सिल्लेदार होता है तो उसे प्रलय कर दिया जाता है और केवल ठीक कचन वाले सिल्लेदारों को ही बाटलियन संबंध से परिचहन करने वाली को देना जाता है । डीलों के जो रूप तथा मोबाय की भी जांच की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त तेल कंपनियों का कुलियन पैठ डीलों को तथा डीलों द्वारा सिल्लेदार तलाई किये जाने पर सिल्लेदार के मार की जांच करने सहित प्रचालक तथा नियमित जांच करने की कडा गया है । पैठ कंपनियों की प्रवाचार में तने डीलों के विचड कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के लिये भी कडा गया है ।

(ग) सिल्लेदारों के तरल वेदुलियन पैठ के निपटारे की संवाक्या को कम करने के लिए नए सिल्लेदारों में तेल प्रवाय ड्राय टर्न नई सिंचकालक विधित्त-कचन-कर्वकी ही प्रचालित किया जायेगा

**D.V.C. Plan to Construct Seven Multipurpose Storage Dams**

5870. SHRI E. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent rains and floods in the State of West Bengal whether Union Government have

considered the original D.V.C. Plan outlined by Mr. W. L. Voorduin which envisaged the construction of seven multipurpose storage dams across the river and its tributaries to provide for a higher storage and to moderate the peak-flow of unprecedented floods; and

(b) if not, what is the provision envisaged by Government for a higher storage of the unpredictable rains in the catchment area of the D.V.C.?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY**

(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The original DVC plan envisaged construction of seven multipurpose dams across the Damodar and its tributaries at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon, Panchet, Bokaro, Belpahari and Aiyer, a diversion dam at Bermo and a barrage at Durgapur with the accompanying network of canals. The development was to be carried out in two stages. The first stage covered construction of four dams at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet and the Barrage at Durgapur, and irrigation system in West Bengal, was completed in 1958. The remaining three dams were not taken up as it was felt that they were not required at that stage. Subsequently, the Government of Bihar has constructed a dam at Tenughat on the Damodar river for water supply to industries. The recent floods in Bihar and West Bengal were primarily due to unprecedented heavy and wide-spread rainfall concentrated in a limited period over extensive areas. The four dams at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet have moderated this flood of 5.5 lakhs cusecs to 25 lakh cusecs.

(b) The State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have entered into an agreement in July 1978 for the optimum utilisation of the waters in the Damodar-Baraker basin. This agreement provides for acquisition of additional land and increasing the storage capacity of Maithon and Panchet dams.

**Areas in the Country where sizable quantity of Diamonds are produced**

5871, SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the country where sizable quantities of Diamond are produced;

(b) whether there is any amount of proven reserves of Diamantiferous tuff in various places; if so, give details thereof;

(c) whether annual output of diamonds is rather low as compared to other countries; if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) measures taken by Government for more production and marketing of diamonds; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years; give details year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):**

(a) There are two Diamond mines, namely, Majhawan and Ramkheria, under the National Mineral Development Corporation, in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh where sizeable quantities of diamonds are presently produced on a regular basis.

(b) The latest estimate of left-over reserved of diamonds at the end of February, 1979 in the Majhawan and Ramkheria mines is approximately 10,60,000 carats.

(c) As compared to other producers, India produces very small quantities of diamonds. The production in 1977-78 was 0.03 per cent of the world production. This is mainly attributable to limited resources and lack of suitable technology as compared to other countries.

(d) Recently a Russian team of three experts studied Panna Diamond belt with a view to bringing improvement in the working of the Majhga-

wan and Ramkheria mines. Their report is awaited. A Task Force has been constituted to outline measures for stepping up production of indigenous diamonds and a joint meeting of all the concerned agencies was held to discuss ways and means to expedite exploration work.

As regards marketing Government have recently abolished import duty on rough diamonds and set up Hindustan Diamond Company for procurement and sale of rough diamonds. In addition, an Institute for imparting training in improved methods and techniques of cutting and polishing diamonds has been set up near Surat.

(e) The amount of foreign exchange earned, year-wise is given below:—

Year	(Rs. in crore)
1974-75	86.15
1975-76	99.08
1976-77	211.84
1977-78	516.68
1978-79 (April-February)	639.55

#### Judges in Orissa High Court

5872, SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on the present strength of judges in the Orissa High Court and number of judges actually working;

(b) number of posts of judges lying vacant in Orissa High court and since when; and

(c) number of cases pending and number of years for which they are pending?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) The sanctioned strength of the Orissa

High Court is 7 permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge. All the Judges are in position at present.

(b) No post of judge is lying vacant in Orissa High Court.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is enclosed.

**Statements**

*Cases pending in Orissa High Court as on 31-12-1978.*

Less than one year	1-2 years old	2-3 years old	3-4 years old	4-5 years old	5-6 years old	6-7 years old	7-8 years old	8-9 years old	9-10 years old	Over 10 yrs.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3,866	2,176	916	229	226	167	120	110	83	11	2	7,908

**Stakna Hydel Project in Ladakh**

**5878. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the Stakna Hydel Project in Ladakh;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the current year; and

(d) when the project will be completed and when it will start power generation?

the outlay for 1978-80 are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Expenditure upto 31-3-78	412
1978-79—Approved outlay	250
Anticipated expenditure	186
1979-80 (Outlay)	200

(d) As per the present proposals of the J&K State Government, the first generating unit of the project is likely to be commissioned during 1981-82 and the second during 1982-83.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) The major items of work involved in this project are power channel, barrage, cross drainage, desilting basin, forebay and the power house. The work on the power channel is at an advanced stage of construction. The work on other items is in progress.

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred on this scheme upto 31-3-1978, the expenditure during 1978-79 and

**Estimated Cost of Mathura Refinery**

**5874. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total estimated cost of Mathura Oil Refinery Complex;

(b) amount spent so far and the results achieved;

(c) when it is expected to go in stream, and

(d) what are the reasons which are holding up the progress of this project?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The total revised cost estimates of the Mathura Refinery Project is Rs. 192.32 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 107.83 crores has been spent upto and of February 1979. The overall progress achieved is 59 per cent.

(c) As per present indications, the Refinery, is expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1980.

(d) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the project are as under:—

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipment and materials.

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian equipment and materials.

(3) The need for considerable amount of reengineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipment and materials

(4) Delay in supply of equipment by indigenous vendors.

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods that have taken place during the year 1978.

(6) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site for the last six months.

**Proposal to Establish National Film Development Corporation**

5875, **SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Film Development Corporation aimed at implementing the national film policy;

(b) whether the said Corporation will be autonomous body vested with necessary powers; and

(c) whether the constitution and functions of the Corporation are finalised and when it will commence working?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation was incorporated in May, 1975. It has been in a dormant state since then but it is proposed to activate the Corporation soon. According to its Memorandum of Association the main objects of the Corporation are:—

(i) to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of film industry in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives laid-down by Central Government from time to time;

(ii) to carry on in India and elsewhere the business of import of cinematographic films|raw films| projection, studio, laboratory and other cinematographic equipments;

(iii) to export films.

(iv) to carry on in India or elsewhere business of distribution of films whether made in India or imported from abroad;

(v) to exhibit films either directly or through other agencies;

(vi) to hire and lease cinema houses and places of exhibition of films;

(vii) to undertake construction and maintenance of film theatres; and

(viii) to take measures for the promotion of the film industry.

It is a public sector company and is autonomous as other public sector companies are.

महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में  
वैद्य पर आचारित उर्बरक संकेत

5876. श्री राजविक्रम : क्या हेडक्वार्टर,  
रत्नाकर और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में वैद्य पर  
आचारित उर्बरक संकेत कितने हैं;

(ख) इन दोनों राज्यों में लिए सरकार ने कितने  
नए संकेत स्वीकृत किए हैं;

(ग) क्या राजस्वान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर  
प्रदेश की सरकारों ने कम्प्लैट हार्ड कोर साइकल कम्प्लैट वे  
मिलने वाली वैद्य पर आचारित उर्बरक संकेतों की  
स्थापना की जायगी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की  
गई है।

हेडक्वार्टर, रत्नाकर और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री  
हेमचन्द्र शंकर शर्मा) : : (क) इस समय गुजरात  
में कलोन विद्युत एक युनिट पूर्णतः फ्रीड स्टॉक के रूप  
में वैद्य पर कार्य कर रहा है जबकि बड़ी मात्रा में विद्युत युनिट  
गस और नैफ्था दोनों फ्रीड स्टॉक का उपयोग करता  
है। महाराष्ट्र में ट्राम्पे विद्युत प्लांट की धर्मोनिषा  
पर बन रहा है उसका भी वैद्य पर स्टॉक में परिवर्तन  
किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्राम्पे में कार्या-  
न्वयनाधीन धर्मोनिषा प्लांट (ट्राम्पे 1) की वैद्य  
पर आचारित होगा।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र (घान) और गुजरात  
(नाथिया) में एक वैद्य पर आचारित एक उर्बरक  
प्रयोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) विभिन्न तकनीकी आर्थिक बटकों जिनमें  
फीड स्टॉक की निकटता, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं की  
उपलब्धि उपभोगता क्षेत्र की निकटता आदि सम्मिलित  
होते हैं पर विचार करने के पश्चात् उर्बरक प्रयोजना  
के स्थान निर्धारण के संबंध में निर्णय किया जाता है।  
शान्तेहाई मैसी प्रयोजनाओं से वैद्य की विनिश्चय रूप  
से उपलब्धि के आधार पर तथा विशेषतः यह की इस  
सिफारिश कि संदीय सुविधाओं के समीप उर्बरकों का  
उत्पादन करना सस्ता पड़ेगा, बजाए इसके कि वैद्य का  
उपभोगता क्षेत्र तक उर्बरकों के उत्पादन के लिए  
परिवहन किया जाए पर सरकार ने यह विषय विचार  
है कि वैद्य पर आचारित दोनों उर्बरक प्लांट महाराष्ट्र  
में घान बीमत और गुजरात में नाथिया में स्थापित किए  
जाएँ। अब परिष्कृत तट की सुपरी  
संरचनाओं से और अधिक वैद्य उपलब्ध होने के संकेत  
हैं इन संकेतों के अन्तर्गत में अतिरिक्त उर्बरक उत्पादों की  
प्रयोजना करते समय राजस्वान, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर  
प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के सुझावों की ध्यान दी रखी  
जायेगी।

Casual Cameraman in Delhi T.V.  
Centre

5877. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will  
the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state:

(a) the number of casual camera-  
men working at Delhi T.V. Centre and  
in Upgrah T.V. Centre at Delhi since  
1976 those who have completed about  
400 days;

(b) the particulars of the casual  
cameramen who were selected at  
Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in 1977 but  
have not been issued appointment  
letters so far and when they are  
likely to be appointed;

(c) whether any representation has  
been received from these camera-  
men; if so, facts and the decision  
taken thereon;

(d) the number of posts of camera-  
men lying vacant at Delhi T.V. Centre  
and how many were filled during the  
period April, 1977 to March, 1979;  
and

(e) reasons for filling the vacant  
posts of cameramen by transfers till  
a decision about the already selected  
cameramen is taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA-  
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI  
L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no  
casual Cameraman working at present  
at Delhi T.V. Centre and in Upgrah  
Doordarshan Kendra Delhi since 1976  
who has completed 400 days.

(b) All casual Cameramen so select-  
ed have been issued appointment  
letters.

(c) Yes, Sir. As stated above, ap-  
pointment letters have already been  
issued to the casual Cameramen.

(d) None the number of vacancies  
filled during the period April 1977 to  
March 1979 was eight.

(e) Only one vacancy of Cameraman at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi was filled by transfer but this was on compassionate grounds.

**Advertisement of "Thums Up" on AIR and Doordarshan**

5878. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when did the first advertisement of Thums Up as a "Refreshing Cola" appear on AIR or Doordarshan; and

(b) when was this advertisement screened by the Committee to check whether it conforms to the Code for Commercial Advertising?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The first advertisement of 'Thums Up' as a 'Refreshing Cola' was telecast by Doordarshan on 16th April, 1978 and broadcast by A. I. R. on 2nd July, 1978.

(b) Doordarshan examined the advertisement in the first week of April, 1978 and AIR in the third week of June, 1978.

**Shifting of Office of IDPL**

5879. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI KACHARULAL  
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.D. Office of I.D.P.L. situated in South Extension, New Delhi is going to be shifted to Gurgaon in the month of May, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent employees who are residents of Delhi/New Delhi, will be adversely affected and financially put to loss because of shifting the office of the I.D.P.L.; and

(c) if so, whether with a view to ameliorate the difficulties of the employees it is proposed to find an alternative accommodation for this C.P.D. Office of the I.D.P.L. in Delhi/New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Head Office of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and its Marketing Division are expected to be shifted to Dundaheva, District Gurgaon in April, 1979. The office of the Chief of Personnel Department (CPD) is one of the divisions in the Head Office of IDPL.

(b) While the employees may have to travel longer distances, IDPL have to shift from their present location as it had been declared a non-commercial area and no suitable alternative accommodation was available elsewhere in New Delhi. Hence, there was no alternative but to relocate these offices near IDPL's factory in District Gurgaon.

(c) No, Sir.

**Inspection of Accounts of M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited**

5880. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspection of the company's books of accounts of M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, ordered under Section 206-A of the Companies Act, 1956 has been completed and if so, findings thereof; and

(b) action proposed to be taken against the management and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The inspection of books of account under section 206A of the Com-

panies Act, 1956 M/s. Swadeshi Polytext Limited has been completed. The inspection has revealed the following major irregularities:—

(a) Grant of interest free advance to certain trusts;

(b) Non-existence of two imported baling presses;

(c) Appointment of product promoters and payment of commission to them without justification;

(d) Provision of residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director and the Deputy Chief Executive of the company at a high cost and in excess of the prescribed limits;

(e) Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the use of the Managing Director and his family members;

(f) Sale of bye-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others;

(g) Advances made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement. The handling agents have been appointed by the company for handling raw-material purchased in consideration of a commission;

(h) Payment of reward and the travelling expenses to the employees for collection of proxies in favour of the Managing Director;

(i) Sale of undrawn waste at lesser rates and subsequently purchasing similar material at higher rates.

As a result of material brought out in the Inspection report, the Company Law Board have issued show-cause notice under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the company. Time had been granted to the company up to 31st March 1979 for furnishing the reply. After considering the reply, the matter will be decided by the Company Law Board.

Besides the above major irregularities, the Inspection Report has also brought out violations of certain provisions of the Companies Act, which are being separately pursued with the company.

#### **Huge Deposits of Nickel in Similipal Area of Mayurbhanj District**

5881. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of nickel have been discovered in Similipal areas of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to exploit it further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Reserve of about 9.7 million tonnes of nickel bearing rock with 0.97 per cent nickel has been estimated in a few localities in Similipal area of Mayurbhanj district, Orissa.

(b) It is premature to say anything about exploitation at this stage, as delicate exploration has to be done.

#### **Demand for T. V. Net Work in North Eastern Region**

5882. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated demands from the people of the North Eastern region are being received by the Government to extend the Television Net work to the region;

(b) if so, what are the constraints against locating powerful T.V. station in the Sixth Plan period in the Central part of the region to cater for the needs of rural and agricultural broadcasting specially aiming at eliminating shifting cultivation in the hilly regions; and



(c) whether sensitiveness of the region in so far as sectional hostilities over Bombay and infiltration of foreigners is not considered a justified reason to provide audio-visual broadcasting a national urge and imperative?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Government have received requests for the setting up of one or more T. V. Stations in the North Eastern region. However, it has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in the North Eastern Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan period owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for expansion of T. V. in India.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत कोलम कोलम लिमिटेड को हुई है।

5883. श्री रामलक्ष्मण सिन्हा: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि:

(क) क्या भारत कोलम कोलम लिमिटेड को राष्ट्रीयकरण के पचास प्रथम पांच वर्षों में 150 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की हानि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहन सिन्हा): (क) जी नहीं। भारत कोलम कोलम लि. को राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई संश्लिष्ट हानि लगभग 76 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) भारत कोलम कोलम लि. को वर्ष 1971 से 1976 के दौरान हुई हानि का मुख्य कारण कोलमों का हांचा था जिसके उत्पादन लागत की घृणी नहीं होती थी—उत्पादन लागत बढ़ने के कारण यह रहे हैं—राष्ट्रीयकृत कोलमियों के साथ लिए गए कामचारों को प्राथिक मजदूरी देना, ठेका वाले और आर्थिक कामचारों को भारी हांचा में निवेशित करना, मुहूर्तों वाले, की बरों में वृद्धि, उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि सेटों के निवेश में निरपेक्ष कितने कारणों से लागत की विधि मजदूरी में कमी हुई तथा मूल रूप से लोचने गए उत्पादन लागत के मुकाबले में उत्पादन में कमी।

बीजमाती बसाइयों की वायव्यता और उत्पादन

5884. श्री सुरेश ज्ञान "सुरेश": क्या वैज्ञानिक, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि:

(क) देश में बीजमाती बसाइयों की वायव्यता कितनी है;

(ख) देश में रसायन उत्पादन कितना है तथा इसकी उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) बीजमाती बसाइयों की सफाई इसकी वायव्यता सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय लिए जा रहे हैं?

वैज्ञानिक, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र मजूमदार): (क) पैस्टीलाइज्ड पर कारखानों की संख्या के अनुसार मजदूरी के अनुसार, वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए कुल मजदूरी तथा उत्पादन कारखानों, दोनों के लिए तकनीकी सहायता की रूप में देश में पैस्टीलाइज्ड की वायव्यता 80,490 बी.एन. मी.टी. है।

(ख) उर्वरक के दौरान संगठित क्षेत्र में तकनीकी सेवा के पैस्टीलाइज्ड का उत्पादन 4,000 मी.टी. होने की मात्रा है। इस समय तकनीकी सेवा के पैस्टीलाइज्ड के निर्माण में संगठित क्षेत्र में 25 एकड़ लगे हुए हैं।

(ग) देश में तकनीकी सहायता के निर्माण के लिए प्रतिष्ठित समताओं की स्थापना हेतु सरकार ने कुछ प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया है जो कारखानों के विभिन्न स्तरों में है। इसी बीच ऐसे पैस्टीलाइज्ड, जो कि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं या सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं, के मायात की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है।

**Radio and T.V. Services in Jammu and Kashmir**

5885. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been demanded from various quarters that a T.V. relaying station should be set up at Jammu because of its political importance and of its being Jammu and Kashmir Headquarters and its also being a border region and the poor visibility of Srinagar and Amritsar stations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to meet the public demand and to improve the T.V. and Radio service?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 18 KW TV relay transmitter at Jammu during the

Sixth Plan, which will have a service range of 75 kms. covering an area of 8,000 sq. kms. So far as radio is concerned there is already a 50 KW Medium Wave transmitter at Jammu. There is no proposal at present to upgrade its power. The 20 K.W. M.W. transmitted at Srinagar is, however, in the process of being upgraded to 200 KW

**Important achievements in exploration, production, supply etc. of Oil and Gas Products**

5886. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the important achievements in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 together with comparable percentages in the exploration, production, refining, supply and distribution; and Pricing of oil and gas products; and

(b) the plans targets for the remaining period of the sixth plan on the same pattern as in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Statement showing the important achievements in these fields in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is attached.

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

**Statement**

**Important achievements in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 exploration and production**

The production of crude oil which was 8.9 million tonnes in 1976-77 increased to 10.76 million tonnes in 1977-78 and is likely to increase to about 11.76 million tonnes in 1978-79. The production of Bombay High has reached a level of over 1 lakh barrels per day.

A new gas discovery was made north of the existing North Bassin

structure. The full potential of the field will be known after some more wells are drilled. However, the discovery is expected to be one of significance. The gas reserves in the South Bassin field are also now anticipated to be much larger than earlier estimated.

The work of laying sub-marine pipelines from Bombay High to Uran and transfer lines from Uran to Trombay was completed in record time of six months and oil and gas started flowing through the pipelines from July, 1978.

Work relating to the setting up of gas fractionation plant at Uran has been started.

An intensive programme of oil exploration both onshore and offshore has been taken up with a view to complete inventory of our hydro carbon reserves.

Additional reserves of oil and gas have been discovered in some structures in Gujarat.

A marine geophysical survey of the offshore area in Mahanadi Delta has been completed and exploratory drilling is likely to be undertaken in 1979-80.

**Oil Refining:**

The expansion of Gujarat Refinery by 3 million tonnes and the crude distillation unit of the 1 million tonne refinery at Bongaigaon have been completed and commissioned. The constructions of a refinery at Mathura with a capacity of 6 million tonnes is making good progress.

The SBM Terminal in Salaya and Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali Section of the crude oil pipeline have been completed and commissioned. The Viramgam-Mathura Section of the pipeline is under constructions.

A number of new projects (including pipelines) have been approved and are under implementation.

**Supply and Distribution:**

A serious disruption in our crude oil supplies occurred as a result of disturbances in Iran since October, 1978. The market price for crude and petroleum products from alternative sources also sky rocketed. As a result of the efforts made by the Ministry, additional supplies were obtained from alternative sources. Supplies of petroleum products have been maintained in spite of unsettled conditions in Iran and certain other serious problems.

As a measure of re-organisation of the oil industry, the Cairtex Oil Industry has been merged with the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

It has been decided to reserve 25 per cent of all categories of agencies of

all the companies for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent of all such agencies for physically handicapped persons. Steps have also been taken to reduce the concentration of ownership in the distribution of Liquefied petroleum Gas.

**Pricing:**

Government took decisions on the Report of Oil Prices Committee and applied them with effect from 18-12-1977. The selling prices of major petroleum products remained unchanged during 1977-78 and 1978-79 except for changes in rates of excise duties with effect from 1-3-78 and 1-3-1979.

Figures of refinery throughput, production of POL product and sales/consumption of POL products are given in the statement below:

Items	(Million to 110)		
	1977-78	1978-79 (estimated)	Increase over previous year
(a) Refinery Production (in terms of throughputs)	24.90	26.39	+6.0
(b) Production POL Products	23.22	24.48	+5.4
(c) Sales/Consumption of POL products (excluding RBF)	25.55	28.20	+10.4

**Normal time taken by DESU to provide Domestic Electric Connection**

5887. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time normally taken by DESU to provide domestic electricity connection to new applicants;

(b) the number of cases in which applicants have not been provided with electricity connections within normal time by the Lawrence Road Office of DESU and the number of application, out of them which are pending for more than 3-4 months and also the number of those who were

provided with electricity connection within 10 days;

(c) the reasons for disparity in releasing electricity connection to new applicants;

(d) whether it is a fact that Inspectors of this office take money from the consumers and the cases in which they do not get bribe are delayed on one pretext or the other; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):  
(a) Normally D.E.S.U. tries to give connections within 3 weeks of getting

Installation test report from the prospective consumer.

(b) In about 440 cases, connections were not provided in the normal time by the Lawrence Road office of D.E.S.U. during the last 6 months. About 270 of them are pending for more than 3 to 4 months and about 25 domestic electric connections were given within 10 days of the receipt of formal application.

(c) The time factor involved is mainly dependent upon the speed with which a prospective consumer completes the usual commercial facilities. Moreover, in cases, where mains already exist, connections are given speedily. Similarly, in cases where service lines already exist in a building, other connections are given quickly. It takes some time in giving connections in cases which involve road cuttings, landlord-tenant dispute and delay in completion of installation test reports.

(d) and (e). It has been reported by D.E.S.U. that no specific complaints in this respect have come to their notice. D.E.S.U. have set up their Vigilance Department to deal with such cases.

विद्युत विद्युत निगम द्वारा विद्युत घरों के निर्माण की वीथिया

5432. श्री सुरवीरजीव शर्मा : क्या कुलका और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत विद्युत निगम की अपने विद्युतघरों का निर्माण कर उनके अपनी किराये प्रदायित करने की कोई वीथिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह वीथिया विद्युतघरों का निर्माण किया गया है और बाधाओं एवं किराये विद्युतघरों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो कोई योजना नहीं है, जो उनके क्या प्रस्ताव है।

कुलका और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जगत कुलका शर्मा) : (क) विद्युत विद्युत निगम की अपने विद्युतघरों का निर्माण करने की कोई वीथिया नहीं है किन्तु इसकी वीथी में अब कुछ के विद्युतघरों के निर्माण के लिए प्राधिकृत प्रस्ताव देने की वीथिया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) विद्युत विद्युत निगम के कार्यकरण पर सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी उचिति ने अपनी 7वीं रिपोर्ट (पार्षदी लोक सेवा) की रिपोर्टिक संख्या 47 में यह टिप्पणी की थी कि निगम की के लिए अपने विद्युतघरों के निर्माण करने की कोई योजना प्रारम्भ करना आवश्यक नहीं है। यह रिपोर्टिक सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है।

**Theft of Medicines from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station Dispensary**

5889. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular theft of medicines from Badarpur Thermal Power Station (dispensary) N.T.P.C. had been reported by some employees of B.T.P.S.;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into that matter;

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) whether he is aware that an employee who had reported about theft, was harassed by the officers and lost his job?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) One work-charge employee of Badarpur Thermal Power Station had made certain allegations regarding theft of medicines in B.T.P.S. Dispensary in 1976.

(b) and (c). An enquiry was made and it was held that the allegations about misappropriation of medicines could not be substantiated.

(d) It is reported by National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. the employee concerned was not harassed at all nor did he lose his job. However, he had resigned the job in February, 1977 on his own volition.

फील्ड सैलिक अधिकारियों को भत्ता

5890. श्री बोल्लाराम सारथ्य : क्या उप प्रश्न  
—मंत्री तथा राजा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या फील्ड क्षेत्रों के सैलिक अधिकारियों को अपनी पत्नियों से दूर रहने के लिए कोई भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा भत्ता जवानों को भी दिया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा राजा मंत्री (श्री बसवीकम सारथ्य) : (क) और (ख). फील्ड रिवाइली क्षेत्रों में सेवा कर रहे बल सेना/बामु सेना के विवाहित अधिकारियों को जिन्हें इन क्षेत्रों में अपने परिवारों को रखने की अनुमति नहीं होती है 70 रुपए प्रति मास का पार्षक्य भत्ता दिया जाता है। किन्तु अधिकतर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिकों को इस तरह का कोई भत्ता नहीं मिलता है। फील्ड क्षेत्रों में सेवा करते हुए बं 15 रुपए से लेकर 35 रुपए प्रति मास तक बिसेष प्रतिपूर्क भत्ता पाने के हकदार होते हैं। यह भत्ता अधिकतरों को नहीं मिलता है।

2 महीना के विवाहित अधिकारियों को वेस बन्दरगाहों से दूर जहाजों पर कार्य करने के दौरान 70 रुपए प्रतिमास का पार्षक्य भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसी तरह की परिस्थितियों में जहाजों पर कार्य करते समय मासिक 20 रुपए से लेकर 35 रुपए प्रति मास तक समुद्री द्यूटी (श्री द्यूटी) भत्ता पाने के हकदार होते हैं। समुद्री द्यूटी भत्ता महीना के अधिकतरों नहीं दिया जाता है।

संसदीय में इस्पात संवेदन

5891. श्री बसवराज वैजराज शैव : क्या  
इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) संसदीय में एक इस्पात संवेदन स्थापित करने का निर्णय संसद में, राज्य सरकार, योजना आयोग, इस्पात विभाग, स्टील जर्नारिटी आंक इत्यादि वि०

धीर "वेकम" की समाह के विना क्या है और यदि हाँ, तो संसदीय में एक संवेदन की स्थापना के क्या से स्थापित कीर्णों को क्या विवेक लाभ है, और

(ख) उपर्युक्त विचारों ने क्या इस्पात संवेदन की स्थापना के द्वार न क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुष्ठा) : (क) इस्पात उद्योग की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के समग्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ समय से सरकार बन्दरगाहों पर तीन निर्यातियुक्त कारखाने लगाने की सम्भावना पर विचार कर रही है। सम्भाव्य स्थलों में संसदीय की शामिल है। सरकार इस बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assessment for Price Rise or otherwise of Drugs

5892. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the price-rise or otherwise of various drugs after the statement in Lok Sabha on Drugs Policy on 29th March, 1976;

(b) if so, the findings therefrom; and

(c) the action Government propose to take if they found necessary?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The wholesale price index for drugs and medicines maintained by the Economic Advisor in

the Ministry of Industry is the means through which the movement of drug

prices is assessed. In this respect the following trend has been observed:—

Year	Wholesale price Index	Percentage increase
1975—76 . . . . .	118.7	
1976—77 . . . . .	133.9	13% over 1975-76.
1977—78 . . . . .	156.3	17.8% over 1976-77.
April to December, 1978 . . . . .	156.16	Reduction of 0.14% over 1977-78 level.

(c) The following steps have already been taken to bring down drug prices in the country:—

(i) Government effected in December, 1978 reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations based on bulk drugs, namely, Doxy-cycline Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Sulphaquanidine, Gentamycin Sulphate, Cholramphenicol Powder, Phenobarbitone and Analgin. The prices of formulations based on Gentamycin were further reduced by the Government on February, 15, 1979.

(ii) In the 1978-80 Budget additional Duty of Excise of 5 percent of the basic rate of duty which was levied with effect from 1st March, 1978 has been withdrawn. Government have already issued instructions through Drug Manufacturing Associations to the manufactures to reduce their prices to correspond with new rates of duty of excise with effect from 1st March, 1979.

(iii) With effect from 1st of March 1979 Government have also exempted 22 specified bulk drug used for the production of essential and life saving formulations from whole of the duty of customs. This would result in reduction in the prices of connected formulations.

(iv) Government have also reduced the prices of some bulk drugs connected with the 17 intermediates on which duty of customs was reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1st of March, 1979. Corresponding reduction in the prices of formulations are being worked out.

#### Vocational Training to Armymen before Retirement

5893. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give vocational training to armymen six months before the retirement to enable them to find jobs or start their own factory; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE, (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

#### Statement

#### TRAINING

Training Facilities for Other Banks  
Defence Services Personnel are provided free of cost pre-release and

pre-cum-post release training in the last year of their service. Training facilities are in the following categories:—

(a) *Agriculture and farm-based training.*

Training in Agriculture would benefit the bulk of the servicemen who come from rural areas and return to the rural areas after retirement. This training helps them to resettle either on their own farms or in employment associated with agriculture. The training in farm-based vocations is imparted through various Government institutions.

(b) *Technical Trade Training*

Technical vocational training is imparted mainly through various ITIs where 1000 seats have been reserved for pre-cum-post release training of servicemen.

(c) *Training mainly for self-employment such as Maintenance and Servicing of Motor Vehicles, Tyre Retreading, Television Technology, LIC Agency, etc.*

Training in Maintenance and Servicing of Motor Vehicles and Tyre Retreading are imparted by some big business firms. Training to become small scale entrepreneurs is provided by the Integrated Training Centre, NILOKHERI through a Capsule Course. LIC provides 10 weeks' training for servicemen with the aim of preparing them to become LIC agents, after their release/retirement.

(d) *Training in Industrial Security, Teachers Training, Assistant Physical Training Instructors' Course, Fire Fighting and Catering.*

Two courses are run annually for orientation in Industrial Security. Basic Teachers Training is also provided. Training in Fire Fighting is arranged through the Director Gen-

eral Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs.

*Training Facilities for Officers*

(i) *MBA Correspondence Course*

Correspondence Course in MBA is provided, as a special training programme, by the Punjabi University, Patiala.

(ii) *Small Industries Services Institute (SISI) and Delhi Productivity Council (DPC).*

SISI and DPC also provide Short Orientation training to service officers and educated Other Ranks in various disciplines of Management and in Industrial Entrepreneurship. Such training is available to a limited extent in some other centres in the country.

(iii) *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.*

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, established by the Ministry of Commerce, provides condensed training on Export Management.

(iv) *Delhi University*

Delhi University conducts short courses on Personnel Management and Industrial Relations.

झांसी छावनी में सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

5894. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकते हैं :

(क) क्या झांसी छावनी क्षेत्र में लम्बी सेवा वाले हरिजन सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम एवं संख्या क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन निर्धन बेरोजगार तथा बेसहारा लोगों की सहायता के लिए उनको फिर से रोजगार देने का है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) झांसी छावनी बोर्ड इस छावनी के सैन्य दलों को स्टेशन कमांडर के साथ एक-एक वर्ष के लिए हुए सफाई समझौते के अनुसार सफाई मुविद्याएँ

कमनाम कच्चा है। बाकी कच्ची बाई में 28 किलो कच्ची बाई की छंकी का नोटिस दिया है। बाकी कच्चा या बाई, केन्द्र कच्चा है। बाकी कच्ची के बावजूद उन की रोबदार होने पर बावजूद की है। अब यह मामला सरकार के ध्यान में बाबा हो सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रवृत्त जारी किए कि बिना वैकल्पिक रोबदार के कोई छंकी नहीं की जाए।

(ख) माल नहीं उठता ।

### Alteration in Prices of Drugs under D.P.C.O.

5895. **SHERI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the prices of Indomethacin, Erythromycin, Ethambutol etc. declared by various companies have been or proposed to be altered; and

(b) in how many cases the declared prices were increased by manufacturers without the approval of Government after the announcement of D.P.C.O.?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHERI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) 1. **Indomethacin:** The only producer of this bulk drug was informed that they were free to sell the drug at a price of Rs. 1400/- per kg. declared by them under para 5 of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The manufacturer, however, desired that CPC should distribute the drug which is a canned one. At the instance of the manufacturer, and with his concurrence, therefore, it has been decided that CPC could undertake the distribution at the provisional price of Rs. 672/- per kg. (at which CPC have been authorised to sell imported Indomethacin) subject to the condition that M/s. Mermaid Chemicals would be paid the difference between such prices as may be determined on the basis of cost study by MRP and Rs.

672/- per kg. for the quantities supplied against release orders issued by the CPC.

2. **Erythromycin Stearate:** This is at present an essential bulk drug within the meaning of para 4 of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Declared prices are not relevant in regard to essential bulk drugs covered by Para 4 of DPCO, 1970.

3. **Ethambutol HCl:** As regards Ethambutol HCL the manufacturer of this drug M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd. declared a price of Rs. 2151 per kg. on 25th June, 1977 as per para 5 of DPCO, 1970. There has been no alteration of this price under DPCO, 1970.

(b) The following two cases have come to the notice of the Government.

### (i) ALKALI AND CHEMICALS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

M/s. Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. declared a price of Rs. 11878 per tonne for Phenothiazine Fine (a bulk drug used for veterinary purposes) on 11th June, 1971 under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. On 11th October, 1971 they sought Government approval for increasing the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 14359 per tonne; and seem to have thereafter effectuated the increase before receiving such approval. Similarly, they sought Government's approval on 7th November, 1974, for a further increase in the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 25848 per tonne and effectuated the increase before receiving the needed approval. No action, however, seems possible against the company in this regard, since Government have approved increases in prices of veterinary formulations based on this bulk drug, firstly on 28th November, 1973 and then on 7th February, 1975 and these increases were based on the escalated prices of the bulk drug.



**(H) BORAX MORARJI LIMITED:**

This company increased the prices of IP/DP grades of Borax and Boric Acid without the approval of the Government between the years 1974 and 1977 in violation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The company was allowed an increase in the prices of the said two grades of Borax Boric Acid by the Government with effect from 5th December, 1977. The company has replied to the show cause notice issued to them in regard to the violation of DPCO, 1970 between 1974 and 1977. The reply is under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

**Distinction in New Drug Policy between Foreign/Indian Companies**

5896. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the distinction in new Drug policy between foreign companies, companies with foreign equity upto 40 per cent and companies having no foreign equity (totally Indian);

(b) whether it is a fact that incentives/concessions have been provided for totally Indian companies in the new Drug policy vis a vis companies having foreign equity upto 40 per cent; and

(c) why this has been done when Hathi Committee has clearly recommended distinction between companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent and those having no foreign equity and those with having foreign equity upto 26 per cent; how the position is proposed to be rectified?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Under the New Drug Policy, a company having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity is considered to

be a foreign company. There is no distinction in the New Drug Policy between a company with foreign equity upto 40 per cent and a company having no foreign equity whatsoever.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Hathi Committee was of the view that foreign undertakings operating in the country should be directed to bring down their equity to 40 per cent forthwith and further reduce it progressively to 26 per cent Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, (FERA) which is applicable to all industries including the Drug Industry, only companies in which the foreign equity is more than 40 per cent are required to obtain the Reserve Bank of India's permission to carry on their activity in India. It was decided to adopt the same norm in defining a foreign company under the New Drug Policy as well.

**भीमंका को कुछ दिनों की छिपी**

5897. श्री राजनारायण : क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने "कर्मों वाले" और "महुलित" नामक दो फिल्में भीमंका सरकार को बेची है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके परिचाय स्वल्प भारत सरकार को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री ज्ञान कुल्लुआबाबाजी) : (क) और (ख) फिल्मों का निर्यात भारतीय चल-चित्र नियम—एक सरकारी और उद्यम के माध्यम से किया जाता है। एक निजी निर्यातक जैसे बम्बई इन्टरटैल डेव्लपमेंट और एक निजी निर्यातक जैसे नीला प्रोडक्शन, बम्बई द्वारा भी संका क्षेत्र के लिये भी संका की संका माता फिल्मस के साथ समझौते 'कर्मों वाले' और 'महुलित' फिल्मों के निर्यात के लिए निजी ठेके किए गए हैं। ठेके की संका की राय फिल्म निर्यात द्वारा की गई स्वीकृति की गई है। निर्यात की गई रूप किए जाने पर देश की 70,000 रुपये के बराबर निवृत्ति प्राप्त की जाय होगी की जाया है।

**सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से लोगों की सहायता**

5892. श्री रत्नमाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयले की बेवस्थापनी कमी तथा इसकी सप्लाई में ही रही और बाजारी और अनियमितताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए गैर सरकारी विप्रे व्यवस्था की स्थापना करने हुए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से ही कोयले की सप्लाई करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या कोयले की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को काम चिन्ने जाने से बाधों लोगों के लिए रोजवार के प्रबन्धन उत्पन्न होने तथा लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार उचित मूल्यों पर कोयला मिलेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) केवल सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ही कोयले का वितरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**National Highway No. 22**

5899. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Simla-Rampur section of National Highway No. 22 is very poorly maintained;

(b) is it also a fact that during rainy season the road gets blocked and it takes a fairly long time to clear the landslides; and

(c) will Government take steps to see that this portion of the National Highway, which is our life-line, is maintained in an excellent condition?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) This portion of the road, which has been entrusted to Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department for maintenance, is not in a proper state of repairs.

(b) The closure of the road during monsoon on account of land-slides cannot be entirely avoided. However, every possible step will be taken to improve the arrangements for clearing land-slides.

(c) Effective measures to make necessary improvements to the road have been under examination. Orders have been issued for handing over to Border Roads Organisation the portion of the road from Kiongal to Rampur and beyond to Jeori. The question of taking over the remaining portion of the road from Simla to Kiongal is under correspondence with the State Government.

**गुजरात में बिजली विकास संबंधी योजनाएँ**

5900. श्री जगन्निह माई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली विकास के लिए कृप कितने मेगावाट की कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार को मंजूरी के लिये भेजी हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक बिजली योजना का नाम और मेगावाट क्षमता कितनी है ; उन में से प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत खाने का अनुमान है और वे किस किस शारीक को प्रस्तुत की गई थी ;

(ग) उन में से किस किस बिजली योजना को मंजूरी दी गई है और उस पर कितनी कितनी राशि खर्च होगी और कौन कौन सी योजना अभी तक मंजूर नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) जेप बिजली योजनाओं की मंजूरी कब तक हो जाएगी ; और

(ङ) मार्च, 1979 के अर्थ में गुजरात की बिजली क्षमता कितने मेगावाट हो जाएगी और छठी योजना के दौरान कितने मेगावाट क्षमता का उत्पादन करने की आवश्यकता होगी और इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार किस-किस प्रकार की सहायता देगी ?

उत्तम शक्ती (बी.पी.ए. राज्यपाल): (क), (ख),  
(ग) और (घ). गुजरात सरकार/उच्च विद्यपी  
कार्य ने 1978-83 की वषर्कधीय योजना में

गुजरात में विद्युत उत्पादन प्रकल्पों के लिए निम्नलिखित  
परिचोजना प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की  
पेसे हैं :—

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में)	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपये में	प्राप्त हुई परिचोजना रिपोर्ट	सर्वसाधन स्थिति
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	उर्दई ताप विद्युत विस्तार युनिट-5	1 × 210	6683	7-7-1977	24-2-78 को अनुमोदित
2	धानकवोरी ताप विद्युत घर-2	3 × 210	20679	14-9-1977	27-6-78 को अनुमोदित
3	कण्ठ में विष्वाङ्क पर आधारित ताप विद्युत केन्द्र	2 × 55	5650	संशोधित लागत अनुमान 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुये।	आवश्यक तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में जाचने के विनिमित्त बरपाये में हैं।
4	सिक्का में पुराली और छोटी युनिटों के लिए ताप विद्युत प्रतिस्थापन की परिचोजना	1 × 120	4414	संशोधित लागत अनुमान 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुए।	
5	काचहला में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत परिचोजना	1 × 60	2200	संशोधित अनुमान 6-8-77 को प्राप्त हुए।	आवश्यक तकनीकी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में जाचने के विनिमित्त बरपाये में हैं।
6	वाशीनगर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र विस्तार की तीसरी युनिट	1 × 210	8930	9-7-77	
7	उत्तराच में पुराली और छोटी युनिटों की ताप विद्युत परिचोजना से प्रतिस्थापित करना	1 × 120	3838	22-2-78	

उस समय सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिकमें इन परिचोजनाओं से जाच प्राप्त करने की कोशना है, मम सं० 3 से 7 पर ही नई स्कीमों का अनुमोदन संतोचजनक ईम से हुन किए जा रहे तकनीकी जाचनों तथा राज्य की योजना में संसाधनों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने पर निर्भर करेगा।

(क) मार्च, 1979 के अन्त में गुजरात में कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 2235 मेगावाट है (इसमें तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र से प्राप्त होने वाला हिस्सा शामिल है) 1982-83 तक प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 3380 मेगावाट होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जिस से 2135 मेगावाट के अनुमानित अल्पतम जाच की तुलना में अधिकतम 2027 मेगावाट की उपलब्धता की व्यवस्था हो जायगी।

अनुमोदित विद्युत स्कीमों के निष्ठापन के लिए नीमों की व्यवस्था राज्य की वार्षिक योजना में की जाती है। वीचनावत अन्त की अन्त प्रयास करने के लिये राज्यों की केन्द्रीय सहायता केन्द्रीय विकास परिषद में स्वीकृत योजनाओं के प्राप्ता पर की जाती है। विद्युत निष्ठापन में राज्य के प्रकल्पों की जाच अनुमोदित करने हेतु, केन्द्रीय स्तर में स्थापित लिये जा रहे हैं, जोरदा विगत, केन्द्रीय ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 1100 मेगावाट के अन्तः अन्त

की उपलब्धता से सुधारण की 187 मेवादात  
अवस्था का वर्णन किया गया है ।

### Shortage of Fentanyl Injection

5901. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fen-  
tanyl injections manufactured by M/s.  
Themis Chemicals Ltd. are not avail-  
able in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the detailed  
reasons for the same and by when  
can Government ensure availability  
of this narcotic analgesic in Delhi and  
other areas surrounding it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Fentanyl injection is injection of  
Fentanyl Citrate manufactured by  
M/s. Themis Chemicals, Bombay. It  
is a narcotic drug and a licence is  
required under the Dangerous Drugs  
Act for possession and sale of this  
drug. Drug Control Department of  
Delhi Administration have reported  
that Fentanyl Injection is being intro-  
duced for the first time in Delhi by  
Themis Chemicals through their dis-  
tributors viz. Associated Agencies.  
The distributors have applied for a  
licence under the said Act to the Ex-  
cise Department and the application  
is pending consideration for want of  
compliance with certain formalities  
regarding payment of fees, submis-  
sion of site plan etc. The drug would  
therefore, become available in Delhi  
and other areas surrounding it after  
the distributors of Themis Chemicals  
comply with the necessary formalities  
and obtain a licence from the Ex-  
cise Department.

219 L.S.—4

### सीहू अम्लक के निर्यात की कमी

5902. श्री नरसिंह सिन्हा: क्या इत्याद  
और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सीहू अम्लक का औसत वार्षिक  
उत्पादन कितना है और उस में से कितने प्रतिशत  
का उपयोग देश की घनमन भद्रिद्वियों में किया जा  
रहा है तथा विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा  
रहा है; और

(ख) सीहू अम्लक के निर्यात में हुई कमी को  
पूरा करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और  
प्रयास किस सीमा तक सफल हुए हैं?

इत्याद और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में रास्य मंत्री (श्री  
कृष्णा मुन्ना): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात्  
वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के दौरान देश में  
सीहू-अम्लक का औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन 425 लाख  
टन था । इसमें से लगभग 36% सीहू-  
अम्लक का उपयोग देश की घनमन भद्रिद्वियों में किया  
गया और लगभग 53% सीहू-अम्लक दूसरे  
देशों को निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) इत्याद उद्योग में विप्लव-ग्रामी मंत्री के  
कारण इसकी मात्रा में विप्लव आ गई और निर्यात  
के लिये सीहू-अम्लक की संरचना में कमी हो गई ।  
मंत्रालय के इत्याद निगमांतकों और इत्याद का  
उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ वीचरिक्ति  
करार करने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ।

### सबु उद्योग निम्न सुधारण की इत्याद की सत्याई

5903. श्री कर्न सिन्हा: कर्न सिन्हा :

श्री मंत्रीमार्ग कार० मंत्री :

क्या इत्याद और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इत्याद और ज्ञान निर्विकरक ने  
सुधारण के लिये वर्ष 1978-79 में 82000 मीटरी  
टन इत्याद सबु उद्योग निम्न को सत्याई करने  
का आस्तातन दिया था और क्या इसमें से  
केवल 33000 मीटरी टन इत्याद 1 अक्टूबर,  
1979 तक सत्याई किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निम्न को सेव 49,000  
टन इत्याद की प्राप्ति जब तक कर दी जायेगी;  
और

(ग) क्या सुधारण के सबु उद्योग तथा छोटे  
कारण के कारणसे "एचएच" तथा "एच" कार० मीटरी  
की प्रास्तातन कमी अनुभव कर रहे हैं और क्या  
निगमांतकों ने 1500 टन सीव, 2500 टन सीव,  
1800 टन सीव, 8000 टन सीव, 500 टन  
सीव और, तथा 2000 टन सीव कार०

नीचे सत्याई नहीं की है और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ये कब तक सत्याई की जायेगी ?

इसका और ज्ञान संसदन में राज्य सचिवों (की कठिनाई मुक्त) : (क) इस समय तोहे तथा इत्यादि की किसी भी पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है तथापि सोहा तथा इत्यादि नियंत्रक द्वारा इत्यादि सामग्री की सत्याई के लिए बनाये गये अंतिम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गुजरात नवु उद्योग नियम को वर्ष 1978-79 में 82,383 टन इत्यादि दिया जाना था। इसमें से अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उत्पादकों ने लगभग 28,284 टन इत्यादि सत्याई किया है तथा 1 मार्च, 1979 को नियम के पास लगभग 3964 टन इत्यादि की सत्याई की रोककड़ा तथा अवरुध आदिब पड़े हुए थे।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार नवु उद्योग नियमों को इत्यादि की सत्याई उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करती है। पिछले कुछ समय से इत्यादि की कुछ क्षेत्रों की कमी हो गई है तथा इसका प्रभाव देश के विभिन्न भागों, जिन में गुजरात भी शामिल है, में महसूस किया जा रहा है। सोहा तथा इत्यादि नियंत्रक द्वारा नवु उद्योग नियमों के लिये बनाए गए कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादक हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पता चलता है कि जहाँ तक गुजरात नवु उद्योग नियम का सम्बन्ध है, उक्त नियम में अक्टूबर, 1978 से नवम्बर, 1978 तक अल्पक इत्यादि के कारण ज्ञान उठाने के काम में बाधा आई थी।

#### Provision of Radio Sets in Adivasi Areas

5904. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide free or on concessional rate Radio sets in Adivasi areas of the country to educate the people there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose from the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to introduce this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Community Listening Scheme is operated by the State Governments, except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and it is for the State Governments to consider proposals for provision of free/subsidised radio sets under the said scheme in Adivasi areas in the respective States.

#### Production of Special Quality Steel for Gas Cylinders

5905. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant is now fully geared to produce special quality of steel for lowpressure gas-cylinders hitherto being imported;

(b) if it is a fact that the shortage of this quality steel (as mentioned above) has been causing large scale burning of petroleum gas as waste in Haldia and Baraund Oil Refineries; and

(c) whether Bokaro which has already produced LPG Steel can now meet requirements of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no burning of gas as waste either in the Haldia Refinery or in the Baraund Refinery. If at any time LPG is not produced, the gas is utilised as fuel in the refinery furnace, or, to the extent possible, it is incorporated in the Motor gasoline and naphtha.

(c) The production of Hot Rolled Sheets and TISCO grade in Bokaro Steel Plant and TISCO during 1978-79 has not been sufficient to meet the demand indicated by fabrication of all

refineries including Indian Oil Corporation, thus necessitating imports to meet the shortfall. However, it is planned to step up indigenous production (mainly at Bokaro) to meet fully the demand for 1979-80.

#### Target of Steel production

5906. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original targets of steel production by the turn of the century was 75 million tonnes;

(b) whether the present Government has revised this target to a reduced quantity of 20.4 million tonnes; and

(c) if so, what is the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) and (b). No definite long-term targets for steel industry have been laid down so far. The question of revising the target does not, therefore, arise.

In the White Paper laid on the Table of the House in May, 1976, it had been indicated that total global capacity for steel making was likely to increase by 300 million tonnes in the next 25 years and, therefore, for our share of this additional world capacity a tentative target of about 75 million tonnes could be considered. For this purpose, SAIL was entrusted with the task of preparing of 25-year plan. The entire question was re-examined subsequently and it was decided that such a long-term plan cannot be prepared in isolation for the steel sector only and has to be dovetailed into the overall plan for the economic and industrial development of the country.

According to the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83), production is estimated to go up to 15.0 million ingot tonnes in 1982-83. However, the re-constituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission has envisaged a production capacity of 20.6 million ingot tonnes from the integrated steel plants by 1988-89. This would be supplemented by the capacity of electric arc furnace industry which is presently about 3.1 million ingot tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Companies of Mohindra and Mohindra Groups

5907. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Mohindra and Mohindra Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Mohindra and Mohindra Group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Mohindra and Mohindra group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Mohindra and Mohindra or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4242/79.] The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filled with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LS-4242/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the Mohindra and Mohindra family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4242/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### Companies of Sarabhai Groups

3908. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Sarabhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the asset of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Sarabhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) If the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2600 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Sarabhai Group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Sarabhai or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4243/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4243/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held

by various individuals who appear to belong to the Sarabhai family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4243/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### Companies of Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Groups

5909. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year, 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years



1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):**

(a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Kasturbhai Lalbhai or (ii) interconnected with such companies. **Statement 1 which gives the required information** regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) **Statement 2** which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79].

(c) **Statement 3** which shows the value of total paid-up-capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the Kasturbhai Lalbhai

family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### **Approval for Establishing Gujarat Petro-chemical Company in Public Sector**

5910. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for the approval of licence to establish the Gujarat petro-chemical company in the Public sector; and

(b) if so, by when the letter of intent is likely to be issued for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Government have received an application from the Government of Gujarat for an industrial licence for the setting up of a petro-chemical Complex by a Corporation partly owned by the State Government.

(b) The issue of a letter of intent will arise only after Government takes a decision on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Group on Petro-chemicals, received only on 28-2-1979.

छठी योजना अर्थात् के सीएन गुजरात में बिजली की योजना

5911. श्री श्रीमू साईं नाथित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना-अर्थात् के सीएन गुजरात राज्य में कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली की प्राप्ति-स्यक्तता होगी और उक्त अर्थात् के सीएन उक्त कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने की केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्वीयत क्या है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर क्या तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है और उस पर कुल कितनी अनुमानित खर्च होगी ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सभी योजनाओं की स्वीयत लेने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. राजमवल्लभ) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या सुसमाहित 1982-83 के बजट में गुजरात में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता, ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता, अस्तित्वकालीन भार तथा अस्तित्वकालीन उपलब्धता दी गई है :—

1 ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता—मिनिमम युगित	11972
2 ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता—मिनिमम युगित	13142
3 अस्तित्वकालीन भार—मेगावाट	2135
4 अस्तित्वकालीन उपलब्धता—मेगावाट	2027

(ख) से (घ) : गुजरात सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में गुजरात में विद्युत् उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नांकित परिच्छेद पर अग्रसार भेजे हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता मेगावाट में	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	संबोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख
1.	कच्छ में विन्नाइट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र ।	2×55	5650	13-3-79
2.	शिपका में पुरानी और छोटी युगितों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप-विद्युत् परिवोधना	1×120	4414	13-3-79
3.	काण्डवा में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् परिवोधना	1×60	2206	6-8-77
4.	नांवी नगर ताप विद्युत् के केन्द्र विस्तार की तीसरी युगित	1×210	6930	8-7-77
5.	उत्तराल में पुरानी और छोटी युगितों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप-विद्युत् योजना	1×120	3938	22-2-78

आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक अनुमान करने के लिए ये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में मांग के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं ।

**Supply of Tapti Gas to Saurashtra and laying of pipe-line.**

**5912. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have made a demand to Central Government for sanctioning a separate pipeline for the supply of Tapti Field gas to Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when and the details of the demand so made;

(c) when and how this proposal will be approved;

(d) whether Tapti field gas will be used in generation of Power; and

(e) the length and width of this separate pipeline besides Bombay High pipe-line proposed to be sanctioned for Saurashtra region in Gujarat?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) In some communications to us during 1978, the Government of Gujarat had generally mentioned that as the Tapti gas fields get established, steps be initiated to pipe that gas across to a point in Saurashtra for its utilisation for power generation etc. in Saurashtra. However, the question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after North and South Tapti Structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(b) The information has been given in reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

**सुराष्ट्र में संचालित की गई विद्युत् उत्पादन के माध्यम से बिजली का विद्युतीकरण**

5913. कीर्ति सिंह भाई खोले : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुराष्ट्र राज्य के सोराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में, जूनागढ़ जिले की कुटियाणा तालुक संभावित क्षेत्रफल में 14 अक्टूबर, 1978 को मुख्य इंजिनियर, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड ने दिल्ली तथा उस के संभावित को कुटियाणा तालुक में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या गांवों की गई थी ;

(ग) उन में से कितनी गांवों स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने का विचार है ;

(घ) उन गांवों में बिजली कब लगवाई की जावेगी ; और

(ङ) कुटियाणा तालुक में कब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है और कितने को विद्युतीकरण किया जाता है और कौन कौन गांवों को कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. एल. बहागुना) : (क) हां (ख) न तो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम में और न ही विद्युत् विभाग में प्रत्यक्ष, कुटियाणा तालुक संभावित, कुटियाणा से कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। तथापि, सुराष्ट्र में जूनागढ़ जिले के कुटियाणा तालुक में 13 वीर-विद्युतीकरण गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने और पहले से ही विद्युतीकरण 24-गांव में और तबल विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए एक स्थानीय सुराष्ट्र विकास बोर्ड ने करवरी, 1978 में निगम को बोली थी। निगम ने मार्च, 1978 में यह स्थिति प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। इसे 1979-80 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है।

(ग) कुटियाणा तालुक में 46 गांव हैं। 30 गांव पहले ही विद्युतीकरण किए जा चुके हैं। 1 मार्च, 1980 तक 11 और गांवों को विद्युतीकरण कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है। और शेष 5 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण पर बाद में विचार किया जाएगा जो अर्थात् इन को उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

**Recommendations of Law Commission  
to cut Trial Delays**

5914. SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN;

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Law Commission has suggested that early action be taken to cut trial delays in the courts;

(b) whether the Commission has made some recommendations in regard to reduction in delay in trials and arrears of cases in courts and congestion of undertrials in jails;

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(d) how many of them have been accepted; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). In their 77th Report the Law Commission have recommended certain measures to curtail delay and arrears in trial courts. In their 78th Report the Law Commission have suggested certain measures to deal with the problem of congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails.

(c) Some of the main recommendations contained in the 77th Report and 78th Report of the Law Commission are given in the attached Statement. The Report were laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1979.

(d) and (e). The aforesaid recommendations of the Law Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Statement**

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 77th Report is given below:—

77th Report 1978.

(1) A civil case should be treated as old if a period of one year elapses since the date of its registration till the pronouncement of judgment. This applies to civil suits as well as to cases under Special Acts.

(2) A criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of Sessions trials, the above period should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings.

(3) The time taken in scrutiny of the plaint should not exceed one week (between the filing of the plaint and the registering of the suit).

(4) Along with the plaint, besides the copies of the plaint necessary forms of summons, duly filled in with necessary particulars except the date should also be filed by plaintiff, so as to save the time at present taken in preparing the form of summons.

(5) There should be proper administrative supervision of the work of process servers. If necessary, their pay scales should be suitably revised.

(6) The work of controlling the court diary and the fixing of dates should be done by the presiding officers and should not be left to the Reader.

(7) There must be some standard for the number of cases pending in a court. Whenever there are indications that the number of cases goes beyond that standard, additional courts should be created.

(8) Control may be exercised by the trial judge when questions that are uncalled for, harassing or slanderous, are put in cross-examination.

(9) Entire evidence should, as far as possible, be recorded at a stretch.

(10) The provisions of Order 17, Code of Civil Procedure as amended, be enforced strictly, to prevent unnecessary adjournment of cases.

(11) Arguments should be heard soon after the close of evidence. The general experience is that arguments so heard take much less time than arguments advanced after a long interval.

(12) Order 20, Rule 1, Code of Civil Procedure should be complied with as to the time within which the judgement should be pronounced.

Time lag between pronouncement of judgment and preparation of decree should not be losing. Order 20, Rule 6A, Civil Procedure Code, lays down 15 days as the normal interval.

(13) One of the methods which can be devised for relieving the Courts of the heavy load of cases is the adoption of system of conciliation of civil cases. The system is in force in Japan and Norway. It was previously in force in France. It was established a few years ago, but has been revived to a limited extent. It is in force for certain cases in Pakistan.

(14) The suggestion to have an all India Judicial Service with the same rank and pay scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. The advantage, gained from having all India Judicial Service will outweigh any supposed disadvantage.

(15) Need for periodic inspection of Subordinate courts by the District Judge and a Judge of the High Court must be emphasised. The emphasis in inspection should be to bring about improvement in the functioning of the officer concerned. A separate judge should be deputed for inspection of courts in each district.

(16) Long delays in filling up vacancies of judicial officers should be avoided.

(17) To clear the heavy backlog, the services of retired judicial officers, known for their integrity, efficiency and quick disposal should be utilised. Such officers should be appointed only on the recommendation of the High Court.

In addition to appointing retired judicial officers some special recruitment may have to be made from bright young members of the Bar who have practised for at least seven years for disposal of old cases. These members of the Bar would necessarily have to be given a higher start and, on satisfactory performance, be ultimately absorbed in service as District and Sessions Judges or Additional District and Sessions Judges.

Some of the serving judicial officers can also be asked to deal exclusively with old cases.

The number of additional courts should be such as to make it possible that all arrears are cleared within a period of about three years.

(18) There are certain categories of cases under special Acts which by their very nature, have an element of urgency about them and call for disposal, e.g. Matrimonial cases, Eviction cases, Cases filed before Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals, Cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. It is therefore essential that the cases of above categories should receive prompt attention.

(19) Need to pay sufficient attention to the execution of decrees is emphasised.

(20) As the chances of fading out of the memory in some essential matters are considerable as a result of passage of time in criminal cases and there is also possibility of the material witnesses succumbing to undue pressure and being won over, if there is a long time lag between the actual occurrence and the date of recording of the depositions in court, it is essential that the delay in the disposal

of criminal cases be eliminated as far as possible.

(21) Every criminal court should keep a register showing the number of witnesses summoned for a date, the number examined, the number sent back and reasons for sending them back without examination.

(22) Section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 should also be made applicable to the Court of Sessions to enable a Sessions Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor.

(23) At least two police officials at every police station should be set apart for getting service of summons effected upon witnesses for cases relating to that police station and for ensuring their presence on the date of hearing.

(24) The Police quite often deliberately refrain from producing all material/witnesses on one date. This practice is not only unfair and not warranted by the provision of Criminal Procedure Code, it also results in prolongation of the trial.

(25) Officials at the Police station, who are concerned with investigation should concentrate on investigation. As far as possible, they should not be deputed for other purposes.

(26) The motor Vehicles Act, 1939, section 130(1) provides for a special procedure for certain traffic offences whereunder the accused can plead guilty to the charge by post and remit the specified fine. In the case of persons other than professional drivers for some specified offences of a minor nature, the ticket issued by the policeman should also contain separately the amounts of fine for various categories of traffic offences in respect of different types of vehicles, so that if the person committing the infraction of law is so inclined, he can plead guilty and also remit the

amount of fine to the court concerned before the date of hearing.

(27) Disposal of cases in which there is a large number of accused gets delayed because one of the accused absents himself on the date of hearing. The trial court in such contingencies should consider the advisability of directing representation of the absent accused by counsel.

(28) Having regard to the importance attached to the framing of the charge, the trial magistrates should not leave it to the prosecutor to frame a charge.

(29) In recording statements of the accused under section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the magistrates should ensure that all incriminating pieces of evidence are put to the accused.

(30) Cases in which there is possibility of death sentence, should receive priority over all other cases.

(31) The evidence in courts of District and Sessions Judge should normally be typed so that carbon copies of deposition can be supplied immediately to the parties.

(32) False statements on oath and false averments in affidavits should not be tolerated. Whenever a clear case of falsehood becomes manifest necessary action against the delinquent should be taken in accordance with the law.

(33) To draw talented young persons to the Judicial Service, scales of pay and other facilities in respect of judicial officers should be such as to provide a decent standard of living.

(34) To enable judicial officers to meet the various kinds of situations they have to face in court, there should be course of training for all judicial officers before they start functioning.

(35) Adequate court rooms, equipped with proper facilities and sufficient accommodation, should be provided. These should be suitably furnished and provided with a sufficient number of books. There should also be provision for a bar room and waiting space for the litigants.

(36) Providing residential accommodation to judicial officers is of great importance. There should be sufficient number of residential houses for judicial officers, which should be at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge.

(37) In big cities, three or four vans should be placed at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge for bringing judicial officers to the court and for taking them back to their houses.

(38) In all matters in which an appeal or revision is filed against an interlocutory order, the appellate or revisional court should ensure that such an appeal or revision is disposed of within a reasonable length of time.

(39) It should be ensured that the record of the trial court is sent back within 10 days of the judgment in appeal or revision against interlocutory orders. Similar course should be adopted if the case is remanded on appeal etc. to trial court.

(40) Judicial officers should be provided with stenographers for dictating judgements.

(41) Long delays take place in the grant of copies of judgements and depositions. These can be cut short if, instead of typing, the whole thing is done by mechanical or electronic process.

(42) Miscellaneous applications should be disposed of immediately after giving notice. The orders passed thereon should not be unduly long or elaborate.

(43) Judicial officers who are unpunctual bring a bad name to the judiciary. To ensure punctuality it

is necessary that the District Judge should pay surprise visits to the different courts.

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 78th Report is given below:-

1. Certain offences under the Indian Penal Code as well as under other Laws, which are at present non-bailable, should be made bailable. The Code of Criminal Procedure, First Schedule, should be amended accordingly.

2. In regard to bailable offences, Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended to provide for release of a person on bond without sureties, if a period of one month has expired after arrest.

3. In regard to non-bailable offences, discretion should be given to the officer or court to release a person on bond without sureties. Section 437(1), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended for the purpose.

4. In sections 395(3) and 439(1)(a) of the Code, power to release on bond without sureties should be expressly provided for.

5. A provision should be inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to the effect that a person released on bail shall be bound to appear and to surrender to custody.

6. There should be inserted in the Indian Penal Code a provision creating a new offence punishing violation of the obligation so undertaken with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine or both. The new offence to be created should be cognizable, bailable and triable by any magistrate. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, First Schedule Part I, should be appropriately amended for the purpose.

**टेलीविजन सुविधा के उचित कार्यकरण के निम्न कार्यकारी**

2015 की व्यवस्था कायम :

की तुलना कायम कठपनाय :

क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्र के उचित कार्यकरण के लिए तथा उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम देने और इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं की देख-भाल करने के लिए प्रायिक व्ययों में, प्रथम-पृथक कितने-कितने कार्यकारियों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सभी टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में लोगों कोपियों के कार्यकारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं तो, किन-किन टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में उन कार्यकारियों की संख्या कम है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी दुरावस्था क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम न तो पूरी तरह मनोरंजक ही है और न ही शिक्षा-प्रव तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें अधिक रुचक बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्रों (श्री ज्ञान कृष्ण-शास्त्राजी) : (क) और (ख). दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में कितने स्टाफ की आवश्यकता है यह स्टाफ-कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्थाओं, सुविधाओं और तकनीकी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और अन्य कोष-संगत-तत्त्व संबंधी बातों पर निर्भर करता है। अतः कार्यकारियों की संख्या केन्द्र-केन्द्र, में भिन्न होती है। दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों (रिसे केन्द्रों पोस्ट-साइट ट्रांसमिशन केन्द्र और वेब प्रोडक्शन युनिट के अलावा) के विभिन्न विभागों की स्टाफ नियोजन युनिट द्वारा रबि पने स्टाफिक मानकों के अनुसार कुछ कोपियों में स्टाफ की कमी है और कतिपय मामलों में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है। (इन मानकों के अनुसार दूरदर्शन के मुख्य स्टाफ केन्द्रों में विद्यमान कार्यकारियों की संख्या और अतिरिक्त स्टाफ या स्टाफ की कमी की प्रतिशतता संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। दूरदर्शन के मुख्य केन्द्रों में ग्रुप 'ए' के पदों के संबंध में स्टाफ नियोजन युनिट की सिफारिशों की पृथक् कार्यावलि किया जा चुका है। अन्य कोपियों के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें भी प्रकाशित की जायेंगी।

(ग) विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकॉस्ट होने वाले कार्यक्रम में शिक्षा, सुचना और मनोरंजन प्रधान करने वाले तत्त्व होते हैं।

**विवरण**

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में विद्यमान स्वीकृत स्टाफ तथा उनमें कितनी कमी है/कितना अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है।

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	प्रोड्यूसन प्रोडक्शन		इंजीनियरिंग		प्रशासनिक और अन्य विभिन्न स्टाफ	
		विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %	विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %	विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	280	(+) 5%	107	(-) 25.2%	139	(-) 7.2%
2.	दूरदर्शन- बम्बई	245	(-) 3.3%	115	(-) 9.5%	130	(-) 23.6%
3.	दूरदर्शन- कोलकाता	191	(-) 28.2%	109	(-) 22.01%	131	(-) 30.5%
4.	दूरदर्शन- मद्रास	189	(-) 20.1%	85	(-) 37.8%	107	(-) 53.2%
5.	दूरदर्शन- जयपुर	156	(-) 6%	85	(+) 18.8%	111	(-) 12.6%
6.	दूरदर्शन- अमृतसर	138	(-) 31.8%	37	(-) 59.4%	73	(-) 67.1%
7.	दूरदर्शन- रायपुर	187	(+) 10.1%	81	(+) 24.8%	107	(-) 8.5%



### टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के निम्न सुविधाएँ

5916. श्री हुसैन फखरुद्दीन : क्या सरकार और प्रसारण बोर्ड यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिए किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ख) देश में कितने टेलीविजन केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं और क्या इन सभी स्टूडियो में सभी अव्यक्त सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो किन सुविधाओं की कमी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा टेलीविजन स्टूडियो की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस के लिए 1979-80 में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण बोर्ड (श्री काली कुल्लू साह्याणी) : (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिये पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कार्यचारियों, कर्मों धारि की आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए नियोजित कार्यक्रमों की माता और स्वरूप के अनुरूप हो ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की संख्या और उन के स्थान निम्न प्रकार से हैं :-

केन्द्र (स्टूडियो और ट्रांसमीटर) :

1. दिल्ली
2. बम्बई
3. कोयंबूर
4. कलकत्ता
5. बहाल
6. लखनऊ
7. अमृतसर

दूरदर्शिका केन्द्र :

8. हैदराबाद (बैस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के साथ)
9. जयपुर
10. रायपुर
11. गुलबर्गा
12. सम्बलपुर (कटक में स्टूडियो के साथ)
13. मुजफ्फरपुर
14. पिब (महबूबाबाद में ए० ए० सी० में स्टूडियो के साथ)।

दिल्ली केन्द्र :

15. पुणे
16. मसूरी
17. कोयंबूर

बैस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर :

1. कटक (सम्बलपुर ट्रांसमीटर के लिए)
2. दिल्ली (जयपुर, रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर ट्रांसमीटरों के लिए)
3. हैदराबाद (हैदराबाद और गुलबर्गा ट्रांसमीटर के लिए)।

स्टूडियो के पास कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं का निर्वाह करने के लिए न्यूनतम प्राचयक सुविधाएँ हैं। संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार निम्नलिखित सुविधाओं के सुधार/वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्थात् के हीरा, रायपुर, गुलबर्गा और मुजफ्फरपुर में प्रोग्राम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। बैस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को दिल्ली से जयपुर और हैदराबाद के बैस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर की स्थायी बचतों में से जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है। 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में योजना प्रायोग द्वारा इन योजनाओं के लिए 55 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

### Amount spent on IISCO Revitalisation

5917. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been spent by the Government in revitalising IISCO since its take over in 1972;

(b) whether the plant has now achieved the desired increased production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total amount spent by the Government so far on the plant rehabilitation, modernisation and capital expenditure schemes of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which are still under implementation, is Rs. 103.47 crores.

(b) and (c). There has been substantial improvement in the production performance of the Company since its take-over in July, 1972. The capacity utilisation in terms of saleable steel has gone up from about 43 per cent in 1972-73 to about 63 per cent in 1978-79. However, there is no doubt, scope for

further improvements in production performance which has been below the targets by 28.6 and 19.8 per cent during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. The main reasons which have hampered attainment of higher capacity utilisation are outmoded technology in certain areas, erratic operational parameters of the blast furnaces and lower availability of hot metal and slag ladles for steel making, lower availability of Bessemer Converter<sup>2</sup> and Open Hearth Furnaces, indifferent industrial relations, power restriction<sup>3</sup> from DVC, etc.

**गुजरात न कीटनामी प्रीवधिओं की कक्षा**

5918. श्री मोती शर्मा वारं वारं : क्या वेस्टीयन, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की इत्ना करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कीटनामी प्रीवधिओं की कुल कितनी बाधिक कक्षा होती है;

(ख) गुजरात में कीटनामी प्रीवधिओं का निर्माण करने वाले कितने संयंत्र काम कर रहे हैं और कितने संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए कितने साइडेंस जारी किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने संयंत्र काम हो गए हैं और कितने संयंत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और कितने संयंत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और साइडेंस प्राप्त होने के बाद भी कितने संयंत्र काम नहीं हुए हैं;

(ग) कीटनामी प्रीवधिओं का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने साइडेंसों की मांग की गई है और इसके लिए कितने साइडेंस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी ग्रान्डीशन को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से सरकारी क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वेस्टीयन, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्दा मन्धन मधुसूदा): (क) गुजरात में कुल मूल्यों के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान 5000 कीटनाम वेस्टी-साइडेंस की कक्षा होने की आशा है।

(ख) संगठित क्षेत्र में आधारभूत स्तर से वेस्टी-साइडेंस का निर्माण करने के लिये गुजरात राज्य में इस समय 12 संयंत्र अपने प्रीवधिगत साइडेंसों के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त गुजरात राज्य में तकनीकी क्षेत्रों के वेस्टीसाइडेंस संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये 5 प्रीवधिगत साइडेंस तथा 8 साइडेंस पर विवेक के लिये जो कार्यालयों के निर्माण लक्ष्य पर हैं। इन्डियन कार्बन एंडिमाइन्स कोम्पारिमेंट (एफको), जो कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में है, को उच्चतर पहले से ही कार्यालय की संयंत्र तथा स्थापित किये जा रहे संयंत्र प्रीवधिगत क्षेत्र में है।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र में वेस्टीयन के निर्माण के लिये प्रीवधिगत साइडेंस प्रदान करने हेतु केवल मूल्य आई.एफ.एफ.सी. को में आवेदन किया है। उनको पहले ही एक साइडेंस पत्र जारी किया जा चुका है जिसको उनके द्वारा कर्तों को पूरा किये जाने पर प्रीवधिगत साइडेंस में बदला जायेगा।

(घ) प्रीवधिगत साइडेंस प्रदान करने के लिये आवेदनों पर योग्यता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

**Representation from Sikkim Prajant-  
tantra Congress**

5919. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Election Commission by the Sikkim Prajantantra Congress regarding the inclusion of all eligible voters in the electoral list before the forthcoming assembly elections;

(b) whether it has been alleged that about 50,000 persons had been deprived of their votes by the Kazi Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Three representations have been received by the Election Commission from the Sikkim Prajantantra Congress regarding revision of the electoral rolls in Sikkim with a view to bringing them up-to-date.

(b) No such allegation as is mentioned herein has been made in any of the representations.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

5920. श्री चमाराम शर्मा :

श्री मंत्री सिंह :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी कार्य मंत्री यह बताए की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में भेरी सीन और भेरी चार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा 19 फरवरी, 1979 से की गई हड़ताल के कारण यहां सम्पूर्ण कार्य ठप्प हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ज्यौर क्या और उनके समाधान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई

शुद्ध संज्ञात्मक तथा विधि, न्याय और कर्मचारी संबंधित मामलों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशो दी० शर्मा):

(क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के अनुसार 19 फरवरी, 1979 को न्यायालयों के बर्न iii और बर्न iv कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल पर जाने के कारण अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों में काम का हर्षा हुआ था। किन्तु वे कर्मचारी पहले दिन काम पर वापस आ गए थे।

(ख) इनकी प्रमुख मांगें थीं। जिनमें से कुछ मांगें स्वीकार कर ली गई थीं और कुछ मांगों पर, उनके संबंध में जिजा और सेगन न्यायाधीश के साथ विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् कर्मचारियों ने और नहीं बिना। अब दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय को निम्नलिखित चार मांगों पर ही विचार करना है जिनके साथ विद्यमान नियमों के संशोधन का प्रश्न या वित्तीय प्रभाव का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है :—

- (i) अधिक उच्चतर पदों का सुचन;
- (ii) कुछ पदों के वेत को उच्चतर करना;
- (iii) दिल्ली अधीनस्थ न्यायालय (नियुक्ति और सेवा-सर्वे) नियम बनाना; और
- (iv) जिजा और सेगन न्यायालयों के कार्यालय के अधीनस्थों का दिल्ली तथा संवधान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा दिल्ली न्यायिक सेवाओं में नामनिर्देशन।

#### Non-Implementation of Resolutions Passed by Dinapore Cantonment Board

5921. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen members of the Bihar Legislative Council, Patna have submitted a memorandum to the Defence Minister

and Minister of State for Defence on 27 August, 1978 regarding non-implementation of resolutions passed by the Dinapore Cantonment Board since last two years and other serious charges against the present Executive Officer, Dinapore; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A memorandum dated the 27th August, 1978 signed by eleven members of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad has been received by the Government. The main points raised in the memorandum are as under:—

(a) Early amendment to the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(b) Enquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dinapore.

(c) Non-implementation of Resolutions adopted by members of Vidhan Parishad between May and July, 1977 in so far as Dinapore Cantt. is concerned.

(d) Inconvenience caused to the public on account of non-repairing/renovation to the roads in the vicinity of Lal Kotli, Dinapore Cantt. leading to Dinapore Hospital.

(e) Insanitary conditions prevailing in Dinapore Cantonment.

(f) Non-inspection by the Cantonment Executive Officer of the flood affected areas.

(g) Demand for transfer of Cantonment Executive Officer from the Station.

The position in respect of the above issues are as under:—

(a) A draft Bill regarding the Cantonment Act, 1924 is being finalised.

(b) Inquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dinapore, has been completed and further action is under examination.

(c) Details of the Resolutions passed by the Vidhan Parishad in so far as Dinapore Cantonment is concerned have not been received. Administration of Cantonments has been placed in the Union List vide item 3 of the list I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is not binding on the Cantonment Board. The Board, however, will consider the suggestions made by them which are capable of implementation.

(d) The Government have sanctioned a special-grants-in-aid of Rs. 88,000/- for repairs and renovations of various roads of the Dinapore Cantonment. Out of this grant, a sum of Rs. 47,000/- has been allocated by the Board for the repairs of Hospital Roads to Fish market and Bibiganj Road to Hospital. The repairs to the Road behind the Hospital has been included in the programme of Repairs for the year 1979-80. This will relieve the present inconvenience caused to the public.

(e) Sanitary condition of the Dinapore Cantonment is satisfactory. However, to remove the irritant caused by deficiency of conservancy vehicles, a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000/- has now been placed at the disposal of the Cantonment Board, Dinapore.

(f) Military authorities of Headquarters, Bihar and Orissa had conducted two flood control exercises for the entire Cantonment Area during monsoon. The Cantonment Executive Officer had attended this conference and informed the public about the flood measures to be adopted.

(g) The transfer of the Cantonment Executive Officer is an administrative matter to be dealt with in the normal course.

#### Investigation Regarding Irregularities by Cantt. Board Officer

5922. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Dinapore has requested the C.B.I., Patna to enquire several cases of irregularities involving misappropriation of Government money by the Cantonment Board Officer and staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter were inquired by the C.B.I. officials of Patna; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). At the instance of the Cantonment Board, Dinapore, CBI investigated alleged irregularities in the purchase of a Night Soil Tanker and sale of a tree in a public auction. The investigation has disclosed a prima facie case against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Store-keeper and Sanitary Inspector against whom appropriate disciplinary action is being taken.

#### Proposal for Change in Election Commission

5923. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to change the formation of Central Election Commission/Chief Election Commission to include the representatives from workers, farmers, engineers, scientists, educationists, trade unions and public organisations, party and state leaders; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to change the set up of the Election Commission in the manner indicated in part (a) of the question.

**Appointment of Shri Wadhwa as Chairman-Cum-Managing Director in Central Coal Fields**

5924. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Wadhwa was the Personnel Director, N.C.D.C.;

(b) whether he was given temporary charge of the post of Director in Central Coalfields;

(c) whether he was made Chairman-cum-Managing Director after the present Government came to power;

(d) what are the terms of appointment of Managing Director; and

(e) why were these terms not observed in the present case?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) Shri B. L. Wadhwa was appointed as Director (Administration) in National Coal Development Corporation in 1970 and Director (Industrial Relations & Personnel) in Coal Mines Authority in 1973.

(b) and (c). He took over in November, 1974 as Managing Director in the Central Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. This division became Central Coalfields Ltd. a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., with effect from 1st November 1975. In July 1977, Managing Directors of all the subsidiary companies were re-designated as Chairman-cum-Managing Directors.

(d) The Managing Directors/Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd., are initially appointed for a term of 5 years or till the age of superannuation whichever is earlier. On completion of the above term, they are eligible for re-appointment for another term upto 5 years (at a time).

(e) the usual terms of appointment have been given to Shri Wadhwa.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संकलन की स्थापना करना**

5925 की सुरेन्द्र विजय : क्या वैदोलिखन, रतनाम और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मयूरा तेल कोचन कारखाने के उपलब्ध होने वाले तैला पर आधारित एक बड़े उर्वरक संकलन की उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के किस भाग में स्थापित किया जाएगा और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की कुल लागत क्या होगी और इसकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा तथा इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा?

**वैदोलिखन, रतनाम और उर्वरक मंत्री (की हेमवती कश्यप बलुमुखा) :** (क) हे (ग). कोच स्टॉक नीति के अन्तर्गत तैला को उर्वरक कोच स्टॉक के रूप में प्रयोग में लाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है जवर प्रदेश के जवर तैला अधिभोग हैं। मयूरा तेल-कोचनखाला (रिकाइन्टीक) के पालू करने के संदर्भ में उत्तरी क्षेत्र में तैला अधिभोग का सम्पूर्ण प्रयत्न जारी है। इस विषय में निम्न एक बांध की स्थापना में रूचि हुए लिया जाएगा।

**Ceiling for Release of Canalised Raw Material**

5926. **DR. LAKMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed 1976-77 release as the ceiling for release of canalised raw materials in

respect of those items where no specific capacity is specified;

(b) whether in respect of items where capacities have been specified release of canalised raw materials is proposed to be made on the basis of licenced capacity; what is the authority to ensure that this decision of Government is implemented; and

(c) in how many cases cuts in release of canalised raw materials are made beyond licensed capacity, on what basis such cuts have been made in respect of few selected items and why several cases are still not falling within the scope of the policy parameter?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) and (b) During the period April to September, 1978, DGTD units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent of the 1976-77 releases of individual items made by canalising agencies. The units were, however, free to claim raw materials as per their licenced capacities wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise.

For the period October '78 to March '79, DGTD units are being released canalised raw materials on the following basis:

(i) where the formulationwise capacities are specified in the industrial approval, 50 per cent of the entitlement as per licenced capacities;

(ii) where licenced capacities are not defined formulation-wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 76-77.

The canalising agencies have been asked by the Government to ensure that over-allocations, if any, made during the first half of 1978-79, in the context of total entitlement for the year on the basis of parameters for

October '78 to March '79, are adjusted in the allocations for the second half of the current financial year. For this purpose, the canalising agencies have asked all the DGTD units to furnish Chartered Accountant's Certificate indicating whether they would fall in the category of units having specified formulationwise capacities or those with non-specified capacities.

(c) It is presumed that the Member is referring to cases where the firms have specified formulation-wise capacities and where the allotment of canalised materials to such firms related to these capacities has given them less than what they were allotted during 1976-77. If so, this has happened in regard to Burroughs Wellcome, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Alembic and Ranbaxy Labs. It is a fact that many other companies do not have specified formulation-wise capacities and have, hence, become entitled to the allocations made in 1976-77. In regard to these companies, the allocation will be related to their specific capacities on the basis of the regularisation/consolidation of capacities to be done under the new Drug Policy, which is under way.

**Supply of Raw Materials to Small Scale Units of Synthetic Detergent**

**5927. DR. BAFU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of small scale units in the field of Synthetic Detergents have increased abundantly;

(b) whether these units have been facing shortage of raw material;

(c) whether the big business houses and Multinationals have stopped the supply of raw material to these units; and

(d) steps taken to safe-guard the interest of these small scale units?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. These units have been facing shortages of raw materials, particularly of Soda Ash and Linear Alkyl Benzene.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) L. Soda Ash:—

With a view to improve the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market; and to give relief to the units consuming Soda Ash, Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Government are permitted w.e.f. 15th January, 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open General Licence to Actual Users (Industrial) and Associations/Cooperatives thereof;

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense and 35 per cent on light Soda Ash;

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Co-operative Consumers Federation for distribution through their co-operative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs. to consumers like washermen, households etc.

(iv) Government have issued Guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977; and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers, as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring, by the State Agencies, of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State.

II. Linear Alkyl Benzene:—

The requirements of this chemical are being met through imports. The industry has been permitted to import this material directly subject to the condition that 25 per cent of such imports shall be placed at the disposal of the canalising agency which are unable to utilize the facility of direct imports. Small scale units, in particular, are expected to benefit from such a condition.

The production of Linear Alkyl Benzene has just been started in the public sector, from January 1979 and small scale units are expected to further benefit from this.

**Profits of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd.**

5928. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Kalyan, by the Central Government, this company has made tremendous progress and has been functioning most efficiently; and

(b) if so, how much profits this company has earned during the last two years and what expansions are going to take place?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After the Government appointed Directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 assumed management in July, 1977, the financial position of the company has improved perceptibly as it has made a net profit of Rs. 215 lakhs (after depreciation, provision for contingencies etc.) for the year ended 31st December, 1978, as against a net loss of Rs. 332 lakhs for the immediate preceding year, according to the

information received from the company. Steps have been taken by the company to modernise its Rayon Plant and for increasing the Yarn Conversion capacity in the Nylon Tyre cord Division. The company is also considering the feasibility of entering the fields of Pesticides and Insecticides.

**छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य**

5929. श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये कुछ केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने का विचार है?

**ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :** (क) बिजली बोर्ड ने 1978-79 के दौरान 2,650 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य रखा था। इस लक्ष्य के स्थान पर, 28-2-1979 तक 2,960 गांव विद्युतीकृत किये गये थे।

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में, देश में एक लाख अतिरिक्त गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना की गयी है। तथापि, राज्यवार ब्यौरे नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(ख) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए इस समय कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

#### **Decline in production of Power Capacitors due to scarcity of Aluminium Foil**

5930. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of power capacitors in the country has declined steeply on account of scarcity of aluminium foil;

(b) whether it is due to under-utilisation of the installed capacity of two firms manufacturing aluminium foils and if so; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of aluminium foil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Letters of Intent have been granted to the two existing producers for expansion of their capacity. Letters of Intent have also been issued for new capacity.

#### **Cut in the Supply of Newsprint to Dailies**

5931. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a cut in supply of newsprint to the dailies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Recruitment Rules in Undertakings**

5932. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees in each category in each undertaking under the Ministry of Defence at present;

(b) whether recruitment rules for all the categories of employees in each undertaking have been framed;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;



(d) the details of the posts for which recruitment rules have not been framed and since when these posts have been in existence; and

(e) The reasons for which recruitment rules have not been framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Undertakings Under the Ministry of Defence manufacturing Civilian Items**

5933. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of undertakings under the Ministry of Defence where civilian items are manufactured;

(b) the details of the items which are manufactured in each undertaking;

(c) the quantum of each item along with the amount manufactured in each undertaking during the last three years;

(d) the percentage of capacity in each undertaking utilised for defence purposes at present;

(e) whether there is any proposal to shift some percentage of defence capacity for manufacture of civilian items in each undertaking;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) what steps are being taken to make the optimum use of idle defence capacity for civilian use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Disposal of Surplus machinery of the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej Link Project**

5934. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej link project is situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of the machinery, with original value procured for the project and kept in the Central Workshop at the time of construction of the Project;

(c) in what manner this machinery is being utilised after the completion of the project;

(d) whether these machineries are being disposed of through auction;

(e) if so, the details of the machinery disposed of through auction and at what cost separately; and

(f) whether it is proposed to utilise the machinery and spare parts for Nal, dam project, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) One of the workshops of Beas Sutlej Link Project situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh. This Workshop caters to fabrication of structures and penstocks for the project.

(b) The total value of the machinery at the Slapper workshop is about Rs. 45 lakhs. The details of

the machinery are shown in the Annexure.

jects at book-value or through auction at the appropriate stage.

(c) The machinery installed is being utilised for the Dehar Power Plant Extension Project.

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) The machinery is disposed of generally by transfer to other pro-

(f) Such machinery as is available and useful will be utilised after observing the required formalities, when Kol Dam is taken up for execution.

Statement

*Details of Machinery at Slapper Workshop.*

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity No.
1	Radial Drilling Machine . . . . .	4
2	Benchtype Drilling machine . . . . .	1
3	Welding sets . . . . .	53
4	Sheering machine . . . . .	1
5	Hydraulic press . . . . .	3
6	Punch sheering and Bar cutting machine . . . . .	2
7	Lathes . . . . .	4
8	Hydraulic hack-saw . . . . .	1
9	Circular saw . . . . .	1
10	Bending roll . . . . .	2
11	Welding transformers . . . . .	8
12	Pedestal grinders . . . . .	2
13	Heavy Duty shaping machine . . . . .	1
14	Sliding, surfacing and screw cutting machine . . . . .	2
15	Milling machine . . . . .	1
16	Acetylene generator . . . . .	1
17	Hoists . . . . .	1
18	E.Q.T. Cranes . . . . .	1
19	Electric motor 15 H.P. . . . .	1
20	Hand operated bending brake press . . . . .	1
21	Welding rectifier . . . . .	4
22	Flux recovery unit . . . . .	1

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	No.
23	Paralleling attachment for connecting two generators . . . . .	1	
24	Horizontal centrifugal pumping sets . . . . .	7	
25	Capacitors . . . . .	4	
26	Hydro Pneumatic Intensified . . . . .	2	
27	Portable Shack . . . . .	1	
28	G.P. Slodged pump . . . . .	1	
29	Heavy duty powered welding boom . . . . .	1	
30	X-ray Film Processing Tank . . . . .	1	
31	Industrial Cobalt Radiography Camera . . . . .	1	
32	Ultra Sonic Flaw Detector . . . . .	1	
33	20 C.S. Radiography Camera . . . . .	2	
34	Belta Spot X-ray Unit . . . . .	1	
35	Acetylene Compressing plant . . . . .	1	
36	Water Cooling Tower . . . . .	1	
37	Oxygen Generating set . . . . .	1	
38	Hydraulic Testing equipment for Oxygen Cylinders . . . . .	1	
39	Blower 15000 cm. capacity . . . . .	1	
40	Cement Silos . . . . .	1	
41	Portable Sand Silo . . . . .	1	
42	Pulley with shaft & Key . . . . .	1	
43	Vertical Air receiver . . . . .	1	
44	Sand Blasting Machine . . . . .	2	
45	Blast Cleaners . . . . .	2	
46	B.O.L. Starter 7.5 H.P. . . . .	1	
47	Winches . . . . .	3	
48	Single Drum Air Tugger . . . . .	2	
49	Electric Tugger . . . . .	1	
50	Returns Idlers . . . . .	2	
51	T.M.B. Trucks . . . . .	2	
52	Bed-Ford pickup . . . . .	1	

**Telecasting of Himachal Programmes**

5932. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Programme is not telecast at Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to televise Himachal Programme on Delhi Doordarshan?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh is not within the primary coverage area of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra. Therefore, no programme specially addressed to Himachal Pradesh is telecast from that Kendra. It is, however, proposed to include some items such as folk music and dances of Himachal Pradesh occasionally in the programmes of the Delhi Kendra. A camera team is also being deputed to Himachal Pradesh for preparing a programme on developmental activities.

**Establishment of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balghat**

5936. **DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:**

**SHRI KACHARU LAL HEMRAJ JAIN:**

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

(a) whether letter of Intent has been issued by Government to Manganese Ore (India) Limited for setting up of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balghat;

(b) the progress made to set up this industry by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited; and

(c) when the project will go into production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company has appointed M/s. Dastur & Company (P) Ltd., Bombay as its consultants for preparing a feasibility/project report. The report is expected shortly.

(c) This will depend upon the receipt of the feasibility/project report, and its subsequent examination.

**Mismanagement of WIMCO**

5937. **SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Internal Auditor of the Company has written to the Government with details about fuschelling of funds and gross mismanagement of WIMCO by the present Managing Director; if so, what action Government contemplate to take against the Managing Director and other Members of the Board; and

(b) is it a fact that WIMCO has paid Ra. 1,00,000/- to the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee by Cheque No. H/74-324732 of Grindlays Bank on 19th February, 1977 in contravention of S-249 of the Companies Act?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) On receipt of the complaint from the Internal Auditor, an inspection of the books of accounts of the company has been ordered to verify the allegations made by the Internal Auditor and the inspection report has not yet been received. On receipt of the report and examination thereof, necessary action as warranted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 will be taken.

(b) The Company according to available information initially made a payment of Ra. 1 lakh to Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. However, it has subsequently debited the said

payment to M/s. Cimcoff Distributors. It is expected that the Inspection report will throw more light on this point.

**Transfer of Power to States to Frame Rules on Minerals**

5938. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN:  
PANDEYA:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH  
PARASTE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that power to frame rules on Minerals is vested with Central Government;

(b) if so, why these powers are not given to States; and

(c) is there any proposal to transfer these powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under Entry 54 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the power to frame rules for the regulation of mines and minerals development vests in the Union. To the extent the Union does not consider it expedient to exercise these powers, under Entry 23 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule, the State Governments may do so. Since mining is a strategic and heavy investment industry, it is necessary, in public interest, for the Union Government to enforce uniform and scientifically sound controls over an extended time perspective. However, the State Governments are at present exercising powers to make rules to regulate the grant of

prospecting licences/mining leases in respect of minor minerals. This division of powers between the Union and the States, which has existed for long, has been found to work satisfactorily.

**Reports of Law Commission**

5939. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Reports have been received by Government from the Law Commission of India in the last two years;

(b) what are its main recommendations;

(c) how many recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(d) give the details of the implementation on those recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and

(e) how much money has been spent by Government in the last 2 years over the Law Commission of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 11 Reports were submitted by the Law Commission during the last 2 years and uptill now.

(b) to (d). Information furnished in the statement enclosed.

(e) An approximate amount of Rs. 15,00,000 has been spent by the Government in the last two years.

## Statements

S. No.	No. of the Report	Subject of the Report	Main Recommendations (Part b) of the question	Recommendations Accepted by the Government and details of implementation Para (c) and (d) of the question.
1	67	Indian Stamp Act	Recommendations, include definition of certain words like "Bill of Exchange", "Promoter", "Policy of Insurance etc." Simplification & rationalisation of the law with a view to improve its working.	The Report containing about 1000 typed pages has been sent for printing. Meanwhile a copy has been sent to Finance Ministry for their examination and further processing the same for implementation by the Government.
2	68	Powers of Attorney Act	Recommended to replace the existing Act in tune with the modern legislative phraseology.	English & Hindi versions of the Report laid before Parliament. Views/Comments of State Governments/Union territories, Bar Council Bar Council of India has being obtained. Meanwhile, the Report is being further processed for implementation by the Government.
3	69	Indian Evidence Act	Recommended amendments to the Indian Evidence Act to include the new juristic principles and to suit the changing needs of socio-economic considerations. It has also recommended for removal of obscurities & the eliminations of contradictions.	The Report containing 2248 typed pages is being processed by Government for implementation. Printed copies of the Report are expected shortly.
4	70	Transfer of Property	The Law Commission studied the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and made recommendations to remove uncertainties and obscurities & to re-shape the law so as to enable it to define and regulate in a better manner.	The Report contains about 1,900 typed pages is under print and the same is being processed by Government for implementation.

- 3 On Hindu Marriage Act irretrievable breakdown.
- The Law Commission recommended certain amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act for the abolition of a marriage on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.
- 4
- 5 On Hindu Marriage Act irretrievable breakdown.
- The Law Commission recommended certain amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act for the abolition of a marriage on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.
- 6 Article 20 of the Constitution—Restriction on practice on being a permanent judge.
- The Law Commission did not favour the proposal to amend Article 20 to place restrictions on practice on being a permanent judge.
- 7 Certain liabilities of husband to pay maintenance etc. granted to the wife by court under certain enactments.
- The Law Commission recommended amendments to IPC & Cr. P.C. to make the husband criminally liable for such failure.
- 8 Proposal to amend the Evidence Act to render admissible certain statements made by witnesses before commissions of inquiry and other statutory authorities.
- The Law Commission recommended amendment of Evidence Act to make certain statements of the deceased witness relevant and admissible at the subsequent civil & criminal proceedings under certain conditions.
- 9 Disciplinary Jurisdiction under Advocates Act, 1961.
- The Law Commission was favoured for amendment of the Advocates Act & opined that a change on this count is uncalled for.
- The Report has been laid on the Table of Parliament (English & Hindi). Comments received from certain State Governments/Union Territories received. The recommendations/Union Territories have been considered and responses to States/Union Territories have been issued on 31-3-1979. Meanwhile the Report is being further processed by Government.
- Report placed on the Table of Parliament (English & Hindi). The Government accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission.
- Placed before Parliament (Hindi & English). Report has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation which is the administrative Ministry & action is in progress.
- Placed before Parliament (English & Hindi). Report is being processed for implementation by the Government.
- English version laid on the Table of Parliament. Report sent for implementation into Hindi and in the meanwhile the Report is being processed for the pending copies of printed copies.

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## 76 Arbitration Act

Law Commission recommended amendments to the Arbitration Act, with a view to improve certain provisions of the Act that cause delay or hardship to the parties or unnecessarily introduce delays which hinder the smooth course of the proceedings.

English version laid on the Table of Parliament. Report sent for translation into Hindi & in the meanwhile the Report is being processed further, pending receipt of the printed copies.

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## 77 Delay &amp; Arrests in trial courts.

The Law Commission made recommendations not only for the reduction of arrears but also to speed up the disposal of civil & criminal cases. The recommendations are varied right from the procedure upto the remodelling of the entire judicial system itself.

The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation. Printed copies are expected soon.

## 78 The Congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails.

While impressing that the Law Commission's recommendations in 77th Report should be implemented in order to deal effectively with the problems of undertrial prisoners, they recommended regarding the disposal of cases, exemption of the categories bailable offence, released on bond without sureties etc.

The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation, printed copies are expected soon.

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**Demands of Judicial Officers**

3640. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA:SHRI PADMACHARAN  
SAMANTA SINHERA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands of Judicial Officers for increased pay and better conditions of service throughout the country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Oil Exports by Iran**

5941. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has resumed oil exports in the 2nd week of March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether India has also been assured that the supply of oil by Iran would be resumed;

(c) if so, whether any fresh agreement in this regard has been signed;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) what is the quantity that is being supplied to India by Iran after the new regime has taken over there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Crude Oil exports are reported to have been resumed by Iran.

(b) Iran has given an assurance that our requirements would receive appropriate treatment.

(c) Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

**Company Law Advisory Committee**

5942. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have set up a Company Law Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, what are the matters referred to it;

(c) whether this Advisory Committee will also go into the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and the recommendations of the high powered Committee on the Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts; and

(d) if so, when the Advisory Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government and the Company Law Board may from time to time refer such matters arising out of the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and the various rules framed thereunder on which they may seek the advice of the Advisory Committee.

In the first two meetings of the present Advisory Committee, the affairs of a company where Government Directors have been appointed and certain recommendations of the High Powered

Expert Committee on the Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, were discussed. The importance of the independence of Auditors is one of the other items that has also been referred to this Committee at present.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Government may place before the Advisory Committee such recommendations of the Sachar Committee which it may consider to be of general importance and the advice given by the Committee thereon may be taken into account while taking a decision by the Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise since the Committee's functions are to advise the Government from time to time.

#### Plans for Exploration by O.N.G.C.

5943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that O.N.G.C. plans to spend Rs. 340 crores during 1979-80 for exploration.

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) how much will be spent on on-shore and off-shore exploration and areas to be undertaken for exploration;

(d) whether the entire plan expenditure will be met by Oil India from its internal resources; and

(e) whether any foreign assistance will be sought?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 340 crores has been

envisaged for the entire operations of the ONGC during 1979-80.

(b) The details of the above Plan outlay for 1979-80 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Onshore programmes (Surveys exploratory and development drilling, capital equipment, purchases capital works etc.) . . . . .	130.00
2. Offshore Programme . . . . .	204.75
3. Research Institutes (works in progress) . . . . .	3.60
4. Research and Development . . . . .	1.65
Total Plan outlay . . . . .	<u>340.00</u>

(c) Rs. 130 crores would be the approximate plan outlay in onshore, which will include about Rs. 52.52 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. The onshore exploratory areas are in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu etc. The Plan outlay for offshore is approximately Rs. 204.75 crores which will include about Rs. 41.35 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. In the offshore, exploration will be carried out in the continental shelves of east and west coasts of India in addition to areas off the coast of Andaman Islands.

(d) It is presumed the reference is to the ONGC. Out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 340 crores envisaged for 1979-80, Rs. 233 crores is likely to be met by ONGC from its internal resources and the balance will be met by external budgetary support by the Government.

(e) The necessary foreign exchange will be arranged by the Government of India.

"Oil shortage to ease by month end"

5944. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in Economic Times and Financial Express dated 4th March, 1979 under the heading "Oil Shortage to ease by month end";

(b) if so, how much crude has been assured by Libya;

(c) what is the supply that will be made available by Iraq and Abu Dhabi;

(d) whether any delegation from India went to foreign country on 6th March, 1979, if so, the names of countries they visited;

(e) whether the Union Minister also visited some other countries on March 21, 1979; and

(f) if so, the countries he visited and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations in regard to crude oil supplies from Libya are presently under way.

(c) The following import arrangements have been firming up for supply of crude from Iraq and UAE:—

Iraq	5.5 million tonnes
U.A.E.	1.5 million tonnes

In addition Iraq has promised to make best endeavours to supply an additional one million tonnes of crude oil during the year depending upon availability. In fact, a quantity of 2,50,000 tonnes would be supplied during the period January—March, 1979.

against this stipulation relating to additional supplies.

(d) Petroleum Delegation visited Libya and U.K. for negotiations in regard to supplies of crude oil and petroleum products.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Congestion in certain ranks of Defence Forces

5945. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively examining the question of congestion in certain ranks arising out of the increased in-takes into the defence forces following the 1962 conflict;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be arrived at;

(c) what are the details of the proposed steps to remove the congestion; and

(d) what are the categories of officers involved?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the information supplied in answer to the following questions:—

Question No. 78—answered on 26-3-79

Question No. 1066—answered on 27-2-79

Question No. 2026—answered on 6-3-79

Question No. 4627—answered on 27-3-79

Starred Question No. 668—answered on 27-3-79

The subject matter was also referred to by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in his reply to the Budget Grants for Defence Ministry, on 28-3-1979.

**Commissioning of Mathura Refinery**

5946. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN  
PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mathura Refinery Project is not progressing as scheduled;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to commission it on time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mathura Refinery Project which was originally scheduled for mechanical completion by end 1979 and commissioning by April 1980 is now expected to be commissioned only by the second half of 1980.

(b) The reasons for the slippage are:

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipment and materials.

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian equipment and materials.

(3) The need for considerable amount of re-engineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipment and materials.

(4) Delay in supply of equipment by indigenous vendors.

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods that have taken place during the year 1978.

(6) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site for the last six months.

(c) All efforts are being made to complete the project as expeditiously as possible. IOC and their prime consultants EIL are monitoring the project status continuously and expediting action on engineering, procurement and construction. In addition, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, constituted for the purpose of monitoring the project, meets at regular intervals and reviews the progress of the project and takes measures to solve problems that are hampering the implementation of the project.

**Recommendations of Law Commission  
on Benami Deals**

5947. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Law Commission went into the affairs of "Benami-Deals" and submitted its report in August, 1973;

(b) what are the provisional findings and recommendations of the Commission;

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking decisions on them; and

(d) at what stage do the recommendations rest now?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Law Commission has, in its Fifty-seventh report, recommended the enactment of a separate law to provide that no civil suit should be maintainable on the ground of *benami* and the defence of *benami* should be banned, subject to certain exceptions.

(c) and (d). The various suggestions and alternatives made by the Law Commission to make the proposed legislation more effective had to be examined and, as such, it had taken some time in coming to certain decisions on the recommendations. A Bill to give effect to the recommendations is likely to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

**Violations of Industries Development and Regulation Act by foreign Drug Companies**

5949. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many violations of Industries Development and Regulation, FERA, Import Trade Control Act and Essential Commodities Act have been committed by companies like Pfizer, Sandoz and Glaxo, the details of violations under each Act during the last two years;

(b) what concrete steps Government have taken to put a stop to these violations except issuing reprimand; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No instance of violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Essential Commodities Act by M/s. Sandoz and M/s. Glaxo has come to the notice of the Government.

However M/s. Pfizer have been found to be producing and marketing Pro-tinex (i) without a specific licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and; (ii) without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

As regards the violations of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the above said three (3) companies, no such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry. However the position is being verified further from the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The position in this regard has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(c) Does not arise.

**Marketing of a number of formulations by M/s. Pfizer**

5950. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how and when Government would like to implement the Industries Development and Regulation Act, Essential Commodities Act, FERA and Import Trade Control Act, on M/s. Pfizer regarding their marketing a number of formulations under Permission Letters, COB Licences, Notification No. 3/3/65 dated 27th May, 1969, registration certificates etc.; and

(b) will Government restrict this firm to its original licensed capacity and ask for refunding the assets created on unauthorised production, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Essential Commodities Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act as applicable to other sectors of industry are applicable to all the concerned units in the drug industry (including Pfizer) also.

(b) The policy in regard to excess production by drug companies is laid down in Paras 27 to 36 of the New Drug Policy. Action in respect of this firm will also be taken in accordance therewith.

**Pending Industrial Licence Applications of M/s. Pfizer**

5951. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licence applications of M/s. Pfizer are pending with Government for final approval;

(b) the names of the items and the production indicated and the details of the outgoing foreign exchange etc.;

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received against M/s. Pfizer for their violating the Import Trade Control Act, Industries Development and Regulation Act, FERA and Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take against this firm, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Two (2) Industrial Licence applications received from M/s. Pfizer are pending with the Government.

(b) The requisite details are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). The requisite information has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3949 being answered today (3-4-1979).

Statement

Sl. No.	Date of application	Item of manufacture	Proposed outgoing of annual foreign exchange capacity on account of		Plant & Raw machinery materials	
			4	5	6	6
			BHU's (Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	28-4-1976	1. Oleandomycin . . . . .	6,000			
		2. Polymyxin . . . . .	1,000		10.00	10.70
		3. Bacitracin & Zinc Bacitracin (for Pharmaceutical use) . . . . .	70			
		4. Zinc Bacitracin (for veterinary use) . . . . .	1,500			
2.	17-1-1978	1. Tinidazole . . . . .	2,500			2,500 kgs. Nil at 15

### Supply of Steel to Private Trade

5952. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of supply of steel demanded by the private trade under the different types of steel and the quantum of quota allocations fixed by Government under the categories of pig iron, rerollable materials, bars, rods and structurals, CR sheets and GC Grade; and

(b) the steps taken by Government that the private trade does not misuse these allocations for personal benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The private trade has remanded that different types of prime steel be supplied at percentages ranging from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from out of the receipts in the stockyards. The quantum proposed to be supplied to trade by SAIL for various categories is given below:—

Pig Iron . . . . .	8%
Re-rollables . . . . .	Nil
Bars & Rods . . . . .	10%
Structurals . . . . .	5%
CR sheets/coils . . . . .	10%
GC sheets . . . . .	15%

(b) As trade is free to sell the materials given to them, the question of taking steps so that the trade does not misuse the allocations for personal benefit, does not arise.

### Shifting of Headquarters of Public Undertakings from Metropolitan Cities

5953. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether four States have urged Union Government for shifting without further delay the head offices of

the concerned public and private undertakings under the Ministry from the metropolitan cities to their respective States;

(b) if so, whether they have also demanded the conversion of the present Central Law relating to the development of mines and minerals resources into a State Act;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have demanded the same;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa.

(d) and (e). For the following reasons it has not been possible to accept these suggestions:—

(i) Under Section 17 of the Indian Companies Act it is the legal right of the shareholders of the Company to decide the location of the Registered Office, or any subsequent change thereto.

(ii) Any amendment to the Companies Act, providing for regulation of the location of registered offices of Companies, cannot be reasonably related to "regulation or development of minerals." Therefore, it would not be justified to amend the Companies Act for the purpose suggested by the State Governments.

(iii) Several Companies are carrying out mining operations for a variety of minerals in several States. In such circumstances, there would be practical problems of adopting a uniform principle for locating the registered offices.

(iv) It is not likely that any significant benefit will accrue to any State by the shifting of the registered offices, as there is a well settled



procedure for sharing between States the revenue collected from income tax.

(v) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 has been enacted under Entry 54 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, this cannot be converted into a State Act.

**Exchange of Pelletised Iron Ore for Sponge Iron with Indonesia or UAE**

5954. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal is under consideration to conclude a link deal involving export of pelletised iron ore in exchange for sponge iron with Indonesia or the United Arab Emirates;

(b) if so, the main reason for the same; and

(c) whether the countries have agreed to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the gap between the availability of metal scrap and the requirement of mini steel plants, it has been considered useful to link, wherever possible, proposals for export of iron ore pellets from India with import of certain quantities of sponge iron to India.

(c) According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Minister of Steel and Mines and the Indonesian Minister for Industry on 7-8-1979, an agreement in principle has

been reached in this regard but further details, both technical and commercial have yet to be settled. The UAE proposal is still in a preliminary stage.

**टेलीविजन स्टूडियो का मुद्राण कार्यक्रम**

5955. श्री बलराम शर्मा : क्या मुद्राण और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे विभिन्न कारण कौन-कौन से हैं जिनका टेलीविजन स्टूडियो के मुद्राण कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक रूप से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने टेलीविजन स्टूडियो कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या महा पर सभी अपेक्षित सुविधाओं उपलब्ध हैं; यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन सुविधाओं में सुविधाओं का अभाव है और क्या अभाव है; और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

मुद्राण और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बाबू कृष्ण शास्त्राजी) : (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संवाहन के लिए पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों, भवनों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए नियोजित कार्यक्रमों की मात्रा और स्वल्प के अनुक्रम हो।

(ख) इस समय सात दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में स्टूडियो की व्यवस्था है तथा इनके अतिरिक्त तीन बेस प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र हैं। स्टूडियो सुविधाओं सहित, केन्द्रों के स्थान निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. दिल्ली
2. बम्बई
3. कोयंबूर
4. कलकत्ता
5. मद्रास
6. लखनऊ
7. अमृतसर

तीन बेस प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र कटक, दिल्ली तथा हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं।

(ग) और (घ). स्टूडियो के पात्र कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अनुगत आवश्यक सुविधाएँ हैं। संवाहकों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार समय समय पर संवाहन सुविधाओं में सुधार/उन्नती करने का प्रयास किया जाता है।

विद्युत् में राजन काई पर पैस कनेक्शन लिए आना

5956. श्री राजा राज शास्त्र : क्या वैद्युत् विद्युत् तथा एकाधिक और उर्बरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन देने के लिये नवम्बर, दिसम्बर 1978 में राजन काई पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने व्यक्तिवों के नाम दर्ज किये गये और उन्हें कब तक गैस मिचने को सहायता है ।

वैद्युत् विद्युत्, रसायन और उर्बरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र शर्मा बहुगुणा) : (क) जो हा, दिल्ली में कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन देने के लिये राजन काई प्रथम धावाय का प्रमाण देने पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ।

(ख) पंजीकृत किये गये व्यक्तिवों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

(i) भारत वैद्युत् विद्युत् कारपोरेशन

नवम्बर,	1978	2952
दिसम्बर	1978	8128

(ii) इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन

दिसम्बर, '78 और फरवरी 1979 के बीच 1.21 लाख (लगभग) ।

तरल वैद्युत् विद्युत् गैस ( कुकिंग गैस ) के उत्पादन के लिये कई सुविधाओं के धारण होने से वर्ष 1980-81 के बाद से तरल वैद्युत् विद्युत् गैस की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने से कीचरों के पास पड़ी गैस कनेक्शन के लिये पंजीकृत व्यक्तिवों की प्रतीका सूची को शीघ्र निपटाने की धासा की जाती है ।

**Study by MRTP Commission on Large Industrial Houses**

5957. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MRTP commission has started a study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

The MRTP Commission has not commenced any study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country. However, such of the proposals under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act, relating to expansion of undertakings, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation and takeover, as are referred by the Central Government for enquiry to the Commission, are being enquired into and reported upon by them.

(b) Does not arise.

फिकेट मैनों का बांधों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय

5958. श्री सुरेश ना सुमन : क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिकेट मैने कट मैनों के मैनों का बांधों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय देखा जाता है जब कर्मचारी कार्यालयों में काम पर होते हैं और ठाल तथा अध्यापक स्कूल कालेजों में होते हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी के दौरान वे कार्यालय के काम पर और अपने अध्ययन की धोर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते और रेडियो को ध्यान पूर्वक सुनते हैं जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप कार्यालय के काम और अध्ययन का नुकसान होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार "कमैटरी" के समय में परिवर्तन करने या उसकी अवधि कम करने का है जिससे काम करने के समय कोई बाधा न पड़े ।

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राजन सुमन आरणाजी) : (क) से (ग) बांधों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय वास्तव में कौन से का रहे मैनों के समय से संबंधित होता है । यह सच है कि फिकेट मैनों का समय सामान्यतया नहीं होता है ; जो कार्यालय/स्कूल/कालेज का समय होता है । तथापि, अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मैनों में पर्याप्त सच के कारण आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को बांधों देखा हाल के अध्ययन में उनकी पर्याप्त कठोरता देना पड़ता है अतः इन कर्मचारी के समय में परिवर्तन करना वास्तविक काम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Appointment of a Committee to go into the working of the Power Supply Industry

5859. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Union Government to go into the working of the power supply industry in the country;

(b) if so, when was this Committee set up;

(c) and who were its members;

(d) whether any time limit for submitting the report has been put on the Committee; and

(e) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(b) On 27th November, 1978.

(c) The following are the members of the Committee.

1. Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Member, Planning Commission.

2. Shri N. B. Prasad, Secretary, Department of Power.

3. Shri S. N. Roy, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority.

4. Shri J. C. Shah, Chairman, Gujarat State Electricity Board.

5. Dr. N. Tata Rao, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

6. Shri J. M. Patnaik, Chairman, Orissa State Electricity Board.

7. Shri R. N. Bhargava, Chairman, U.P. State Electricity Board.

8. Prof. V. N. Kothari, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, University of Baroda.

9. Shri K. M. Chinnappa, Managing Director, Tata Electricity Company.

10. Dr. K. V. Raghavan, Chairman and Managing Director, Engineers (India) Ltd.

11. Shri Muthuswamy Gounder, President, Tamil Nadu State Agriculturists' Association.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee will submit its report in a period of 12 months.

Employees in M.E.S. Port Blair not confirmed

5960. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Task force personnel in the M.E.S. Establishment at Port Blair have served more than 11½ years and still not regularised and denied all benefits and facing retrenchment; if so, what is the total number of such employees category-wise and the reasons for not absorbing them in the regular defence establishment; and

(b) considering the experience and service rendered for such a long period and being over aged and being not eligible for new appointments as per new recruitment rules which change frequently according to availability of hands, whether the Government shall have a special consideration for such categories of employees for regularisation in Defence Establishment; if not, why not, state details?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A Task Force comprising tradesmen and unskilled personnel was formed for execution of Defence works in Port Blair.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1957. The tradesmen are employed on contract of two years at a time, extendable mutually, on specified terms and conditions of service. The Mazdoors are engaged on contract of six months, extendable mutually, on specified terms and conditions of service. It is a fact that some of them have rendered 11 years' service. A statement showing list of such employees category-wise is attached.

The question of absorption of the Task Force personnel in regular posts at Port Blair is under consideration of the Government. Efforts will be made to adjust such of the Task Force personnel who cannot be absorbed at Port Blair, in other Defence establishments under the 'Adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies Scheme', subject to their fulfilling the normal conditions for adjustment and availability of Vacancies.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category	No.
1	Beach Fitter	3
2	Blacksmith Gdc. I	1
3	Blacksmith Gdc. II	2
4	Charge of Fitter	1
5	Charge Mechanic	12
6	Charge Electrician	5
7	Cabinet Maker	10
8	Carpenter	45
9	Comptroller Gdc. I	1
10	Custody Slinger	2
11	Cannawaver	2
12	Chevchider	54
13	Driver BMS	2
14	Driver EB	27
15	Engine Fitter	4

Sl. No.	Category	No.
16	Electrician	7
17	Electrician (M.V.)	1
18	Engine Driver Gdc. III	1
19	Fitter (RMFT)	2
20	Head Mukadam	1
21	Hammerman	2
22	Khalasi	7
23	Lineman	3
24	Lascar OD	31
25	Master Tradesmen	3
26	Machinist Wood Worker	1
27	Mason	37
28	MT Driver	40
29	MPA	17
30	Mukadam of Labour	30
31	Nursing Assistant	2
32	Oilman/Lubricator	14
33	Plumber	2
34	Pipe Fitter	9
35	Painter	6
36	Refg. Mechanic	17
37	SBA	4
38	Subversner	1
39	Succany	1
40	Storeman	11
41	Sweeper	13
42	Turner	2
43	Tinsmith/Coppersmith	1
44	Tradesmen Mate	45
45	Upholsterer	1
46	Vehicle Mechanic	9
47	Valveman	13
48	Welder	3
49	Wireman	3
50	Mazdoors	1141
Total		1687

**Frequent Power Failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

5961. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the continuous power failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands causing tremendous hardship to the people and if so, the reasons in details and the remedial measures taken thereof;

(b) whether Electricity is provided to Government Quarters and Clubs whereas College and School Hostels were kept in load shedding zones; and

(c) whether Government are aware of about any students demonstration for failure to provide power when examinations are due and if so, what are the details and action taken?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Power shortages during the peak hours have occurred at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands on account of forced outage of two diesel generation sets. Efforts are being made to commission the two diesel generating sets on a priority basis. To augment the generating capacity, two new diesel generating sets of 880 KW each capacity are being imported from German Democratic Republic and are expected to be commissioned within a year. Action has also been initiated to procure a third diesel generating set of 880 KW capacity, for which an indent has been placed on the Directorate General of Supply & Disposal.

(b) No, Sir. Load shedding has been done on a rotational basis. However essential consumers such as hospitals and telephone exchanges had been exempted from load shedding. With effect from 1st March, 1979, hostels are also being supplied uninterrupted electricity.

(c) The Union Territory Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have informed that the students of Government College, Port Blair had resorted to demonstration to protest against the irregular supply of electricity. Steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to the hostels with effect from 1st March, 1979.

**Mineral Ore Deposits in Chhota Nagpur, Bihar**

5962. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stock of mineral ore deposits have been found in Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur area in particular by G.S.I.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken decision to start factories in the area in the near future for the development of Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur in particular and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Most of the important mineral deposits located in Bihar fall in Chhota Nagpur area. Mineral deposits located in Chhota Nagpur area include coal, iron ore, chromite, limestone, dolomite, vanadium bearing magnetite, copper ore, bauxite, fireclay, chinaclay, barytes, asbestos, mica, apatite, graphite, andalusite, vermiculite and bentonite.

The reserves of important minerals in Bihar are: coal—48,682 million tonnes; iron ore—3,067 million tonnes; chromite—9,271 million tonnes; limestone—351 million tonnes; dolomite—10 million tonnes; copper ore—155 million tonnes (1.4 per cent copper). bauxite—42 million tonnes; etc.

(c) There are already a number of industries in Bihar based on the mineral resources of the State such as steel plants; cement plants; fertilizer plants; copper smelter; refractory units; sulphuric acid plants; ceramic, glass, mica industries, etc.

#### Shortage of Soda Ash and Sodium Nitrate

5963. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small scale industries are facing acute shortage of Soda Ash, Sodium Nitrate etc.;

(b) whether Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Calcutta have drawn the attention of Government to the problem; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, Government is aware of the shortage of Soda Ash in the indigenous market, but no specific complaints of shortage of Sodium Nitrate have been received by this Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Calcutta have drawn our attention regarding the shortage of Soda Ash vide their letter dated 27th August, 1978.

(c) There is no statutory control over the distribution and pricing of Soda Ash. However, with a view to increase the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market, and to give relief to Soda Ash consumers, Government have taken following action:—

(i) Government have permitted with effect from 18th January, 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open

General Licence to Actual Users (Industrial and Associations/Co-operatives) thereof;

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense 35 per cent on Light Soda Ash;

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Cooperative Consumers Federation for distribution through their Co-operative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs to consumers like washermen, household etc.

(iv) Government have issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977; and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring, by the State agencies, of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State.

#### Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India under Corporation

5964. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of F.C.I. which are under the corporation;

(b) whether Headquarters of F.C.I. and some of its units like Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation were to be shifted to Patna; and

(c) if so, whether they have shifted, if so, details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
The Fertilizer Corporation of India

and the National Fertilizers Limited  
have been re-organised into the fol-  
lowing five companies with effect  
from 1-4-1978:—

Name of Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Coprn. of India, Limited	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Ltd.	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the South of Bombay.
5. Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd.	P&D Division of the FCI.

(b) and (c). The question of shifting the Head-quarters of Fertilizer Companies which are at present located in Delhi is under examination.

**Jet crash in Contai Sub-division of West Bengal**

5965. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a jet aircraft flying from Kalaikunda sector crashed in the Contai Sub-division area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts about the crash and the losses of lives, and properties resulted thereof; and

(c) steps taken for giving proper compensation to the affected persons?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There was a flying accident in the general area in Eastern Air Command in which unfortunately, the pilot of the aircraft was killed. A Court of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate into the matter:

and its report is awaited. Necessary action for the payment of compensation to the next-of-kin of the pilot has been initiated.

**P.I.B. Coverage of Central Minister's visits to Calcutta and Madras**

5966. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the coverage of the Central Ministers' visits to the States by the Calcutta and Madras P.I.B. during the last three years, date-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies and weeklies informed about the Central Ministers' visits on each occasion by P.I.B.'s;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the visits of the Central Ministers are ignored by the officials of P.I.B. Calcutta and Madras;

(d) if so, the detailed reason thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these P.I.B.'s to arrange meeting of the visiting Central Ministers with the local language press up-to-date?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a), (b) and (c). The PIB invites the Press not only when Ministers give a Press Conference but also when official functions of the Central Government take place. On all such occasions, all the local dailies as well as weeklies including language ones, as are concerned with the subject are invited.

The meetings desired by Ministers with special representatives of language dailies and weeklies are also arranged.

During the last three years, the PIB had made arrangements to cover the visits to Calcutta and Madras by different Central Ministers as well as the Prime Minister as indicated in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of visits by Central Ministers including the Prime Minister to Calcutta and Madras during 1976, 1977 and 1978*

<i>Calcutta</i>			
Year	No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits	No. of visits including Press Conferences covered	
1	2	3	
<b>1976</b>			
January	4	4	
February	4	5	
March	3	3	
April		1	
May			

1	2	3
June	3	3
July	6	8
August	2	3
September		7
October	2	2
November	5	8
December	3	6
<b>1977</b>		
January	3	3
February	1	1
March	1	1
April	2	3
May	2	3
June		
July	1	1
August	3	7
September	3	3
October	1	1
November	4	4
December	3	3
<b>1978</b>		
January	2	3
February	4	4
March	1	5
April	4	7
May	3	5
June	4	4
July	1	3
August	3	4
September	2	8



Year	No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits.	No. of visits including Press Conferences covered
1	2	3
October	..	4
November	..	1
December	..	3
<b>MADRAS</b>		
<b>1976</b>		
January	4	4
February	3	4
March	3	3
April	4	6
May	4	4
June	5	6
July	4	6
August	5	7
September	4	4
October	3	4
November	5	7
December	3	7
<b>1977</b>		
January	6	6
February	1	1
March	..	..
April	3	3
May	2	3
June	1	1
July	1	1
August	..	..

	1	2	3
September	4	4	
October	1	1	
November	1	4	
December	4	5	
<b>1978</b>			
January	6	6	
February	5	6	
March	1	1	
April	2	2	
May	1	3	
June	1	1	
July	2	2	
August	..	..	
September	3	5	
October	1	1	
November	2	2	
December	..	..	

#### Re-organisation of Central Electricity Authority

5967. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the proposed Re-organisation of central Electricity Authority for which provision has been made in the Estimates for 1979-80;

(b) what would be the advantage from the proposed conversion of the Four Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes into a Registered Society; and

(c) the details with regard to the selected areas for exploiting Geo-Thermal energy for power generation during the year 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Authority which is a statutory organisation constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been strengthened to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in the sphere of planning, hydro and thermal power development, monitoring the operation of power plants and construction of power projects and techno-economic appraisal of power projects. In the Budget Estimates 1979-80 provision has been made for the reorganisation of the four thermal power institutes, set up by the Central Electricity Authority, into an autonomous society. The Thermal Power Station Personnel Institutes have been re-organised into an autonomous society since their present form of management as a government department inhibits flexibility of operation. The society will function as an apex national body for fulfilling the training requirements of the power sector in the country by co-ordinating the training programme of the various utilities and supplementing the same with its own training activities. The society will function through a Governing Council which will have broad-based representation, including persons from allied fields and disciplines and representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Finance and Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Geo-thermal investigations are planned to be continued during 1979-80 in two areas viz. (i) Puga Valley in Ladakh District (J&K) and (ii) Parvati Valley in Kulu District in Himachal Pradesh.

#### Slow progress of HAL Projects

5968. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the projects of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited whose slow progress has caused a decrease in the

Revised Estimates to the tune of Rs. 5.91 crores for the year 1978-79 and the reasons for slow progress; and

(b) the details in respect of the new projects which will be taken up during the next year, i.e. 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to delay in receipt and installation of machines, involvement of design changes and judicious utilisation of available resources. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of the projects.

(b) Work on the Jaguar Project will commence during 1979-80.

#### Purchase of Crude Oil

5969. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the **Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of crude oil had to be purchased at a higher price than the official OPEC price and the financial implications thereof, during the current calendar year;

(b) whether the Soviet offer for the additional supply of crude oil would be sufficient to bridge the gap between demand and supply for the present calendar year; if not, the additional arrangements made to meet the requirements; and

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a swap deal with any company for the low sulphur Libyan crude, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) During the period January-March, 1979 a total quantity of 0.78 million

tonnes of crude oil has been purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation at prices higher than the official OPEC prices from Iraq National Oil Company and Qatar General Petroleum Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

(b) The likely supply of an additional quantity of 0.6 million tonnes from USSR during 1979 would go towards bridging the gap between requirements and the existing firm arrangements. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

(c) This aspect of the question is yet to be finalized.

#### Manufacture of Aircraft bearings

5970. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture in India aircraft bearings which is a wholly imported item;

(b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics has approved any project technical specifications in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Claims of Coal Dealers pending Settlement with Coal India Ltd.

5971. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of cases of claims of coal dealers which are pending settlement with the Coal India Ltd. for several years;

(b) if so, the number of claimants and the amount involved and since when; and

(c) the time by when the claims are likely to be settled?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) and (b). There are about 485 claimants. Claims for a total amount of about Rs. 79.50 lakhs are pending settlement with the Coal India Limited. These claims relate to different periods, some from 1973-74 onwards.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken by the Coal companies to settle the claims of the dealers as early as possible. In the Eastern Coalfields Limited, where the number of claims is large, a separate cell has been set up for speedy settlement.

#### Slackness in Extracting Coal from Lalmatia-Hoora Coal Mines of E.C.L.

5972. DR RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is available in adequate quantity in Lalmatia-Hoora coal mines of Eastern Coal Fields;

(b) if so, the reasons for slackness in extracting coal there;

(c) the number of workers working in these mines at present as also their number 10 years before; and

(d) whether Government will start work in other mines also and give employment to those workers first who were earlier removed from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Legal Aid for under trials

5973. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make any provision for giving legal aid to the under trials, undergoing long terms of confinement in jails; and

(b) if so, the total number of cases and cases involving women and children separately in which such legal aid was sought during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid entitled "Processual Justice to the people" made certain recommendations on pre-trial aid in Chapter 7. The above Report and the Report of the Bhagwati Committee on National Juridicare is being processed for implementation.

(b) As the Government is yet to take a decision on the above Report this question does not arise.

#### Sale of Old Jeeps, Trucks and Tanks

5974. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the procedure Government have adopted for the sale of old jeeps, trucks and tanks?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Jeeps and trucks, which are surplus to Army's requirements, are handed over to Director General Supply and Disposals for public auction. Jeeps are also issued to MPs, MLAs and MLCs. Trucks and jeeps are also issued to Charitable/Welfare/Educational Institutions and Ex-Servicemen, their widows and Cooperative Societies for Ex-Servicemen.

When tanks are surplus to Defence requirements and are rendered un-serviceable, they are stripped of all useful parts and security items and sold either through public auction, or by inviting tenders, or through negotiations after mutilation in accordance with the security instructions.

#### Increase in Price of Petrol and Petroleum Products

5975. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 10th March, 1979 that another increase in the price of petrol and other petroleum products has become inevitable because of the unexpected increase in the payment for imported crude; and

(b) whether Government propose to raise prices so soon after the big duty increases on petrol, kerosene and high speed diesel levied in the recent budget?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have decided on a further increase in the prices of crude oil with effect from 1-4-1979.

Every aspect of the situation arising out of the price hike is being examined by the Government in consultation with the oil companies.

#### **Adverse effect of Computer in Bharat Electronics Ltd.**

5976. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realises that a computer set up recently introduced in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., has adversely affected employment opportunities;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government contemplate to introduce similar computer set up in the other defence production units also; and

(d) if so, the names of such units along with their costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A computer has been set up in Bharat Electronics Ltd, primarily for achieving better inventory control and as an aid for production planning. There has been no retrenchment or adverse effect on employment opportunities as a result of the introduction of the computer.

(c) and (d). Government have approved a proposal for introduction of computers in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at a cost of approximately Rs. 4.5 crores. Such a facility may be provided in other undertakings also as and when required.

#### **Pilferage or Theft of Fertilizers from Fertilizer Factories**

5977. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss suffered by way of pilferage or theft of fertilizers from fertilizer factories and Government stores during last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to tighten security measures to prevent such recurring losses, pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). None of the major fertilizer factories suffered any losses due to pilferage or theft of fertilizers from the factory premises during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. In certain cases, pilferages have occurred while in transit from the factory premises to the consuming centres or from stocks maintained in godowns outside the factories in different places for which due compensation has been obtained or is being obtained either from the Railways, Insurance Companies or from the warehousing Corporations. In the case of the Barauni fertilizer factory, however, there had been a loss of 20 bags of fertilizers costing about Rs. 1400 during 1977-78 due to pilferage from the railway sidings from loaded Railway wagons.

In so far as imported fertilizers are concerned, handled by the Food Corporation of India, the loss suffered due to pilferage or theft which had to be written off or is in the process of being written off in these years amounted to about Rs. 45. Cases of thefts/pilferages of an approximate value of Rs. 1,07,130 are, however, under investigation to see

whether any responsibility could be fixed for the losses and whether any amount could be recovered. The exact amount which might have to be written off from the losses referred to cannot be assessed at this stage.

(c) The following security measures are taken by the fertilizer companies to avoid pilferages/thefts.

(i) Storing of fertilizers in well-protected silos.

(ii) Round the clock watch by security force.

(iii) Providing pucca perimeter wall or fencing around the factory premises.

(iv) Despatching the fertilizers from the factory only in bagged form duly weighed and stitched.

(v) Conducting surprise checks.

(vi) Regular physical verification of stocks; and

(vii) By intensive patrolling of the railway yard at night when loaded wagons await movement to outstations.

In the case of imported fertilizers handled by the Food Corporation of India, the following security measures are taken.

(i) By storing fertilizer, in most cases in the godowns of the State Warehousing Corporations or Central Warehousing Corporation where there are adequate security arrangements.

(ii) In the case of godowns of Food Corporation of India by providing round the clock watch and ward duty.

(iii) By ensuring surprise checks and regular inspections.

रक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा छुट्टी न लिए जाने पर उन्हें अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया जाना

5978. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय लिया है कि उन रक्षा कर्मचारियों को 60 दिन की छुट्टी के लिये अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया जायेगा जो इसको नहीं लेते हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसको संशोधित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी और प्रत्येक (जवान) के लिए तीन वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार छुट्टी पर जाने की व्यवस्था को अनिवार्य बनायेगी ताकि वह सैनिक होने के नाते कुछ समय के लिये छुट्टी पर जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). छुट्टियों के बदले नकद राशि देने की रियायत सभी कार्मिकों को केवल एक बार सेवानिवृत्ति के समय दी जाती है। यह रियायत उस कैलेंडर वर्ष में न ली गई छुट्टियों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित रूप से दी जाती है:—

(क) अफसर 60 दिन

(ख) अफसर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिक

(i) पिछले कैलेंडर वर्ष की कोई भी वार्षिक छुट्टी जमा न करने वाले कार्मिकों के मामले में 60 दिन।

(ii) जिन भारतीय अधिवास के कार्मिकों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 90 दिन।

(iii) जिन नेपाल अधिवास के कार्मिकों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 120 दिन।

आमतौर से, शांतिकाल में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि सभी कार्मिक वर्ष के अन्दर अपनी पूरी वार्षिक छुट्टियां ले लें, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं, जिन में सेवा की अनिवार्यता के कारण वार्षिक छुट्टियों का पूरा कोटा मंजूर नहीं किया जा सका हो।

अफसरों के मामले में, न ली गई छुट्टियां वर्ष की समाप्ति पर खत्म हो जाती हैं। जिन अन्य रैंक के वर्ष के दौरान अपनी वार्षिक छुट्टियां नहीं ली हैं वे अगले कैलेंडर वर्ष में अपनी अधिकतम 90 दिनों (गोरखा के मामलों में 120 दिन) की संचित छुट्टियां ले सकते हैं।

**Number of Female Workers in the  
Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

5979. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) number of the female workers on roll both in casual and permanent and male to female ratio in the B.C.C.L. for the last five years, break up in details for each year;

(b) whether it is a fact that by series of circulars female workers have been discriminated resulting in a large scale substitution of female by male workmen, if so, number of such circulars with details;

(c) whether such policy is against the Constitution guaranteeing equal right and opportunity to male and female in all sphere; and

(d) if so, steps taken to correct the injustice done to the female workers in the BCCL due to its anti-women policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Guidelines for appointments of Directors of Companies**

5980. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 45 on 20th February, 1979 regarding appointment of Managing and wholetime Directors in Public Limited Companies and state:

(a) whether any guidelines, if not universally applicable standards as stated in answer to (d) are followed

in considering the matters of approval or disapproval of appointments of Managing and whole time directors of companies;

(b) whether the decision is made on the basis of any objective standards, for which uniform facts are elected from every applicant company; and

(c) which is the authority Board or officer that comes to an opinion that a particular Managing Director is or is not a fit and proper person?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). According to the rules framed by the Government proposals for appointment or reappointment of Managing and Wholetime Directors of public limited companies, or private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, are required to be made in a prescribed form wherein particulars like nature and form of the existing management, reasons for the proposal, nature of the services rendered by the Managing/wholetime Director etc. are called for. The proposals should be justified having regard to the size and functions of the company, and the responsibilities and duties to be assigned to the Managing/Wholetime Directors and the proposals are approved if they are shown to be in the interest of the company. Sub-section (3) of section 269 specifically provides that the Central Government shall not accord its approval unless it is satisfied that the proposed Managing or Wholetime Director of the company is, in its opinion a fit and proper person to be appointed as such are that the appointment of such person is not against the public interest. Each case is thus considered on its merits by the Central Government keeping in view the policy indicated above and the provisions of Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में कार्यक्रम

5981. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी से पृथक-पृथक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण श्राववाणी) : (क) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान समाचार सेवा प्रभाग सहित आकाशवाणी से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की 82 जयन्ती के संबंध में विभिन्न रूपों में 307 कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए और दूरदर्शन से 1977, 1978 और 1979 वर्षों के दौरान 88 कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किये गए । 1977 और 1978 वर्षों के लिए आकाशवाणी के तैयार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और देश के आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) 1979 में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए गए कार्यक्रमों और 1977, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए गए कार्यक्रमों के विवरण 1 और 2 में दिये गए हैं, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-4245/79 ]

### Pension to Reservists who retired before 1973

5982. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservist armed forces persons who have been retired/reserved before the year 1973 are getting Rs. 10/- as pension:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reservists/retired persons from armed forces after the year 1973 have been benefited by the revision of the pension scheme; and

(c) whether Government will consider the case of those pensioners who are getting Rs. 10/- per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73 but on or after 1-4-1968, receive a pension @Rs. 15/- per month, while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-4-1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12/- per month. In addition to pension, the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 15/-, *ad-hoc* relief of Rs. 15/- and periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month. Thus, their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 80/- per month.

Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f. 1 January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of OR reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1-1-73, has also been raised to Rs. 50/- per month. In addition to pension, a periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month is also admissible to them at present, thus making the total to Rs. 85/- per month.

The actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of the reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-1973 and of those who were sent on pension on or after that date, ranges from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per month.

(c) No, Sir. As in the case of other categories of pensioners, there is no proposal at present to revise the rate of reservists pension of OR reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73.



सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कर्मचारियों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए उपाय

5983. श्री युवराज : क्या उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रति वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले रक्षा कर्मचारियों के रोजगार की समस्या को हल करने लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सैनिकों की सेवानिवृत्ति करने के स्थान पर उन्हें रक्षा सामान तैयार करने वाले कारखानों में रोजगार दिया जाए जिससे कि ठेका पद्धति समाप्त हो और घटिया किस्म का उत्पादन भी रोका जा सके ; यदि हाँ तो ऐसी योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) भारत सरकार में समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए 10% तथा 20% स्थान आरक्षित किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भी समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में 17½% तथा 27½% भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकारों की नौकरियों में भी अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने 2% से 28% तक स्थान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए हैं।

अफसरों के एक अध्ययन दल (यह दल राघवाचारी समिति के नाम से जाना जाता है) ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास की समस्या का गहन अध्ययन किया है और इस दल की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है। इस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाने पर आशा है कि सिविल नौकरियों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की रोजगार की स्थिति सुधर जाएगी।

(ख) आवास का विषय राज्य सरकार का है।

फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सिफारिशों पर अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवासीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आवास स्थल तथा तैयार भवनों के आवंटन में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

(ग) जी. नहीं।

**Recommendations made by Committee set up to investigate into large profits made by Drug Multinationals**

5984. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Committee set up to investigate into allegations of unduly large profits being made by the multinationals engaged in Drug Manufacture; and

(b) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Committee is yet to submit its Report.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Coal in Gujarat**

5985. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal dumps would be opened in Ahmedabad Baroda area to help supply of coal to industries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up coal dumps at Ahmedabad Baroda Area by the Coal India Limited. However, coal would be made available to the consumers/State Governments if they like to set up dumps at suitable points to meet their needs.

**Proposal to Limit the number of Companies for appointment of a whole-time Director**

5986. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to limit the number of companies to

which a Managing Director could be appointed as whole-time Director to five;

(b) whether it is also proposed to prescribe minimum academic qualifications for appointment of Managing Directors and directors;

(c) whether these moves are meant to limit the concept of family business;

(d) if so, whether a large number of businessmen, Chambers of Commerce and shareholders have opposed the proposals; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the recommendations of the Sachar Committee—copies of whose report were laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. One of the terms of reference of this Committee was that the Committee should consider and report on the 'measures necessary to promote professionalisation of management...'. In pursuance of this, the Committee has recommended, *inter-alia*, that—

(i) The 'managing director' or 'whole-time director' should be a 'professional manager' (Para 3.4 of its Report);

(ii) The 'professional manager' would be an individual belonging to certain specified professions or who would be a member of a recognised professional body or institution exercising supervisory jurisdiction over its members or who would be a holder of a degree or diploma in management from any recognised institute of management or from any recognised University or would be a holder of a post-graduate degree from any recognised University;

and possessing not less than five years' experience in an executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government. Alternatively, a 'professional manager' should be an individual possessing a minimum of ten years' experience in executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government (Para 3.4 and 5.6 *ibid*). The Committee has further recommended that every public limited company having a paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and more should have a managing or whole-time director as defined above (Para 5.9 *ibid*). Another recommendation of the Committee is that no person will be allowed to hold office of managing director in more than one public company unless—

(a) in the case of holding subsidiary companies the appointment is approved by a special resolution passed by both the companies;

(b) in the case of any other public company, the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) The company in which the person concerned is already a managing director approves of his continuance as managing director of the other company;

(ii) The second public limited company which proposes to appoint a person as its managing director approves of the appointment by special resolution; and

(iii) the approval of the Company Law Board is obtained by the second company proposing to appoint the person as managing director. (Para 5.15 *ibid*). A further recommendation of the Committee is to restrict the number of directorships held by a managing or whole-time director to ten since such a person would not be able to devote adequate time and attention to a large number of other companies. (Para 5.17 *ibid*).

(c) The recommendations of the Committee mentioned above have been made in the interest of promoting the process of professionalisation of management. (Paras 5.1 to 5.6 *ibid.*).

(d) Some Chambers of Commerce and professional bodies have represented to Government that the definition of 'professional manager' suggested by the Committee is not exhaustive and excludes certain other professions and disciplines as also in regard to the nature of experience proposed, while some others have represented that it places too much emphasis on the possession of certain qualifications such as a degree of a university or certain minimum number of years of experience.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee are now under the Government's urgent consideration and appropriate action to give effect to them, including legislative amendments as may be found necessary, will be taken in due course.

#### **French Collaboration for Mangalore Steel Plant**

5987. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether French collaboration would be sought for the Mangalore steel plant;

(b) which other countries have made definite proposals for collaboration; and

(c) the various terms of these collaboration proposals and their relative advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Government have been exploring the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial cooperation

from certain developed countries, including France, for setting up shore-based steel plants in India. During the visit of the French Economic Delegation to India in February, 1979, there was only general exchange of views in this connection.

(b) M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany alone have given a preliminary proposal which is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Firms registered with C.P.C. for allocation of Raw Materials**

5988. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms are registered with C.P.C. for allocation of raw materials, names of such firms, date of registration, allotment of raw materials in last three years, date-wise. and

(b) whether all these firms are registered, during their registration and details regarding allocations of raw materials, quantity and value of raw materials made in their favour during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India

Limited is the canalising agency for chemicals, petro-chemicals and bulk drugs. They service about 1000 organised sector as well as small-scale units in regard to chemicals, about 2500 units in regard to petro-chemicals and about 400 units in regard to bulk drugs. Each of these firms makes either a single or multiple registration with the CPC for its raw material requirements. Further under the 1978-79 Import Policy the firms have the facility that they can register

their requirements at any time of the year, although ninety day's lead time should be given to the canalising agency for effecting supplies. As regards allocations, each firm receives multiple allocation orders during the year in regard to the canalised raw materials for which it has registered.

In view of the very large number of firms serviced by CPC, the time and effort involved in collecting and furnishing data concerning their names, registration particulars and raw material allocation details, is likely to be immense and will not, in Government's view be commensurate with the result likely to be obtained.

#### Release of Canalised Materials to Foreign Drug Firms

5989. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1012 on 27th February, 1979 regarding direct allocation system of raw materials and state:

(a) where capacity is specified why release of canalised raw materials has not been restricted to Sandoz, Glaxo, Borroughs Wellcome for all those items where capacities have been specified in their industrial licences;

(b) whether overall approved capacity of M/s. Sandoz for liquids is 1,96,000 litres whereas they are producing Santivini alone to the extent of 5 lac litres if so, why cuts in released of raw materials is being made in the case of Ampicillin quota of M/s. Ranbaxy; and

(c) how Government would ensure that no discrimination is exercised in the matter of release of canalised raw materials specially when the policy para-meters have been announced and in some cases consolidation of capacities is being resorted to whereas in others they await such consolidation and releases are made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Chemicals & Fertilizers for the period Oct., 78—March, 1979 DGTD units should be allotted canalised raw materials on the following basis:—

(i) Where formulation-wise capacities are specified, the half-yearly allocation will be on the basis of such capacities.

(ii) Where formulation-wise capacities are not specified, the allocation will be to the extent of fifty per cent of the 1976-77 allocation.

Sandoz & Glaxo have submitted Certificates from Cost/Chartered Accountants to the effect that they do not have specified formulation-wise capacities.

In view of the aforesaid certificates submitted by these two firms, they have been allotted canalised raw materials in accordance with the guideline at (ii) above.

M/s. Borroughs Wellcome have specified formulation-wise capacities for their "Trimoxazole" formulation. Hence the allotment of Sulphamethoxazole required by them for the manufacture of this formulation has been restricted as per guideline at (i) above.

#### (b) SANDOZ

Santivini is a liquid preparation in respect of which Sandoz were issued a COB licence (Licence L/22/416/71-Ch III dated 6th July 1971) which covered ten other items. This licence did not give item-wise capacity. Hence Sandoz came under category (ii) indicated in reply to part (a) above in regard to allotment of canalised raw materials.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that Santivini production in 1977 was 5,78,767 liters. Allocation of canalised raw materials to Sandoz in the context of such sizeable production of Santivini is under review.

**RANBAXY**

The industrial licences held by this firm and its entitlement for Ampicillin Trihydrate based thereon are as follows:—

(i) Industrial Licence No. L/22/395/70-Ch III dated 18th July 1970 authorises them, inter alia, to manufacture formulations based on Ampicillin Trihydrate. This is a licence giving formulation-wise capacity and specified the related bulk drug consumption as 800 Kgs. of Ampicillin Trihydrate.

(ii) Industrial Licence No. 112(76) dated 17th March, 1976 authorises them to manufacture 5 tonnes of bulk Ampicillin Trihydrate, subject, inter alia, to the condition that 80 per cent of the actual production of bulk drug should be supplied to non-associated formulators. While under this industrial licence the firm could consume 70 per cent of the actual production of Ampicillin Trihydrate, it cannot claim any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stocks on this score.

(iii) M/s. Ranbaxy hold industrial licence No. CIL 34(79) dated 19-2-79 for substantial expansion of Ampicillin Trihydrate bulk drug production and the manufacture of a new article (Cloxacillin) within a combined capacity of 24 tonnes which stipulates, inter alia, that any requirement of raw material for manufacture of formulations beyond the present level has to come from the production of raw material which they secure from the expansion authorised by the said licence. Thus this industrial licence does not entitle them to any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stock.

During 1978-79 M/s. Ranbaxy has already received 3080 kgs. of Ampicillin Trihydrate from CFC which is 1280 kgs. more than 800 kgs. to

which they are entitled as indicated under (i) above.

(c) The CFC/IDPL which are the canalising/distributing agencies are responsible for the proper implementation of the policy laid-down by the Government. Whenever any report with regard to discrimination in the release of canalised raw materials is received, the same will be looked into by the Government.

**Multinationals given Loan Licences after announcement of New Drug Policy**

5990. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of multi-nationals who were given loan licences after the announcement of the new Drug Policy last year, and the reasons for doing so in each case;

(b) what are the reasons for limiting the supply of canalised raw materials upto Rs. 20,000 per year only for loan licences;

(c) whether Government of India have decided to subsidise some initial capital of the loan licences to have their own units; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to redress the grievances of the small units in the pharmaceutical industry?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Loan Licences are issued by the State Drug Controllers and they have been requested to furnish the required information.

(b) The limit of Rs. 20,000 was fixed in March, 1976 on the advice of



## उत्तर—बी

मार्च 1977 और 1978 की अवधि में बोकरो की कारखाना प्रकल्प की प्रगति का विवरण

केंद्र का नाम	अर्थ (लाकड़ों में)	
	1977	1978
सहजवापुर	8,04,194	8,86,030
बोधी नगर	1,24,031	4,23,912
उर्दू	2,47,452	4,65,830

**News Item Captioned 'MECON Accuses H.E.C. of Lies Over Expansion Plan'**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:**  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 12th March, 1978 captioned 'MECON accuses H.E.C. of lies over expansion plan';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, observation-wise; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):**

(a) The news report referred to has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) It will be recalled that Government had earlier decided to entrust the design, manufacture and supply of the second cold rolling mill complex forming part of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4.0 million tonnes to Indian Organisations. Accordingly, MECON and EPI were appointed as prime contractors for the project with BHIL

as their main associate for the electric. It had also been decided that all efforts would be made to get as much equipment as possible manufactured within the country, keeping in view the overall cost of the project as well as the firm schedule for delivery of equipment. The main issue involved in the reported controversy is the question of placement of orders for the manufacture and supply of mechanical equipment required for the project with Heavy Engineering Corporation. As regards mechanical equipment for the rolling mills, tender for which were invited by MECON, the matter was also considered at the Government level and, having regard to various considerations like indigenous manufacturing capabilities, stringent technical requirements, and tight time schedule etc. it was decided that part of such equipment should be imported and that for the remaining equipment to be procured indigenously, orders could be placed with HEC provided it offered a price comparable to that quoted by other private/public sector parties in India. Since HEC did not find it feasible to do so, there was no alternative for MECON but to place orders on parties other than HEC. Similarly, the orders for 48 cranes, as part of the auxiliary equipment items, had to be placed on other firms, mostly public sector undertakings, as their quotations

were lower than those of HEC. HEC's quotations for "Processing Line" indigenous equipments are still under the consideration of EPL.

**News Item regarding long wave band**

5993. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated 12th March, 1979 under the caption "India in two minds about long wave band";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) facts of the matter observation-wise and details of action taken/proposed?

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

(b) and (c). Government have constituted a Working Group of experts from the concerned departments to examine all the implications involved in the allocation of long wave band to broadcasting in I.T.U. Region 3 (Asia and Pacific countries), and to recommend an appropriate national stand in this matter. Government will take a view after the Working Group submits its report.

**Block making arrangements for News Dailies**

5994. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that in a number of places in the backward regions in some States there is no block making arrangements for the news dailies.

(b) if so, whether the P.I.B. has arranged to supply blocks to these dailies;

(c) if so, the details of the arrangements; and

(d) the names of the news dailies benefited upto date State-wise, with the particular reference to Agartala Dailies?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Elonoid blocks are supplied to newspapers through Regional and Branch Offices of the Press Information Bureau.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Expenditure incurred by the Industrial units on publicity**

5995. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units under his ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the dailies that were given advertisement by these units, unit-wise, and the amount thereof, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units, unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude in the language papers; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the small and



medium news dailies, as per Government policy by these units, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News report regarding a secret E.S.S. Film

5996. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Blitz dated the 17th February, 1979 under the heading "Secret RSS film on DEORAS" and if so, what;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this film and titled TATOJAYA deals mainly with the nation-wise tour of Shri Deoras;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some T.V. Cameramen on contract with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were engaged; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the whole matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The film produced by one Shri N. G. Joshi covers visits of Shri Deoras to various parts of the country after his release from jail in 1977.

(c) No. T.V. Cameraman on contract with Doordarshan was involved.

however, a cameraman who was a T.V. 'stringer' till April, 1977 ('stringer' is a freelance photographer entitled to accept assignments from anywhere) is understood to have been engaged by the producer.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged harassment of Newsmen in Kashmir

5997. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kashmir and their officials have been harassing the newsmen in Kashmir;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken note of the resolution of the Working Journalists of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Government to protect the newsmen?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution passed at a meeting of the working journalists and local editors held in Jammu on December 29, 1978, expressing concern over the alleged unwarranted and uncalled for attack on pressmen by the State Chief Minister. No specific instance of harassment by State Government officials is within the knowledge of the Government.

The Press Council of India has been established with effect from the 1st March, 1979, and is expected to start functioning soon. The scope of its functions will include going into matters which affect the freedom of the Press.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर तीन घोर के आक्रमण करने वाले थे संभावना

5998. श्री रावजी सिंह : क्या उक्त प्रश्न की सच्चाई सही नहीं प्रमाणों के बिना कहे जा सकते हैं ?

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान किंग 24 फरवरी, 1979 के अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्र सिन्धु में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर गिराया गया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर तीन घोर से आक्रमण किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में "बस्टर्स" के त्रिकार के लिए चक्री बरख के जल के बीरे का भारत की सुरक्षा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

उक्त प्रश्न की सच्चाई सही नहीं (जो सचबीच बात) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने प्रेस रिपोर्टें देखी हैं और उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहती है ।

संभव में देखा कई बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं घाटी सीमा पर चौकसी बनाए रखती हैं और उन्हें धारित है कि जहाँ आवश्यक हो कड़ी कार्रवाई करें ।

(ग) भी नहीं ।

Missile station and cantonment near Gopalpur-on-sea

5999. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the work of establishing the missile station and cantonment near Gopalpur-on-sea in Orissa;

(b) what are the details regarding the number of persons affected while acquiring the land for the purpose; and

(c) the details regarding the alternative land or compensation in lieu of the land acquired from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) The land required for the project has been acquired. Water supply is being arranged through participation in a joint scheme which is under implementation by the State Government. The project is to be undertaken in three phases and completed by 1991. Necessary sanction for Phase I of the project has been accorded. Work for provision of minimum external services and essential accommodation for MES construction staff has commenced. Further phases of the project will be sanctioned in due course.

(b) 527.66 acres of private land has been acquired for the project. The names of the villages and the number of owners affected are given below:—

Name of Village	Number of owners affected
Buxipalli	48
Golabandha	493
Vikrampur	27
Kodrapalli	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574</b>

(c) Compensation amounting to Rs. 57,06,774.46 has been paid to the erstwhile land owners. This amount represents the market value of the land, as determined by the competent authority under the law plus 15 per cent solatium on account of compulsory acquisition of land.

**Service Conditions of Workers of  
Badarpur Power House**

8000. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take over of the management to Badarpur Power House by the National Thermal Power Corporation, the service conditions of the workers have further deteriorated and whether the terms and conditions have not been settled so far;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether the management has curtailed certain benefits of the employees in the matter of leave, pension, compulsory insurance scheme, general allowance etc. thereby giving rise to the discontentment and unrest among the workers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to improve the lot of the workers and to ensure that no untoward incident takes place;

(e) the reasons for low generation of electricity and for the closure of the Thermal Plant for 15 days in October-November, 1978; and

(f) steps taken to avoid recurrence of such things?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The terms and conditions of absorption of workers were settled under an Agreement dated 31st August, 1978 signed in conciliation under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Agreement, inter-alia, provides for an interim increase of 10 per cent of the basic pay as on 1-4-1978 subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month.

(c) and (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation Rules provide for 20 days earned leave, seven days casual leave and 12 paid holidays in a year for the workmen as against 30 days earned leave, 12 days casual leave and 16 days paid holidays permissible under Central Government rules. Under NTPC rules encashment of 75 per cent of Earned Leave is allowed whereas no such facility exists under Government rules. In the matter of leave the workmen have the option of continuing with the entitlement as per Government rules or opting for NTPC rules.

N.T.P.C. rules do not provide for pension, compulsory insurance schemes etc. as in Government. Under NTPC rules workers would be deriving the benefit of contributory provident fund in lieu of Pension and non-contributory Group Insurance Scheme in lieu of Compulsory Insurance Scheme. Under the Company Rules payment of House Rent is permissible at 30 per cent of basic pay as against 15 per cent prescribed under Government rules. NTPC rules provide for leave travel concession. In addition to the general monetary benefits to the workmen, a number of welfare amenities have been extended. All except five out of about 1500 workers have voluntarily opted for absorption in NTPC.

(e) The performance of the Badarpur power station has improved during the last three months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year:—

	Generation in Million Units	
	1977-78	1978-79
December	89.30	122.83
January	65.75	140.61
February	40.54	95.70
March	40.66	122.00

The thermal power station had to close down for 15 days during October-November 1978 on account of the strike by the Operation and Maintenance Staff Union to press for their demands including early finalisation of the terms and conditions of the absorption in the N.T.P.C. The strike was declared illegal.

(f) To further improve the performance of the Power Station a number of steps have been taken by the NTPC management. These include:—

- (i) A programme of Project Renovation covering modifications and replacements.
- (ii) Introduction of improved operating and maintenance practices through well documented operation and maintenance manuals and schedules.
- (iii) Training of Operation and Maintenance Staff.
- (iv) Steps to ensure supply of adequate coal for the power station.
- (v) Arrangements for stocking of adequate spares as well as developing alternative sources for critical spares.
- (vi) Continuous dialogue with the Registered Trade Unions to sort out pending service matters and improve the industrial relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. (Interruptions) What is this habit? (Interruptions).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The mysterious silence of the Government of India on the question of Mr. Bhutto's execution is surprising. It should be taken up with the President of Pakistan. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a notice under rule 377.

12.01 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS RE. ANNUAL REPORTS OF COAL INDIA LTD., FOR 1975-76, 1976-77 AND 1977-78 AND COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR 1979-80, AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF NEVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD., NEVELI FOR 1977-78.

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : प्रथम महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) लेखा वर्षों की समाप्ति के बाद नौ महीने की निर्धारित अवधि में कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों को सभा पटल पर न रखने के कारण बताने वाले तीन विवरणों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4225/79.]

(2) कोयला बोर्ड, कलकत्ता का वर्ष 1974-75 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा सेबे सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4226/79.]

(3) वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये उर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की ब्यौरावार मांगों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4227/79.]

(4) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) नेवेली लिग्नाइट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) के वर्ष 1977-78 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नेवेली लिग्नाइट कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) का वर्ष 1977-78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित सेबे तथा उन पर निरंतरक महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/79.]

12.03 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and Eleventh Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Andaman Forest Department relating to Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(2) Hundred and Nineteenth Report on paragraph 26 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77 Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Contract for supply of Empty Bodies of an ammunition.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

## TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited.

(2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Film Finance Corporation Limited.

(3) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in

the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Steel Authority of India.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) POLICY IN REGARD TO RESERVATION OF ITEMS FOR PRODUCTION IN THE SMALL SCALE UNITS

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up matters under rule 377.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the following matter. The press notes of January 3 and 5, 1979, issued by the Department of Industry has created a new difficulty in the small scale industrial units. 307 items have been reserved for the small sector with an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs. The policy will hurt the non-small scale units who are required to cut back their production to the level of 1973. Unfortunately, the non-small scale units which were formerly small scale units and have over a period of years after facing many difficulties and putting in hard work, ploughed back their profits in expansion, are great sufferers. This policy will set in a chain reaction and grossly affect the production and profitability of non-small scale units who would be forced to legally or illegally bifurcate their units or cut down their investment and production to remain for ever under the caption 'small scale'. Unfortunately, the same policy does not apply to the capacities of large scale companies who are protected by industrial licensing. The list of items reserved for the small sectors under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has expanded in 1978 and consequently many small scale units find themselves manufacturing articles suddenly reserved for the small sector; whereas large units can diversify into capital intensive areas, the formerly small scale units have been badly hit by the new policy.

(ii) COVERAGE OF NEWS BY ALL-INDIA RADIO AND DOORDARSHAN ABOUT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY AT NEW DELHI ON 20TH MARCH, 1979.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):  
Sir, under rule 377, I wish to make the following statement:—

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the shabby and discriminatory manner in which the All India Radio and Doordarshan had treated the massive demonstration of agricultural workers in Delhi organised by Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union on 20-3-1979 in the news bulletins on that day. All the national newspapers published from Delhi had carried reports about the demonstration and rally at Boat Club with pictures and photographs. The demonstration was organised in a disciplined and orderly manner.

The agricultural workers, harijans, adivasis and other sections of the rural poor belonging to all castes, creed and religions had participated in the massive demonstration. They had come from all parts of the country to voice their grievances and demands before Parliament. Their representatives met you, Sir, on that day and they submitted a petition to you which contained their main demands.

This massive demonstration of the agricultural workers was an event of national significance. This was the first time that agricultural workers, harijans, adivasis and other sections of the rural poor had undertaken a march to the national capital to present their grievances before Parliament. This showed a new awakening among the most exploited sections of our people and a new awareness among them of their rights.

All right thinking people would welcome this new awakening among the rural poor, because it augurs well for the onward march of our country, for the development of the national

economy and particularly the development of agriculture. But this great event of national importance was almost blacked out by AIR and Doordarshan. AIR gave the news about this demonstration and rally as a last item of the bulletin with hardly one or two sentences. But the performance of Doordarshan was even worse. At the fag end of the bulletin it mentioned about the agricultural workers' demonstration in a few words and showed some pictures. The pictures shown were those of a few men cut off from the main body of the demonstration. They did neither show the leaders marching in front of the demonstration, nor the main body of the demonstration. No picture of the rally was shown.

I wish to contrast this performance of AIR and Doordarshan with their performance in covering the RSS rally held in Delhi on 6-3-79. Not only more time was devoted to the RSS rally by AIR and Doordarshan, but Doordarshan also tried to show the full rally, including the physical display of lathi-wielding young boys, as well as the leaders who participated in the rally.

I record my strong protest against this blantly pro-RSS attitude of AIR and Doordarshan and the shabby, discriminatory and almost insulting way these two premier mass media of our country had treated the first ever massive demonstration and rally of the rural poor in the capital and request the Government to ensure free, impartial and objective reporting of national events in future.

(iii) DEMAND: OF MILL WORKERS OF THE MARATHWADA DIVISION OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION

श्री केशवराव घोंडे (नांदेड) : सदर साहब, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठवाड़ा विभाग में औरंगाबाद और नांदेड के टैक्सटाइल मिल्स सहकारी सूत गिरनी, वाशेगांव, टैक्सकाम, घनेगांव के हजारों मजदूरों के साथ जो ना-इन्साफ़ी हो रही है, उस लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न को आपकी अनुमति से यहाँ पर उपस्थित कर के मैं इन्साफ़ की मांग कर रहा हूँ ।

## [श्री केशवराय घोषणे]

नांदेड टैक्सटाइल मिल और औरंगाबाद की टैक्सटाइल मिल 1974 से नैसर्ग टैक्सटाइल कंपनी के अधीन काम कर रही हैं। नैसर्ग टैक्सटाइल और महंगाई प्रता (श्रीमती एसाउस) इन विभागों के मजदूरों को महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मजदूरों के मुकाबले बहुत ही कम मिलता है। महाराष्ट्र के मजदूरों के मुकाबले 38 परसेंट मिलता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र की दूसरी विभागों में 75 परसेंट मिलता है। इस विभागीय एसाउस के काम मिलने की वजह से हजारी मजदूरों की संख्या पर और उन के दिन दिन जीवन-मान पर बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इन मजदूरों में मजदूरी की नीबट या रही है। महंगाई प्रता के फर्क के कारण नांदेड और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों को अमलनेर, नागपुर और कोल्हापुर के मुकाबले दर-माह हर मजदूर की 150 रुपये से 180 रुपये कम पड़ता है। हर माह इसका मुबसाल मराठवाड़ा विभाग के इन मिल मजदूरों को होता है। यह इन मजदूरों के साथ दुस्सन-मुस्ला अभ्यास है। इस बारे में एक ही राज्य में समान नीति नहीं है। बाजारों में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए इन मजदूरों को कम से कम महंगाई प्रता देकर उन पर मुस्म हो रहा है। इसलिये इन नांदेड और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों का महंगाई प्रता महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मिल मजदूरों के बराबर बना बहुत जरूरी है।

अपनी ग्यामीषित मांग के लिये नांदेड के 6000 मिल मजदूरों ने संघर्ष शुरू किया है। 16 फरवरी, 1978 के मिल मजदूरों ने हर विषय में एक बंडा "दूध डारन" सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन शुरू कर के इन्साफ की मांग की है। 1978 के नवम्बर में नांदेड के 3000 मजदूरों ने अपनी मांग बरकरार कर के आसन के पास गेजी की। 26 जनवरी, 1979 को एक विभाग बोर्डा निकाला और अब उन्होंने "दूध-डारन" सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन शुरू किया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मजदूर मंत्री जी ने मजदूरों की मांग को खारज मानकर नैसर्ग टैक्सटाइल कंपनी के इस बारे में संज्ञा करने के लिये कहा था। यह वजह महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में भी ग्याव प्राकृतिक मस्ताव हाए उठाया गया है।

केंद्रीय उद्योग मंत्री जी को भी 23-3-1979 को निवेदन भेज कर महाराष्ट्र के विभाग तथा सर्वतो में इन्साफ की मांग की है।

कोल्हापुर मिल मजदूरों और कोल्हापुर के कुछ मिल मजदूरों की सेवा महंगाई प्रता के बारे में इन्साफ दिया गया है, सेवा ही इन्साफ नांदेड और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों और नांदेड सहकारी दूध मिल, बालेगांव और टैक्सटाइल, बनेगांव के हजारी कामगारों को भी इन्साफ देना जरूरी है।

केंद्रीय उद्योग मंत्री जी मजदूर मंत्री की तरफ से मजदूरी मिले बरबर इन मजदूरों को इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा और केंद्र शासन के आदेश के बिना नैसर्ग टैक्सटाइल कॉर्पोरेशन भी मराठवाड़ा विभाग के इन मजदूरों को इन्साफ नहीं देवे। मजदूरों में तीव्र असन्तोष फैलता जा रहा है। यह जेरे कुछ के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के हजारी मजदूरों का महत्वपूर्ण समान है। नैसर्गीय उद्योग मंत्री जी मजदूर मंत्री जी से इन मजदूरों की इन्साफ देकर मजदूरों का आन्दोलन समाप्त करा कर मराठवाड़ा विभाग को न्याय देने की मांग करता हूँ। बय आभित।

## (iv) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY, KEROSENE AND COAL IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Because of inadequate supply of quality coal required for generation of electricity, the supply of electric energy has reached an explosive stage in the State of West Bengal. Moreover, there is no kerosene oil in the village and urban areas resulting in tremendous difficulties for even the examinees who are the future assets of our country to prepare their lessons. The State of West Bengal has been plunged into complete darkness. The State Government has already sent an S. O. S. for the speedy supply of kerosene, coal and wagons to save the State from the present catastrophe. But it appears that no action has yet been taken by the appropriate authorities.

Power cannot be generated by the thermal power stations for want of coal, although there is sufficient stock of coal at the pitheads. The coal cannot be moved from the pitheads to the power generating stations as the railways are not supplying adequate number of wagons due to heavy

shortage. The Railway Board failed miserably to assess the requirement of wagons, although the major wagon-builders are in the public sector and located in West Bengal. The Railway Board did not place the wagon orders in time on the wagon manufacturers resulting in the present heavy shortage of wagons. Shortage of wagons has hit hard power generation, and the position has reached such an extent that the West Bengal Government has decided to introduce compulsory two weekly off-days for all the industries and the State Government has been planning even compulsory closure of shops at 6 p.m. In the absence of all sorts of energies, that is, coal, electricity, kerosene oil, furnace oil, gas etc., the situation has become very serious. Even the minimum energy required for supplying drinking water cannot be met. The civic life is completely paralysed. Such a situation has been reached because of non-supply of wagons and other essential commodities. This shows lack of imagination and absence of proper and realistic planning by the Railway Board and the concerned authorities.

I would like to add that power shortage is not only affecting the industrial production severely, but also bringing disaster to thousands of wage-earners and the entire economy of the State. The installed capacities of the steel plants cannot be utilised for want of coal, which too is dependent on the supply of wagons, compelling us to import steel at a higher price. For want of steel materials, not only the large industries, but also thousands of small-scale industries which, as per Government policy, should get materials on a priority basis, are not getting materials, and they have no alternative but close down their units set up with the financial assistance from banks and other financial institutions, and throw thousands of workmen out of employ, simply, I emphasize, for want of materials. Or, they have to run the units by purchasing steel from the open market at a premium varying

between Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000 per tonne and incurring huge losses.

The orders for wagons placed on the public sector undertakings like Burn Standard Co. Ltd., have not been executed in time as there is practically no efficient and dedicated management. There is rampant corruption and the Government has not taken any steps in spite of specific complaints. Shortage of power and kerosene oil has also forced thousands of examinees to write applications in thousands to the Board of Secondary Education and Universities either to defer the examinations or hold one paper a day and the said applications have been forwarded to the State Government by the educational authorities. State Government is also helpless as the Railways have been failing in their duties to supply adequate number of wagons required for movement of coal, kerosene, furnace, furnace oil, etc. Such a state of affairs is really deplorable.

For want of electricity, the manufacture of life saving drugs is at a jeopardy and even the drugs manufactured cannot be preserved in refrigerators; students are not in a position to prepare their lessons for examinations; general public are not getting even the drinking water; trains are running late; steel and other materials are not available resulting in closure of the industries and all kinds of shops will be compulsorily closed for want of power and unemployment problem becomes much more acute. In totality, the economic condition and the civil life are completely in a chaotic position. We should not forget that due to severe unemployment, the youths of West Bengal started the naxalite movement which ultimately engulfed the entire country. West Bengal will be shattered completely which will lead to bloody revolution throughout the country unless emergency measures are taken, namely:—

(1) regular and steady supply of electric energy from other States



[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn] through inter-State transmission lines is ensured till adequate power is generated in the State itself.

(ii) ensure adequate supply of wagons by the Railway Board for speedy movement of coal, kerosene oil, petrol and petroleum products, fertilizers; cement, etc. etc.

(iii) ensure strict adherence of delivery schedules by the wagon manufacturers; and

(iv) ensure more supply of kerosene, cement, coal, industrial raw materials, steel, etc. etc.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit to you to permit me to raise issues of public importance under rule 197—Calling Attention but instead of that, you allow me to raise the issues under rule 377 which, as you know, is not being given importance by the Government and even they do not give any answer to such issues. I would request you to please see to it that the Government gives reply to the issues involved without any delay.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, rest is only the repetition. Shri Purnanaryan Sinha.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Let me complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are merely repeating the rest, nothing else. I allow a Calling Attention on the subject.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Please allow me to complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The rest is only repetition.

SHRI DHANU BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He should have been told earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been told earlier. Shri Purnanarayan Sinha.

(v) REPORTED SCARCITY OF WHEAT, SALT, SUGAR, KEROSENE, CEMENT AND STEEL IN ASSAM AND NORTH-EASTERN REGION.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of public importance.

It has been brought to the notice of the Ministries concerned that for some time now there is shortage of wheat, salt, cement, sugar, kerosene and steel in Assam and Nagaland besides all other States of the North East. But at one stage, the Ministry of Petroleum denied having received any complaint from the State Government of Assam. Now the position is that while at one end the Food Corporation of India has encouraged building of new warehouses by private parties with liberal loan etc. from banks, at the other end the existing godowns have no stock of wheat as a result of which the flour mills of Assam are almost closing down. I have received several telegrams from the Mills and Government sources that absence of wheat in the Food Corporation's godowns has threatened the availability of Atta and flour in the ration shops. Already, salt has virtually stopped moving into Assam and retail price in the rural areas has gone up to Re. 1 per kg. Sugar is selling at Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4. Kerosene is selling at Rs. 5 a litre.

MR. SPEAKER: You are changing the figures.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Those figures are 10 days old. These are the latest figures.

The price of cement in black market is Rs. 45 per bag. The steel marketed by agencies other than the Steel Authority of India is selling at double the price at which the Hindustan Steel Limited can sell at

Gauhati though the available steel is not tested variety. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain dishonest handling agents of cement mixed Brahmaputra silt dust with cement to make some extra money. In this way the backward tribals and others of Assam and Northwest generally have been compelled to suffer. It is complained that the Railways do not remove the restrictions imposed against booking wagons with essential commodities into Assam and the traders have been forced to hire trucks to carry most of the goods at double the railway freight. The capacity of the trucks to carry all that is offered is less than half the capacity of the Railways. In view of all these and the inherent lack of interest in the affairs and community hardships of this sensitive area, the poor, backward, including the tribals people are suffering intolerable distress. The bureaucratic set-up which rules the country pay little heed to the hardships of the people.

I draw the attention of the Government through the hon. Prime Minister to save Assam and the North-Eastern region as a whole by asking the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals, Industries and Railways to rush wheat, salt, sugar, kerosene cement and steel immediately to save the systems created for distribution of these commodities to the people without any further delay.

(vi) RECENT AUCTION OF PLOTS BY DELTA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव (बलकपुर): आपने मुझे आज 377 के बलकपुर देने का नोटिका की दिया है उस के लिए मैं सरकार का धन्यारी हूँ। वाचव नोटिका क्या है ...

MR. SPEAKER: You must confine yourself to the statement.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव : उन को इतना उपाय आपने दिया है। श्री श्री मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए०

की भी नोटिका हुई है राजेश्वर देवत ने आज भी वाचव मुझे हुए है.....

MR. SPEAKER: You should read the statement.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव : मैं यह पढ़ना हूँ। जो जो नोटिका में प्रकाश बनायी की है। राज्य सभा में डी० डी० ए० के जो आदेश एनाउंस हुए थे.....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, kindly read your statement. Rule 377 provides that you have merely to read out the statement. Nothing more.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव : वही तो मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री श्री मंत्री राम बागड़ी (बनूप) : सरदार वाचवका का प्रश्न है।

मन्त्रालय महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री श्री मंत्री राम बागड़ी : आप से मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। 377 के अन्तर्गत जो लयबद्ध लिखे हुए हैं उन से पहले मन्त्री काट करके कोई कुछ कहना चाहे तो क्या आप उसको भी सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? उसकी परिस्थिति को भी आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? आप इस तरीके से.....

मन्त्रालय महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, नहीं।

श्री श्री मंत्री राम बागड़ी : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। वैसे कोई स्पष्ट व्यवस्था मन्त्री को कहना है, वही कभी कहना है हाँ इस तरह से तो नहीं होना चाहिये। जोके कमा का जो व्यवस्था है उसको व्यवस्था की बात को मन्त्री का आप नोटिका तो है। उसको इतना हक तो होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to read out the statement. You are not reading from the statement.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव : इतने करे में प्रकाश बनायी दोनों हाजिर में की गई है। राजेश्वर देवत कर्मचारी में.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Either you read the statement or do not read at all.

श्री श्री सरदार वाचव : आपकी जो शेर शेर कर दोलना है। उन में नोटिका प्रकाश नहीं। नोटिका लगाने में राजेश्वर देवत को.....

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, you have only to read out the statement.

की तरफ ध्यान : आज कोई क्या बयाना है ? 377 में बहुत से बयानें पढ़ाए गए हैं । आपकी उम्मेद बयाना बयान में नहीं जाता है । सुधारविषय से बीजना है जो बिना है मात्र वहीं बीज रहा है । वे क्यों बँटे हैं ? लिखेंगे । जो भी बयान, सुनिश्चित उम्माह बयान में नहीं की है-ए० रामन बाह्य से क्वेश्चन से बयान में कहा कि दिल्ली विकास आधिकारण में हास ही मैं .....

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

की तरफ ध्यान : जी० जी० ए० ने हास ही मैं बीजना की बिलानी की जो बिच में बीजों से बीजियां बयानों की बच में बरें में राबकका और लोक कना में जो बयान बयानों की गई है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि दिल्ली विकास आधिकारण द्वारा की गई बीजानों में पहले कब्रर पर बीजों बंलक इन्डस्ट्री में बयानों की । बीरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस में पांच लोग हैं । पहली बीजों की की यह 1 करोड़ 31 लाख 37 हजार....

MR. SPEAKER: I am now asking the Reporters to stop recording. You are not sticking to the rule. Under the rule, you have only to read out the statement. Nothing more.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record. You are repeatedly defying me. You have given me a written statement and I have allowed that. Either you follow that written statement or you do not follow that.....

(Interruptions)

डा० बलबीनारायण चारेव (कन्नौर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कोई बड़ी राबक इस बयान में नहीं बली बानी बाधिये । जो बयान बयान में लिख कर दिया है वही पढ़ना बाधिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to follow the rules laid down in this regard.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Otherwise he will have to sit down. This is not the way. Better be disciplined.

MR. SPEAKER: We have laid down the rule and we follow that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I find you are incorrigible. I do not think I can allow you.... (Interruptions) You just read the statement and confine yourself to the rules.

की तरफ ध्यान : यह बयान जो मैंने पाया ?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): This is a serious matter, Sir. It cannot be confined only to Rule 377. People in high power.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. At present we are under Rule 377.

की तरफ ध्यान : अध्यक्ष जी, बिच बिच में स्टेटमेंट दे रहा था, आपकी 3 दिन पहले बिना था । उस से बच भेरे पास बहुत सी इनफोर्मेशन का गई है ...

(बयान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. Unless you give me a copy of it, you cannot read it.

की तरफ ध्यान : तो यह जो बयान बयानों है इसका बोलिया किन हैं बयानों ?

MR. SPEAKER: I call the next Member.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(vii) DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO SHRI Z. A. BRUTOO, PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I seek your consent to raise the following matter today which is occupying the minds of many people not only in this country, but all over the world.

The matter relates to execution of Janab Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, who has been found guilty by various higher courts in Pakistan on charges of conspiracy to commit murder of a political opponent.

Whilst it is customary not to interfere with the internal affairs of any country—Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on the same was appropriate—yet, a new situation has arisen because of the sudden visit of Shri Shankar Bajpai, India's Ambassador in Pakistan who visited Delhi this week-end returned to Islamabad after meeting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpeyee and other political leaders. It is understood that his visit was connected with the rejection of the review petition made on behalf of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Very recently a top most personality in our country in a public speech expressed that Shri Bhutto's life should be spared. We also note that practically all the governments in the world have pleaded for clemency. The Bar Association of Jabalpur has passed a resolution in favour of Janab Bhutto.

Since Pakistan is our closest neighbour and we have friendly relations with this country it is natural that this House would be interested to know the actual developments that are taking place concerning Shri Bhutto *vis-a-vis*, the government's latest attitude with regard to the same in the context of the utterance made by the First Citizen of the country.

श्री सुरेश विजय (साहयगढ़ी गुर): जम्मू की, पाकिस्तान में मुद्रों की क्या की से कर विरोध की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर सेना इकट्ठा कर के हमला करना चाहता है जिससे पाकिस्तान की कबला का ख्याल बर जाये। इसलिए हमें अपनी सुरक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Budget (General)—further discussion on Demands for Grants under

the control of Ministry of Planning. Shri Shrikrishna Singh.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Government react.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not react for them.

श्री श्रीराम बाबू (बदुरा): जम्मू स्टेट, पार्लियामेंट की इच्छा यह है कि उस की बात बकली जाये, लोक-सभा में सेनारों की यह इच्छा है कि उस को नहीं ब बचना जाये। (अपवाह)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (Anantnag): Mr. Speaker, Sir what has happened today is that because of the proposed execution of Mr. Bhutto, a number of infiltrators have stated coming into Jammu. Today's report in that most of his relatives are crossing over to India to save their lives. I would like to know whether you will permit me to raise the issue under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice. I shall consider that after the notice comes. I do not give any assurance unless the notice is given.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Because you have been considering I would like to know your reaction. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh. You have taken 9 minutes. Please be brief now.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My point is that you allow a call attention on this. You did not allow me previously to raise the issue on the plea that it was a state subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, that type of imputation is not fair on your part. Mr. Singh.

12.31 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—**  
**contd. MINISTRY OF PLANNING—**  
**contd.**

की चीकड़न सिंह (गुंजर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब विद्युत बर्बाद करते हुए हमें कहा कि एक घण्टा प्रबंध में एक घूमि सेना बनी करना चाहिये। जब हम इतनी सारी विकेंद्रित शक्ति नीति बना रहे हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय का कार्यक्रम, सिविल, विद्युत उत्पादन, प्रइक, पाठशाळा, प्रबन्ध-निर्माण प्रादि जब यह सारे काम चल रहे हैं तो हर प्रबंध में कुछ खर्चे हुए स्थानों पर हम को लंब साधनी, घूमि सेना बनाने चाहिये और कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के तहत इस को वे बना चाहिये और कुछ प्राक्तिकों के प्राधीन शोनों के काम की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करते रहना चाहिये। जब तक जगता के प्रतिनिधियों की पाटिसिपेशन नहीं होगा, स्वयं सेवी संस्थाएँ सासुर नहीं होंगी, जब तक प्लानिंग प्राय बिलो, प्रास कट से, और उसके निचे मेनेजिन्स सेक्टर नहीं करेंगे तो काम में प्रगति हम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव मंकी से मांग करता हूँ कि योजना को यहाँ की मलेन्डयरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन के माध्यम से देना कि चुने हुए प्रबंधकों में हर प्रदेश में जन्य मुक्त करावें। कुछ जगहों पर बहुत कम कारीगर हैं। 5, 7 पीछियों से मुक्त करारियों का बन्ना होता था रहा है। जनालयपुर का कारखाना सन् 1892 में शुरू हुआ जिसमें प्रइकों ने शुरू किया। यह इस्त्रिया का सब से बड़ा बर्कसाय है। जब दूसरा महायुद्ध शुरू हुआ तो प्रइकों ने वहाँ स्टीम इंजन का काम बन्द करा कर माल बनाने का काम शुरू कराया। जब तक 3, 4 वर्षों तक युद्ध चलता रहा तो वहाँ माल बनती रहे। जनालयपुर में उस समय 22 हजार मजदूर प्रायमें एम्प्लोयमेंट का काम करते रहे। माल बनाने में भी वहाँ के मजदूर मुक्त हो चुके हैं। 125 वर्ष तक स्टीम इंजन का काम चलता था रहा है। इस में भी इतने मुक्त लोग नहीं हैं, जन्म-उत्पत्ति करना चाहिये। यह कारखाना प्राय वन तोड़ रहा है। प्रइकन से 7, 6 हजार प्रायनी वहाँ बचे हैं। जब कई पीछियों से लीज मुक्तता प्राय कर लेते हैं, तो यह सरकार का मकसद है कि वहाँ माल निर्माण का मकसद प्राय प्राय करे।

माल निर्माण का काम गुंजर में चल रहा है जो कि जनालयपुर के अन्त में है। वहाँ 2 हजार प्रायनी मजदूर मिलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। जनालयपुर में प्राय की पीछियों द्वारा प्रायनी ऐसे हैं जो प्राय-एम्प्लोयमेंट का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं, मजदूर, रिस्ती

द्वारा पीछे माल बनते हैं। योजनाकर्तों को चाहिये कि गुंजर और जनालयपुर में अभी माला में माल निर्माण करने में प्राय की मजदूर जनालयपुर के कारखाने में खिचल इन्जन भी बनाने शुरू कीजिये। जनालयपुर से बैनरी का काम चीन कर दूसरी जगह दे दिया गया है, प्रइक और एक्सल का काम भी दूसरी जगह दे दिया। मोरामा का कारखाना जो अभी टेक-मोवर किया सरकार ने बैगन बनाने का, लेकन पाटें पुजों का प्राय दे रहे हैं मोरोपली हाउस को। पाट-पर्व का काम तो मोरामा और जनालयपुर में हो सकता है, बैगन निर्माण का काम हो सकता है। हम योजनाकारों से कहेंगे कि जहाँ कोयला बरीरा माल उपलब्ध है, वही पर कारखाने बनाने जायें। ऐसा नहीं होगा चाहिये कि कच्चा माल कहीं है, कोयला कहीं है और कारखाने कहीं और बनाने जायें। बैकवर्ड रिजन्स को प्रायें बढ़ाने के नाम पर कारखाने बनाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रइसरी द्वारा पीछी-कली पाटिसेटिव डंग से काम होता है। हमारी देखने पटरियों भी फंसी रहती हैं, समय भी बर्बाद होता है और माल का बर्बाद भी बढ़ता है।

खड़गपुर और शाहा—सिमलतवा के बीच में बहुत प्यारा लाइमस्टोन है। क्यों नहीं वहाँ पर मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट विद्याया जाता है। शाहा में एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट था, जो अब बन्द पड़ा है। उस का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिये। जनालयपुर और खड़गपुर की पहाड़ियों में बाक्साइट पत्ता हुआ है। बिजली देकर वहाँ एल्मिनिम का कारखाना बालू करवाना चाहिये। कहलगांव के नवीक कोयला और माली है। इस लिए कहलगांव में सुरत सिंचनी लायनर बालू करवाना चाहिये।

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the suggestions given by the hon'ble Members on planning and I have also taken cognisance of the criticism that has been made of the plan. But on the whole I am happy to find that there was no criticism that the whole planning is wrong. It was pointed out at the outset that there is a dichotomy in the thinking of the Planning Commission in the matter of raising resources or in the matter of taxation. I do not see where the dichotomy lies when we want to raise more resources. It is said that agriculturists have been given some concessions. That does not mean

any dichotomy. That is done in order to raise more resources so that agriculturists can produce more. But there is no question of giving undue concession to anybody in this manner.

The question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people depending for their livelihood on agriculture. That is quite true. But it is not possible to reduce this dependence very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about fifty per cent. But to do that we have to give alternative employments to other people in the villages and that is why I have taken more care to see that priority is given to this factor in the development of villages. That is why it has been done. Therefore, my hon'ble friend who has great experience of planning and who made the suggestion ought to be satisfied that we are trying to see that planning goes on better lines in future.

We have had planning now for the last twenty-eight years. And it was new to us. It was introduced and brought in by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But for him, perhaps, it would not have come here. That is how I look at it and that is the greatest service that he did because without planning we would not have made this progress. But as we were new to it and as we were very eager to advance more quickly the Plan were certainly made in a very optimistic manner both with regard to the targets and also with estimates of the resources and that is how it went astray to some extent. I had tried to draw attention to this in the Third Five Year Plan and brought it back to reality but again this over-optimism and desire to go forward more quickly landed us into more trouble. But that happens. I do not say this to find fault with anybody. But we have got to benefit by all that experience and see that Planning becomes better and better every day.

We are therefore now seeing that the targets are not made more ambi-

tious than really justified and costs are not under-estimated. That also we are seeing. But I have found this, that, over the years, we have gone on making projects and making estimates. And no estimates have remained where they were. They have been doubled more or less every time. And that has been really the difficulty why these conditions arise. We are now therefore trying to see that estimates are more real and they do not increase inordinately when actually the implementation is done. We are now seeing that in respect of those who make estimates, if those estimates were found to be wrong, then, we will take cognisance of them and see that they are brought to book. That is the only way to bring sense into this and that is why we have taken those steps now. And it is also one of the purposes of the Plan, being made a Rolling Plan, that we take such steps.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): The Ministers accept the estimates. They must take the responsibility. Why should other persons take the responsibility for them?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** My hon. friend ought to know that Ministers are not experts and they are not Accountants and they are not Auditors. They have got to accept the figures given by those people who are experts. He himself ought to know that. He himself was in Planning.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** But, Sir, who is going to be taken to task?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Those who have made the estimates.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** In Parliamentary Democracy it is the Minister who must be held responsible.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Well, that is all right. My hon. friend says that because he is not a Minister now. But

[Shri Morarji Desai]

if he had been a Minister, he would not have said this, I am quite sure. So, what is the use of saying this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would say the same thing always.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not say anything which is incorrect and my views do not differ from position to position.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But this is not the way to look at it. Certainly, those who are responsible for it, ought to be held responsible for it. I agree there. If the Minister is responsible then, he should be held responsible. But, when a project is made, the project is made by experts,—not by the Minister. Estimates are not made by the Minister. The Minister can go into it, can examine it, and yet he does not know more of it. Therefore it is not possible for him to be responsible for that kind of a thing. But he will be responsible if he does not find out why they have increased and who is responsible for it. That will be his responsibility.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Because he does not know these elementary facts he will never become a Minister!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If by violation of the principles of Parliamentary Democracy, I have to become anything I will never become. ....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody has a monopoly of Parliamentary Democracy. That also must be understood. One who makes criticism ought to also hear criticism. Otherwise there will be no democracy left. Therefore, that is one of the fundamental principles. ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I said it in the light of what Mr. Sathe has said. ....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is why one ought not to take it ill—when something is said. I don't take it ill. ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Sathe was telling. ....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even Mr. Sathe must not be replied to in a way, where he has no right to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have I no right, Sir?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying he has no right. I have not said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not know the elementary things that you were talking about.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, Sir, it was said that there were difficulties about Railways and coal. It is true that there have been difficulties experienced in the matter of taking coal to various places. Therefore, power generation also is suffering. Some other industries also suffer. There were difficulties in the Railways on account of floods for some time. We suffered from it for a few months. But now that has been set right. I had taken a meeting with the Railway Minister and several Ministers and some others concerned only about a week back and we took stock of the situation and we decided that urgent steps must be taken to see that this difficulty is removed. More difficulty was caused by wild-cat strikes by some persons who are not even members of regular trade unions.

But that dislocated the Railway in certain particular places and that is why the whole transport became difficult. We are now taking steps to see that those who do this kind of a thing will be properly punished and a notice has been given to them. Also, we are trying to see that the Territorial Army will also work with the Railways so that their work is not impeded. That

is how we are taking urgent steps to see that coal reaches wherever it has to reach, but it take a little time before the things are straightened out.

It was argued that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. I agree with this entirely. But what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Cit-  
toor): Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There will be differences in estimating even the cost price, but we have got to more realistic in the matter. We have ourselves increased the support prices of wheat, paddy, gram and other produce. We have increased the support prices and that it what shows that we are alive to this fact, but we cannot go on increasing more and more. Then, the prices will never be held. If the prices are to shoot up always, then no economy will be working properly. That is why inflation has got to be halted. That is what we are trying to do. I hope, we will be helped in doing that rather than being asked to go in the reverse way.

It was mentioned that there have been several working group reports and they have not been placed before the Parliament. We are having as many as 90 working groups and they are more meant for the benefit of the Planning Commission and their reports cannot put here in the House. Then, it will be impossible to do any work. They have been taken into account by the Planning Commission in what they do.

It was pointed out that we must pay more attention to the U.P. hilly areas and similar other hilly areas and some other backward areas. We are trying to do the best that we can. There are sub-plans in these matters, and we are trying to see that these areas receive special attention and the Planning Commission has been attending to it to the best of its ability and under the

circumstances in which we are functioning.

It was pointed out that land reforms ought to be implemented soon. This is a permanent demand, this is quite true. But land reforms are being implemented in most of the places. They have not been completely implemented in many places, I would agree, but the attempt is to see that this is done, but this is more a thing to be done by the States and Centre can only go on writing to them which we are doing all the while. If the hon. Members show me some other effective way, I am prepared to consider it, but do my hon. friends mean that I must arrogate to the Centre the powers of the State Government? How can that be done? We must have some patience in this matter and see that we work in taken up there. Let them tell them more than tell me all the while but because I am very handy here and they can go on telling me. That is all right. If that gives them satisfaction, I am very happy.

There was a reference made to Ganga-Cauvery link. That is for better irrigation and supplying more water in several of these areas. We are attending to this problem very seriously. There is a Garland Canal Scheme which was prepared by one Mr. Dastur, which I saw first in 1975, and I was attracted to it at that time. But, soon after that I was detained and I could not attend to it. As soon as I was free, I took to it again and I called him and called several engineers also. And we are now investigating the possibility of implementing this scheme. That can be done, but it can be implemented only when we are certain that there are no undue risks involved in this scheme. If that scheme fructifies, many of our problems will be solved, because then all floods will disappear. There will be no dearth of electricity anywhere. There will be complete irrigation facilities for almost 90 per cent of our land. And there will be water-ways which will add to our transport facilities, and it will give employment to our people.



[Shri Morarji Desai]

No person will remain unemployed, if this scheme comes into effect.

But the scheme is full of some dangers also. It is a scheme where, if I may say so, a canal of about 1500 miles across the Himalayas from east to west, has to be dug, about 400 to 500 ft. wide, and the other two below in the middle, and one at the end in the South; and then vertical canals out of that, so that all the waters of the Himalayas and the rivers are joined together, by also having some reservoirs of some suitable places, so that the water is perennially available. Then no floods will be there to do any damage—now endless damage is taking place due to floods every year. But the difficulty is that the Himalayas are considered very young. Even though they are 15 million years old, they are young in the sense that there is no hard rock throughout, and there is a lot of earth and, therefore, there is a danger that there may be landslides there, and if that happens, instead of avoiding floods, it might cause floods. We are, therefore, examining it very minutely, with the help of the engineers of the FAO, as also of the World Bank. Recently, I have also requested the Prime Minister of USSR to help us with their engineers who have great experience in these matters. They are dealing with the waters inside Siberia. Therefore, we are examining this matter very seriously, but we have to take the necessary time, before we can give it to implement it.

But we are not idle in the matter of other schemes nor in the meanwhile, we are waiting only for this scheme to fructify. These are all being examined simultaneously.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you say that it will be taken up on a war footing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: "War footing" is a very convenient word. We are doing it urgently. That is all I can say. If you are satisfied by calling it as "war footing", I am happy. You can

call it so. I am doing it urgently, ever since I have taken charge. I have talked to the World Bank and to the FAO.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe is fond of war.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't say that. I do not want to call him a war-monger. Nobody wants war.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want war against poverty—unless you want peace with poverty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of peace with poverty. That scheme also requires a large amount of money, not less than Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not certainly a great problem. It will take about 10 to 15 years. The money can be raised or obtained from friendly countries. I don't think it will be difficult, but the whole question is whether we can implement it without any risk. That is being examined very seriously, very urgently—and if it makes my friend happy, on a war footing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am also, as I said, meanwhile examining the other sub-plans for the canals, so that we don't remain idle, but go on increasing the irrigation facilities in the meantime, because they can all be dovetailed in to the other schemes. We cannot wait for the other schemes. If it does not come, then what?

Therefore, we are seriously engaged in it. That is all what we can say. The Planning Commission, therefore, is trying to do everything in this matter. The question of deficit financing was raised. It is a serious question. I do agree. I am not happy at all with the deficit financing that we have got now. But it is a thing which has been inherited, inherited means, because the plans have gone on like this suddenly to take a right about turn,

will upset everything. And therefore we are trying to see that we slowly come to a position where we do without deficit financing. There has been a large dose of deficit finance in the last two years. But prices have not been affected by it because we have taken other counter measures to see that that does not affect it. I agree that deficit financing ought not to be used as the convenient instrument; it is not a convenient instrument at all. It is a very delicate instrument sometimes it can be used but it can be used only with certain safeguards, when there is enough production of consumer goods, their availability is complete, then deficit financing may not be harmful so much because then there will be no question of its effect on prices. But all that has got to be guaranteed before we can take to it as a method of expansion or development. The planning commission has taken note of all these factors.

I am very thankful to my hon. friends for reminding me of the danger of deficit financing and also for reminding me about the experience of the past. We are taking lessons from it. I was once connected with it and therefore I cannot say I am not responsible for it; we are all responsible; it is no use disowning responsibility; it is easy to find fault with others; we do not want to do that. We have to take note of the fact of past experience so that we benefit by it, make things better and do not commit the same mistakes. That is how the planning commission is attending to these matters.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): When the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning a point about the rolling plan, at that point Shyam Babu intervened and distracted him. Would he please say a word on that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have explained it before; therefore, it was

not that I was interrupted by him and therefore it was left; he should not be blamed for it. It is a rolling plan in this sense that it must be continuous planning; of course at one time we take note of five years; it takes note of perspective planning for 15 years or more. Every year we take count of it so that we know what we have done in the year, whether we have not reached our target, whether we have not done properly so that we correct ourselves immediately the next year and become more realistic in our planning all the while. Every year we go on adding one year to it. It all depends upon how we are successful in taking stock at the end of the year. It is also a new thing that is being done and I think we will be more successful in correcting ourselves by this method; that is why we have taken to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Have we got any rolling plan now?

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be turned into a question hour.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): May I know whether in this planning, the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal is going to be taken up? It is very important to West Bengal and the Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER: It comes within the scheme.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I welcome the Prime Minister's remarks with regard to the Garland canal scheme. All of us are aware that water is a state subject; for quite some time we have been asking that it should be removed from the state list and made a subject in the concurrent list. Otherwise you cannot

(Shri K. Gopal)

push through any of the schemes. I want to know whether the government is seriously thinking of making interstate waters a national resource that way.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Without making it a central subject, we can certainly pool the resources of the centre and the states in this matter. No state will be standing in the way; I have no doubt about it; I do not think therefore it is necessary to amend the Constitution and create suspicion in the minds of the states; I do not want to do that.

13 hrs.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 1 to 17.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 17 were by leave, withdrawn.*

**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** (Katwa): I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Cut Motion Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**SHRI GURDHARI BOMANGO:** I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Cut Motion Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 24 and 25.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

**HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

*Cut Motion Nos. 24 and 25 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Cut motions Nos. 38 to 42 moved by Shri Kumari Ananthan. He is absent. I shall now put these cut motions to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion Nos. 38 to 42 were put and negatived.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Planning Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING</b>			
72	Ministry of Planning . . . . .	40,660	2,01,000
73	Statistics . . . . .	2,62,13,000	13,10,63,000
74	Planning Commission . . . . .	1,07,28,000	5,36,41,000

RE: MATTER UNDER RULE 377  
DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO  
SHRI Z. A. BHUTTO, FORMER  
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN—  
Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I be permitted to make an explanation about the matter raised under rule 377 about Mr. Bhutto? There is one wrong information which has appeared. From papers they have drawn some conclusions that Mr. Bajpai has come here in connection with something serious. I did not meet him. I read it only in the papers that he had come here. If it was so urgent, he would have met me. But I found out that he had come only on his own for his private purposes and there was no meaning attached to it.

About Mr. Bhutto being hanged, I have said from time to time, every time I have been asked, that we cannot interfere in other countries in what they do, in their internal matters. This is certainly an entirely internal matter. Again, it is a matter of law. Therefore, we cannot

give advice to any people unless we are asked for it. Specially in the matter of relations that we have with Pakistan at present, it would be misunderstood completely.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rashtrapati said it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Rashtrapati only said that he gave his personal opinion, when asked him. I cannot do that. (Interruptions) Don't try to equate me with.... (Interruptions). I am not going to do it. But when my friends here are beginning to say about this, why are they so very silent when so many—60 people—were hanged in Iran?

AN HON. MEMBER: You also are silent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Because I follow a uniform policy. You are following no policy. I am following a uniform policy of not interfering with any other States in their internal affairs. Therefore, I do not say. No exception is to be made in this matter.

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—  
Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicat-

ing the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57, relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>					
47	Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	44,78,000	..	2,23,89,000	..
48	Cabinet . . . . .	20,66,000	..	1,03,91,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	1,35,07,000	..	6,75,34,000	..
50	Police . . . . .	38,57,73,000	1,84,31,000	1,92,88,66,000	9,21,55,000
51	Census . . . . .	1,35,52,000	..	6,77,62,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	33,35,95,000	18,27,80,000	1,58,07,99,000	76,77,66,000
53	Delhi . . . . .	24,84,29,000	16,13,36,000	1,24,21,45,000	80,66,81,000
54	Chandigarh . . . . .	3,97,44,000	1,84,98,000	19,87,19,000	9,24,91,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	4,73,33,000	3,05,33,000	23,66,63,000	15,26,62,000
56	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	44,31,000	42,25,000	2,21,34,000	2,11,24,000
57	Lakshadweep . . . . .	98,31,000	41,22,000	4,91,36,000	2,06,07,000

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):**

Sir, I want to start this debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs by saying that in the last two years the most dismal performance of the Janata Party Government is in the field of law and order, security, the unity and integrity of the country, the protection of minorities and harijans, the growth of crime and the general loosening of the grip of the Government on administration, both on police, which is their direct charge, and even the general administration.

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is the general picture of the last two years, and particularly the last one year.

Instead of continuing to remain in this euphoria of the initial victory and sudden acquisition of power at the Centre, this Government should have been able to find its moorings and consolidate the unity and strength of this country. Instead of that, the picture that we find is that the Government is pursuing a policy of non-issue, non-priority, of personal vendetta. As my hon. friend pointed out, if you see the whole central theme that influences the entire thinking and working of the Government, it appears to be this obsession. Therefore, they are not able to give the right lead in the right direction. A Government of commissions, omissions and persecutions will naturally get landed in non-priority.

According to me, the most important field is the field of law and order. That is the primary responsibility of any Government. What is happening in this field? We begin with atrocities in Bihar. Then came riots in Allgarh. Hundreds of workers were shot down in Kanpur and Pantnagar. In Delhi, the capital city, the life of the ordinary man is so insecure that the other day the girls of colleges had to march in protest, coming to Parliament to meet the Speaker and say

that even in broad day light they cannot safely travel in buses. Is that a compliment to the Government's law and order administration? And the tragedy of all according to me, is that ultimately for the first time in the history of this country, those who dispense justice, the magistrates and judges were forced, compelled, to come out in the streets, asking for their legitimate demands of just equality of treatment. If justice is not done to those dispensing justice, if they do not have a feeling of justice, what kind of justice will they dispense?

Coming to the police force, I would ask the Home Minister, because he has been an administrator; what is the best way to inspire confidence in officers? They must know that the politicians, the Minister, will stand by them even if they commit a mistake. But what has been the attitude of the Government since it came to power? While trying to wreak vengeance against the ex-Prime Minister, you suspended and arrested two senior officials, Secretaries. This demoralised the services and there was an inner protest. The result was you had to eat your own order, reinstate them honourably and it is no secret to anyone that there was a tremendous resentment in the higher administrative services. They have been reinstated because they were not found guilty according to you, but against the person who is supposed to have not even put a signature, but consented to it, ex-Prime Minister, the case still goes on in the High Court.

The next case was against Bhinder. A notorious dacoit had committed so many murders. The allegation was that he was drowned. All right. What do you do? You haul up the highest, most respected official of the police force in this case of DIG's rank, for a crime of murder under section 302, grace him and his colleagues in the most shameful manner. What do you think will happen to the police force? Will they now feel encouraged to do their duty. They would think: we cannot catch dacoits

{Shri Vasant Sathe}

and bring them to book, because if somebody gets interested somewhere, we will be nowhere. Then, why should they take interest in the investigation of daylight murders and robberies here?

Then again, see how much this basic obsession of yours has done? You said you would not tamper with the judiciary. The latest case is that of Vohra. I said it on the floor of the House *Narany ty to explain it* away. You said his appointment had already been decided upon, all that you did was that you did not issue the notification till actually he disposed of the case. Why was not the notification issued? If you had decided to make him a Judge, you could have said that it had been decided to appoint him, but that he would assume charge after he had disposed of the case. You could have announced it. No, you did not want to announce it earlier. You wanted to postpone the announcement till he gave the decision of guilty against the persons before him. This is the commonsense, common inference any man will draw. Are you going to raise your prestige about your impartiality and the credibility of the judiciary in this way?

Take another case. I am going to hold the Home Minister directly responsible for it. I asked the other day a question under Rule 377 about Tirkha's appointment in Manipur Commission. Your reply says that this person was appointed to be an authority to report to Shah. His original terms of reference is that. As soon as the Shah Commission's term was over, obviously this authority would become redundant. But no, it did not. Manipur Government itself did not want him to continue. They had said *that repeatedly. But your advice*—you are stating in your reply that you advised—Manipur Government. You means who? Should I not hold the Home Minister responsible? Should some petty official be hanged tomorrow? You say that as per the terms

of reference, the authorities were initially required to submit their report to the Shah Commission of Inquiry. "Further when the term of Shah Commission came to an end an end on 31st December 1978, it was suggested to all the State Governments, which had set up the authorities that they may (i) give a short extension to the authority and allow it to finish the cases already taken up for public hearing, (ii) suitably revise the terms of reference of the authority to the effect that the report of the authority may thereafter be submitted to the concerned State Government instead of the Shah Commission as originally envisaged and (iii) have the remaining complaints inquired into through normal administrative channel." You have given this advice. This is what follows later on. You say in para 6: "while communicating the orders of the Government of Manipur extending the term upto 31-3-1979..."

I have a copy of the notification here. "...the Government has stated that this will be the last extension". These are the words. "Whereas the Governor of Manipur is now of the opinion that by way of last instalment of further time..." There were four extension. What is this begging for further extension? For what? The only object of this can be inferred. He tells some one here—I do not think that the Home Minister will fall a prey to such a nasty way of behaviour—"allow me some more time, I am getting Mrs. Gandhi, I have served a warrant against her, just give me one more extension". Is that the object for which the Commission or the Authority is to operate? On the last occasion you advised the State Government "give him one more extension". This is so shabby and scandalous. Why is the Government *behaving in such a manner? I cannot understand that.* Prime Minister Morarji Desai told "remove this fellow, he is an white elephant. You cannot afford to have him". Even his initial appointment was not in order, according to the Law Minister. The

Law Minister and the Prime Minister think one way. What is the speciality and why is it that the Home Minister, Mr. Patel, is advising the Manipur Government, forcing it to continue with this man. Now you say that it was the last extension. I want to know whether he has been given further extension after 31st March because that would be only on your advice. If after having said that this was the last instalment of further time for completion of the inquiry, further extension has been given, the only conclusion will be that the Home Minister is doing and doing it for vendetta, just to humiliate and harass Mrs. Gandhi. You cannot imagine this. Mrs. Gandhi is being called as a witness. That Inquiry Authority is only for the excesses of Manipur. She is being called from here to give evidence there and once or twice she had difficulties, she could not be served. What does the authority do? It sends a warrant and not only that, he wants to initiate contempt proceedings. Can you ever imagine an Inquiry authority doing this? Under what authority is it doing this? You do not see such an idiot, who does not know even the elementary principles of law.....

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur):** He should not have used that word. (Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You see, Mr. Sathe...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I withdraw that word. You do not see an unwise man, an unwise fellow, a fellow of no judicial sense in him to head an authority like that.

The general picture of your Government today is of two types. Your Government is a Government for vendetta, suffering from persecution mania. You will not be able to get out of that. Till you get out of that, you will have no time to attend to more important priorities, in terms of law and order, in terms of protection of minorities, protection of the lives of

the people, protection of Christian Churches. Even they are today a victim of vendetta. Day light murders and robberies are taking place. That is your responsibility. You will have no time to attend to them because you are going to be obsessed with one mania, how to get Special Courts to try Mrs. Gandhi and her family members. But for the same time, you will not have special courts for Kanti, for the nephew of Charan Singh, for the son of some other Minister, you will not have special courts for the son of Mr. Saklecha. Where from did he get Rs. 1 crore to make the bid? You will not do that. Therefore, it is a Government which has totally lost its credibility on the field of home affairs, on the field of law and order. Even now forget those 19 months. That record is now old. It is these 24 months or two years that you had been in office, you talk about that now. Come to senses at least now, bring the whole country on the rails of sanity, then you will find the atmosphere of cooperation. End this madness. This is what I would like to say. Bring this country on the rails of sanity. This will be the responsibility of the Home Minister.

I thank you very much for giving me this much time.

**SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded):** I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to set up a Central judicial enquiry into the riots in connection with changing the name of Marathwada Vidyapeeth in Maharashtra. (13)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to publish the report of the Enquiry Committee set up in regard to the death of Dr. Ambedkar. (14)]



[Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy in regard to popular demand to treat neo-Budhists as backward class and grant of facilities to neo-Budhists which were available to other depressed classes. (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards the communal organisations and associations which are indulging in anti-national activities. (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards providing settled life to all vagarant communities in the Union Territories. (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to purge all religious books where casteism, communalism, untouchability and other vices have been encouraged. (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare the birth and death, anniversaries of leaders like Shivaji, Mahatma Bashwashwar, Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar, Rana Pratap, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan as public holidays. (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take any action against those who preach casteism and communalism in the name of religion and culture. (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference in regard to increase in tenure of service and pay as also other amenities including holidays for police personnel. (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of national policy in regard to police and home guards. (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increasing anti-people attitude and corruption amongst police officers and threat to democracy thereby. (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-people policy regarding checking of communal riots and protection to minorities. (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Government's policy of encouraging communal tendencies. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant aid to the freedom fighters and dependents of martyrs in Nanded District of Maharashtra. (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Government's indifference towards grant of Statehood to Goa. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give justice to the ten lakh Marathi inhabitants on Maharashtra-Karnataka border. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing assistance to the kith and kin of freedom fighters and martyrs in Maharashtra State. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for bringing about revolutionary content in the national anthem 'Jan Gan Man'. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up special court to deal with cases of injustice to Harijans, Girijans and other downtrodden classes. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in stopping atrocities on downtrodden classes in the country particularly in Maharashtra State. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the country and Government's inaction in the matter. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to over-haul the police set-up in Union Territories. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to uplift Harijans, Girijans and other down-trodden classes. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in removal of casteism and caste-system in the country. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish those who are responsible for making wrong announcement regarding the death of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of cordial relations amongst the States and anti-State policy of the Government. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the activities of anti-social elements as well as cases of theft and dacoities in Union Territories. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka on just principles. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

[Failure to check the interference by foreign missionaries in our internal affairs in Maliwara village near Aurangabad in Maharashtra, (58)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check increasing influx of refugees from Bangladesh in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Orissa of Eastern Region. (57)].

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to give Nepali language its due place. (59)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to revise pensions of the freedom fighters who sacrificed the best part of their lives in fighting against the foreign imperialists. (60)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to take necessary follow up action on the Reddy Commission of Inquiry Report on the Nagarwala episode, which is with the Government for the last six months. (61)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to have co-ordination between the State Police Forces, the Central Reserve Police Force and the Border Security Force in view of the significant services rendered by them particularly during the floods in West Bengal. (62)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to provide more funds to upgrade the standard of Police Administration in State. (63)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Absence of a national policy in regard to police force in the country. (64)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check mounting number of atrocities, violence, rape and killings of Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (65)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check continuous infiltration from across the other side of the Indo-Bangladesh border to the villages such as Gandhina, Fulbari and Char Mughna of Shikarpur Anchal under the police Station Karimpur in Nadia, West Bengal. (66)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to resettle some of the former East Bengal refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (67)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the medical services in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (68)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to draw a comprehensive plan for nursing and nourishment of the Onges, the Andamanese, the Shompens and the Nicobarese. (69)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to establish fast, cheap and frequent transport service with the mainland. (70)]

**SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO**  
(Koraput): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to finalise the Tribal Sub-Plan Reports in Fifth Plan and Annual Plans of Sixth Five year Plan. (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to earmark funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas by the Central Ministries responsible for these areas for socio-economic upliftment and development. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep developmental statistics of Tribal Areas for preparation of project report and to provide funds. (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in development of tribal areas and to earmark funds in the plans therefor. (88)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen the administrative machinery to protect the tribals from all forms of exploitation and to implement the schemes and programmes of tribal sub-plan areas in time bound period. (89)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development relating to the Ministry and of the other

Ministries and in timely advice to the States to follow the recommendations of different Committees set up for the development of tribal people and areas. (90)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to mobilise the resources for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas by Central Ministries and States. (91)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute Working Group on tribal education. (92)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure implementation of the excise policy, forest policy, personnel policy, education policy, economic policy, cultural policy and other policies relating to the tribal areas and tribal people by the Centre. (93)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for creation of sub-cadre in All India and State level service for tribal Sub-Plan Areas. (94)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Committee to study in detail the problems of administration in tribal sub-plan areas and for making recommendations to the Government thereof. (95)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for preservation and development of tribal languages in written and oral form and necessary measures by the concerned authorities for the development of the Saura, Santhali and Kuruk tribal scripts invented by these tribals to write the history and culture. (96)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to call the applications from different minority linguistic groups among the tribal communities by giving wide publicity by the Government agencies of Centre and States in the tribal areas to submit before the Minority Commission to include them in linguistic minority groups and to recommend the Government about the safeguard of the tribal languages, culture and tradition. (97)]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BKAKTA**  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): [ beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant equal scale of pay to the Bush Police under Police Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant selection grade to Police Radio operators in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the anomalies in the pay scales of laboratory assistants and attendants in Education and Medical Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds for construction of rural roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have a free port at Campbell Bay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the stipend/scholarship amount for the students of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (103)]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री रामानन्द त्रिबारी (बक्सर): उपायुक्त महोदय, अपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं माननीय श्री साठे जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी बिहार के सम्बन्ध में, और क्रासकर हरिजनों तथा भूमिहीनों पर होने वाले अत्याय के सम्बन्ध में, कहा, मगर क्या वह से विन भूल गये, जब कि बिहार के सैकड़ों हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर उनकी पुसिस ने कत्ल करवाया और उन पर अत्याय किया। आज उस अत्याय को भुला कर वह जो प्राप् बहा रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है।

प्राजासि के बाद गृह विभाग पहली बार एक अवकाश-प्राप्त आई० सी० एस० को मिला है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज सम्पूर्ण भारत में कानून और व्यवस्था में जो गिरावट आई है, उस से हमें इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिए। उस में बड़ी तेजी से गिरावट आई है और यह कार्य के तीस बरसों के शासन की बेत है। इसके साथ-साथ प्रायः विन अपराध निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सरकार का विचार

इसलिए हुआ था कि देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रहे । जब तक देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं रही देश का विकास भी नहीं होगा । यह अपराध और कानून व्यवस्था की गिरावट देश के विकास को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रही है । मैं ज्यादा आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में जब 1लाख पर 140.5 अपराध होते थे तो 1977 में यह 195.10 अपराध हुए हैं । पुलिस के अनुसन्धान को देखा जाय तो 1974 में जब 4 सठे साहज की सरकार भी तो यदि सी व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार हुए तो पुलिस ने 40 पर चार्ज शीट सी और न्यायालय से 7 को सजा मिली । यह प्रमाणित करता है कि हमारा अनुसन्धान, हमारी पुलिस का धारण और पुलिस का चरित्र कैसा है । 1943 में 5.56 लाख केस जाने में रजिस्टर हुए और 1978 में यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 15 लाख हुए । 73 में 13 लाख से अधिक है । इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि अपराधों के चरित्र को देखते हुए हमें उसका गहरा और गंभीर अध्ययन करना चाहिये, जानने का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि किन परिस्थितियों में और किन कारणों से प्राय विन ये अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं । हमें यह देखना होगा कि पुलिस विभाग में प्राय ऊपर से नीचे तक जो श्रेणियाँ बनी हुई हैं इन श्रेणियों में किस तरह से काम हो रहा है । इसको भी देखना होगा कि हमारे अधिकाधिक और पुलिस विभाग के निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है ? उनकी मनःस्थिति क्या है ? क्या बजह है कि 32 वर्ष की भाजादी के बाद भी भारतीय पुलिस जनसेवी नहीं बन पाई ? शंभेओं ने यह पुलिस बनाई थी, यह हम समझते हैं । इसके बारे में प्रायें बल कर बताऊंगा । लेकिन यह मैं आप के माध्यम से विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षों की भाजादी के बाद प्राय भी जनता उसी रूप से भयभीत और शर्तकित है जिस रूप से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के जमाने में थी, इसका कारण क्या है ? उनका रिश्ता प्राय भी शर्तकित का और भय का है । पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो खाई है, जो खन्क हू वह पाटी यही गई । कभी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में प्राय ने सोचा, चिन्तन किया कि यह पुलिस ऐक्ट 1861 का बना हुआ है, प्राय अपराध करने की टेकनीक बदल गई, सारी चीजें बदल गई और प्राय के प्राथमिक धर्म में प्राय यही चाहते हैं कि पुराने हथियार से धम लड़ाई करे । प्राथमिक लड़ाई प्राय पुराने हथियारों से लड़ना चाहते हैं । इस पर कभी प्राय ने विचार किया, सोचा ?

हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का जो मूलभूत ढांचा है उस में प्राय ने कौन सा परिवर्तन किया ? क्या कारण है कि

प्राय हमारी पुलिस हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ण करने में असफल है, असमर्थ है ? इन सारी बातों पर कभी प्राय ने विचार किया ? प्राय पुलिस का चरित्र, उनका मानस, उनका प्रशिक्षण, उनका व्यवहार वो यही पुराना ही न है ? क्योंकि 30 वर्षों तक की हुकूमत ने पुलिस को जनसेवी न बना कर अपनी पार्टी की सरकार के रजक के रूप में उनसे काम लिया है । उसी तरह जिस तरह 1861 के बाद ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय जनता को भयभीत और शर्तकित कर के रखा था । उसी तरह उन्होंने भी रखा । कभी प्राय ने सोचा कि यह क्या स्थिति है ?

इतना महत्वपूर्ण यह विभाग है । प्राय प्राय दिन पुलिस को गाली देते हैं, हम भी गाली देते हैं । उनका मनोबल टोड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं । लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि लंदन के भूतपूर्व प्राय, राबर्ट मार्क स्पेन्डरूप से कहते हैं कि हम किसी के नौकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी पार्टी के नौकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी व्यक्ति के नौकर नहीं हैं—हम नौकर हैं कानून के, हम नौकर हैं जनता के। वे तो यहाँ तक कहते हैं कि यदि सरकार हमें प्रायें कुछ और दे और कानून कुछ और कहुता है तो हम उसको मानने से इनकार करेंगे । 1974 में भी जयप्रकाश नारायण से जब बिहार में पुलिस के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बुनौती दी थी और कहा था कि तुम किसी पार्टी के नौकर नहीं हो, तुम कानून के नौकर हो, तुम जनता के नौकर हो तब उन्हें फासिस्ट और देशद्रोही कहा गया था । अपरा तब उनकी बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो प्राय स्थिति कुछ और होती ।

आपको याद होगा कि 1977 में गृह विभाग के बजट पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि 1961 के पुलिस ऐक्ट को फाइवर केंक दो, जला दो और नए पुलिस प्रायोग का गठन करो । मुझे खुशी है कि तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने भी पुलिस प्रायोग का गठन किया । साठे की जिस दल में हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस काम को भाजादों ने बाद ही छोड़ दिया था वह प्रायें उस पर कभी उन्होंने सोचा ? ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का सार्व एलेनबरा लिखता है कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति सा दो कि पुलिस सिपाही अपराध कर्मियों से चिन्ता भयभीत नहीं होता है उसने अधिक प्रायें अधिकारियों से भयभीत रहे । लेकिन क्या कभी प्रायें इन सारी बातों को जानने का प्रयास किया ? जो काम 1947 में ही हो जाना चाहिए था उसको जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के साथ ही किया गया । लेकिन

[श्री राजकमल सिपाही]

उसमें भी मेरा एक संबोधन है। पुलिस ब्रायोन में एक-एक अच्छे भ्रष्टर हैं लेकिन इन आई० पी० एस० भ्रष्टरों पर विस्वास करने हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या वे एक गरीब सिपाही के दुःख दबों को जानते हैं? क्या कभी उन्होंने इस दर्द को अपने जीवन में महसूस किया है? मैं उसी जीवन को बिता कर यहाँ पर आया हूँ। 13 वर्ष सिपाही के पद पर रहने तथा बिहार में गृह विभाग के मंत्री के पद पर रहने के बाद अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैंने गृह मंत्री श्री जे. सिन्धुलाल मिश्रा का कि पुलिस में सिपाही से बानेदार तक किसी प्रतिनिधि को प्रायोग में रखा जाये। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम ने दस्तमोही और तफसेना जी जैसे भ्रष्टरों पर प्रतिबन्धन किया है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उनका अनुभव किताब का है, जीवन का अनुभव उनके पास नहीं है। उनके दुःख और उन की उम्मीदों को धाय कैसे जानेंगे? क्या पिछले तीस वर्षों में कभी धायने सोचा कि एक पुलिस सिपाही को लगातार 6 घंटे सोने का भयभर निरुता है क्या? इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाकिर इसका कारण क्या है? धाय धाय जो आवेग देते हैं उनका पालन पुलिस ब्रायों को करना पड़ता है। यदि वे पालन नहीं करते हैं तो धाय उनको परेशान करते हैं। यदि धाय चाहते हैं कि पुलिस को निबर बनाये—निबर का मतलब उच्छ्रुता से नहीं है कि वे डिस्टिन्शन तोके—लेकिन उन्हें विस्वास हो कि आई पी सी, सी धार पी सी धा और जितने कायदे कानून हैं उनका सबकी के साथ पालन करने और यदि बाहर जायेंगे तो कब मिलेगा लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से सत्ता में कायम रहने के लिये पहले उनका प्रयोग किया गया। अरेबों ने जनता को भयभीत करने, धार्षिकित करने तथा अपना साम्राज्य कायम रखने के लिए पुलिस का मठन किया था। 1857 में अब बिद्रोह हुआ तो फौजी तरीके पर यहाँ की पुलिस विकसित हुई लेकिन धाय उसको बचाना नहीं कहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हमारी भारतीय पुलिस सीमा तानकर हिम्मत के साथ कहे कि हम किसी पार्टी के नीकर नहीं हैं, यहाँ तक कि सरकार की बड़ी बात मानेंगे जो कानून कहता है, जो नियम कहता है, जो पुलिस ऐक्ट कहता है—लेकिन ऐसा ही नहीं पाता है। मात्र कीजिये—बिहार राज्य का इति मंत्री—कि कपिल देव सिंह मिश्र परियर परियर में जब यह कहता है कि हम गुब्बा पासते हैं, पालने—तब इसका क्या अर्थ निकलता है? क्या इससे अपराधी मनोबुद्धि नहीं बढ़ेगी, अपराधी मनोबल नहीं बढ़ेगा? इस तरह की बात कह कर धाय उनके मनोबल को बढ़ा रहे हैं। हर काम में हमारे पीसीटियाइड इन्टरमीडियर कर रहे हैं।

मीसन, 1857 में जो बाबाजी की मर्दाई हुई और बाद में वह बलफल हुई, जिसकी अरेबों ने प्रशिक्षण कहा, उसके बाद 1859 में एक पुलिस ब्रायोन का यठन हुआ, ताकि फौज का स्थान पुलिस में सके। 1902 में शर्द्ध करवाने ने कहा था—जनता को सब कुछ देने के बाद यदि पुलिस तन्त्र प्रयोग्य और प्रथम हो तो फिर हम जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं। 1861 के पुलिस ऐक्ट में यह कही नहीं लिखा है कि जनता के प्रति हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है। इसीलिये लार्ड कर्जन ने सोचा था कि इन्डिड की पुलिस की तरह वे यहाँ भी पुलिस का यह संबन्धन करतब्य होना चाहिये कि जनता में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो, लेकिन यह इसमें सफल नहीं हो सके।

धाय मैं धाय के माध्यम से तीन-चार घण्टे कहना चाहता हूँ। आज एक सिपाही 24 घण्टे का नीकर है, धाय उससे 18-18 घण्टे तक लगातार काम लेते हैं, पांच व्यक्तियों का काम धाय एक बचमी से लेते हैं—क्या धायने कभी बिचन किया कि इस के बचने से धाय उसे क्या देते हैं? मीसन, इस 19 वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध में भी धाय देखिए—पी०एस० एफ०, सी० धार० पी० के बचानों के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है। उनको 28-28 दिन तक मर्दाई-नादस में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, उनको इन्कॉफी नमाई जाती है, उनका वेसन काट दिया जाता है। क्यों? यदि उनसे कोई छोटी सी भूल हो जाती है, वे छुट्टी से भागा बन्दा नेट पकड़ते हैं, युनिफार्म फटी हुई पहने हैं या कोई और पकती हो जाती है, तो उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है। जिस तरह से इबिरा की के राज में डिक्टोरियाइ थी, इबिरा की की वाणी कानून की, बड़ी रिचियर उनके साथ है। मीसन, मैं भी उसी जीवन से निकल कर आया हूँ। यदि कोई सिपाही भ्रष्टरक करता है तो उस से एफ्लाइ-ड्रिग कराई जाती है, जिसको हमारी कानून में 'बलेन' कहते हैं। जेड की डोगहूडी में उसकी जेड पर 28-28 इंट बांध कर और उच्छ्रुत केकर करके कराई जाती है और यह परेड बन्दी बनती है, जिसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि कई सिपाही मर गये हैं क्या धायने कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है?

पी०एस०एफ० का कानून बन्दा है—यदि बोझा कुत्तर भी होजाय, 10 मिनट नीर का जाये, तो उन के भ्रष्टरों को यह अधिकार है कि उनको 'ड्रास्पॉन्टेशन-माइ-बाइड' की सजा दे सकते हैं। धाय के लिये तो सजा 307 है, लेकिन उस गरीब के बेटे के लिये, उस बुद्धिया के बेटे के लिये, जिसको अरेब ने फौज को दुष्ट में रखते हुए सिपाही बनाया था, क्या धाय उस को फौज की सुविधा देते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको फौज की सुविधाओं में राखी चाहिये। फौज की डिस्टिन्शन को समझी लेकिन यह तो धाय करते नहीं हैं। इतना ही नहीं, यह धाय कर धाय को भयभर होना है हमारे जो धायर हैं, अच्छे से अच्छे भ्रष्टर हैं, ईमानदार भ्रष्टर हैं, वे भी उन सिपाहियों से अपना व्यक्तित्व का नाम लेते हैं। 16-16, 16-16 और 20-20 घंटे तक सिपाहियों को काम करना पड़ता है। मैं गृह मंत्री की से यह भी

निश्चिन करना चाहता हूँ कि कयीब 60 सिपाही यहाँ पर सारे गेटों पर झुटी देते हैं। क्या आप ने कभी उन के बारे में सोचा है। जैसे वे बारिश में भीर इस संकल रूप में झुटी देते हैं। कभी आप ने सोचा कि वे कहीं बैठते? वे सुबह 9 बजे होते हैं, 10 बजे आते हैं, भीर रात को 8 भीर 9 बजे तक, जब हमारा सेवान चलता है, वे झुटी देते हैं। उन के लिए आप ने क्या इंतजाम किया है। हमारे लिये तो कोन्टीन है भीर दूसरा सारा सामान है लेकिन उन के पास क्या है। 16 घंटे, 12 घंटे भीर 10 घंटे तक उन को झुटी देनी पड़ती है। आप की नाक के नीचे यह सब होता है जबकि आप ने कानून बनाया है कि कोई भी प्राइमेट सेक्टर या दूसरे सेक्टर में लगा हुआ जो भावनी है, उस से 8 घंटे से बेसी कोई काम सेवा तो आप उसे प्रोवीड कर दें। यह आप का बनाया हुआ कानून है, आप का बनाया हुआ नियम है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप इन सिपाहियों से 19-18 घंटे काम लेते हो। कभी आप ने इस बात को सोचा है, कभी इस पर विचार किया है, कभी इस का मनन किया है कि उन का शरीर भी थकता है, वे भी मनुष्य हैं, वे भी इन्सान हैं। अक्सर जो चाहते हैं करते हैं। उन के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। उन की बाजी ही कानून है और जैसा पहले चलता था वैसा ही अब भी चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं बड़ी नम्रता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप जानते हैं कि कड़ाके की सर्दी में उनका शरीर कांपता है। आप यह देखें कि कड़ाके की सर्दी में भी हमारा जो सिपाही है, वह रात को लाठी ले कर गली गली जाता है और जनता की रक्षा करता है। और आप उस को देते क्या हो। 240 रुपये उस को आप देते हो जबकि दूसरे लोगों को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 300 रुपये मिलते हैं। एक पुलिस के कुत्ते के खिलाफ पर आप 572 रुपये देते हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कभी इस के बारे में सोचा, कभी आप ने इस पर विचार किया। मेरे पास इस वक्त समय नहीं है, मैंने लिख कर दिया था कि मुझे ज्यादा समय दिया जाए, इसलिए मैं जल्दी-जल्दी समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ आप का भावना पालन करने के लिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आप 53 सन्डे और दूसरी छुट्टियाँ देते हैं। अगर 7 छुट्टियाँ मान लें, तो 60 दिन हो जाते हैं लेकिन आप इन सिपाहियों से परिवार को भी काम लेते हैं। दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आप कम्पल लीव और ग्रन्ड लीव भी देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उन से सजेज को भी काम लेते हैं, तो उन दिनों का आप उन को वेतन दीजिए। जब मैं बिहार में मन्त्री था और प्राधरणीय भी धनिक लाल मण्डल हमारे एजीकर थे, तो मैं ने यह प्रयास किया था कि उन को 2 महीने की छुट्टी दी जाए। 2 महीने की तो उन को छुट्टी नहीं मिली लेकिन 21 दिन की छुट्टी उन को दी गई थी। इसलिए मैं यह तरीका करता हूँ कि अगर आप उन को छुट्टी नहीं दे सकते तो 2 महीने का आप उन को प्रतिरिक्त वेतन दीजिए। आप हाजीबेज में उन से काम लेते हैं, जबकि दूसरों से काम नहीं लेते। 8 घंटे से बेसी अगर दूसरे काम करते हैं तो आप उन को भीबरटाइम देते हैं। वे 8-11 घंटे यह आप का नीतिक कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि 8

घंटे से प्रतिरिक्त उन से काम न लें। अगर काम लेना चाहते हैं, तो उन को भीबरटाइम देना चाहिए।

इस के प्रलाभा में यह भी कहना चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक सिपाही का वेतन कम से कम 500 रुपये होगा चाहिए। इस से कम वेतन न हो। हमारा देश एक शरीर देश है, इसलिए मैं 500 रुपये कहता हूँ। किसी का वेतन 500 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ, मैं कभी आप को ले कर बलंगा और वहाँ आप यह देखें कि एक सिपाही कैसी हालत में रहता है। सिपाही का बैरक ऐसा होता है कि उस में उस के लिए इतना कम स्थान होता है कि कहीं और रखने की गुंजाइश नहीं होती। एक कारपाई पर दूसरी कारपाई रखते हैं। उस की स्थिति बड़ी बयनीय होती है और यमु से बाहिक हीन प्रबन्धान में उस रहता पड़ता है। यदि मजदूर से भी हीन प्रबन्धान में किसी को रहना पड़ता है तो वह सिपाही को रहना पड़ता है।

सिपाही के परिवार को रहने देने के लिए यदि आपके पास मकान नहीं है तो आप किराये पर मकान ले कर उन घरानों के परिवारों को रहने के लिए दो जो कि पुलिस साहब के नबवीक हों। उस के क्वार्टर में सफाई का इंतजाम ही। उसके क्वार्टर में पंखा नहीं होता है। क्या उसे गर्मी नहीं लगती है? हमें तो एयर कंडीशनर चाहिए, हमें बिजली का पंखा भी चाहिए, हमारे घरों को सब कुछ चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे माफ करे कि क्या वह अपनी माँ का बच्चा नहीं है, हम ही अपनी माँ के बच्चे हैं? आप उन्हें बिजली का पंखा दो। आप उन्हें कम से कम दो कमरे वाला क्वार्टर दो। उस के क्वार्टर में रसोईघर भी हो, एक लेट्रीन भी हो, एक बरामदा भी हो। हर सिपाही को कम से कम एक महीने में दस प्निट बिजली मुफ्त दी जाए।

मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन सिपाहियों की स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन किया है। आपने इनको हालत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। बैरकों में सिपाहियों के लिए साठ बगै फीट जगह निश्चित होनी चाहिए। जिसमें वह अपनी कारपाई, अपना बन्सा, अपने कागज रख सकें। लेकिन आज उसका भी प्रबन्ध उसके लिए सुनिश्चित नहीं है। आप सिपाही के लिये यह प्रबंध बैरकों में प्रबन्धन करें।

सिपाही के परिवार के लिये आप चिकित्सा का प्रबंध करें। उनके लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रबन्धनाल हो जिसमें तीन-तीन बेड्स का इंतजाम हो। उस में ग्रन्डे-ग्रन्डे विधेयक हों। इस के साथ-साथ सिपाही के बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए कम से कम आठ सी रुपये का अनुदान दें ताकि सिपाही अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए, प्राथमरी, मिडिल, हाई स्कूल की पुस्तकें (कोल सके) उस उनके बच्चे कोरिज, अहाकिराज में जाएँ तो वहाँ आप उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति दीजिए ताकि उनके बच्चे भी पढ़-लिख कर आई०सी०एल०, आई०ए०एल० ही सकें। आप क्या चाहते हैं उनके बच्चे बिधवीयर सिपाही, दरबान या मजदूर बनें रूँ? अगर आप उनका विकास चाहते हैं तो आप उन्हें से सब सुविधाएँ दीजिए।



### [श्री रामानन्ध सिपाही]

हमारे भारतीय संविधान में कहा है कि सब को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है। हम न बिहार में एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया। पुलिस कमीशन ने भी सिफारिस की है कि सिपाही को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए। अगर इस पर भी आप उन्हें एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आज उनके साथ ज्यादती करते हैं। आई०पी०एस०, आई० एस०एस०, प्रारिभियन अफसरों को, गजेटेड अफसरों को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है, आप सिपाही को भी एसोसियेशन बनाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देते हैं? अगर आप यह अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनको जबदस्ती अपनी ताकत के बल पर उनको इस अधिकार से रोकना चाहते हैं।

आप उनको प्रमोशन दीजिए। आज पुलिस के अन्तर 99.6 परसेंट अगाने सिपाही सिपाही हो कर ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं, अवकाश प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। फिर उनको अछूता काम करने के लिए प्रेरणा, प्रोत्साहन कैसे मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी प्रमोशन के अवसरों का विकास कीलिए जिससे उनको प्रेरणा और उत्साह मिले और वे अछूते से अछूता और अधिक से अधिक काम कर सकें।

श्रीमान्, अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पुलिस को सक्षम बनाने के लिए उस का मनोबल नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हिन्दू समाज में ऊपर से नीचे तक वर्ण व्यवस्था है—उस में ब्राह्मण है, क्षत्रिय है, वैश्य है, दलित है। लेकिन पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाहियों की संख्या है। सारे देश में पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाही हैं जो कि बहुत दलित हैं, शूद्र हैं, भोजित हैं। क्या आप सीमेंट का काम बालू से लेना चाहते हैं? आप सीमेंट की बीमार बालू से बड़ी करना चाहते हैं? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें अनुशासन रहे तो अनुशासन के मापने यह नहीं है कि उनमें घातक रहे, वे भयभीत रहें। आप छुपा कर उन दलितों को ऊपर उठाइये। उन्हें क्वार्टर दीजिए, एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दीजिये।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। कोई अपराध कर्मी होता है तो उसके लिए किस-किस अपराध के लिए क्या सजा हो सकती है इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन बेचारे सिपाही के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं है। यदि वह बेचारा बाड़ी बनाने की वजह से या किसी अन्य कारण से बस फिन्ट भी द्यूटी पर बेर से पहुँचता है तो उसको कोई भी सजा हो सकती है, उसका विसमिल भी हो सकता है, उसका प्रासीक्यूशन भी हो सकता है। यह बीज आपने अफसरों की मनमानी पर छोड़ दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कोड है उसमें आप निश्चित करें कि किस-किस अपराध में क्या-क्या सजा उसको हो सकती है। उसको आप गुलाम बना

करके न रहें। उनके साथ आप सज़ासिद्ध व्यवहार करें, इन्सानों का ता व्यवहार करें। उसको विकास करने का आप अवसर दें। पुलिस का जो सिपाही होता है उसी से जनता का स्याप रहता है, उसी पर पुलिस का सारा प्रभावित निर्भर करता है। मैं बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें। जा: के पीर न फट बिबाई, बहु क्या जाने पीर पराई, बांस क्या जाने प्रसन की पीड़ा। वह गरीब है, वह अभागा है, इसको परेस साहब आप नहीं जानते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पुलिस विभाग में मौलिक परिवर्तन करें। यह दस लाख पुलिस के जवानों का सवाल है चाहे वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हों, बी०एस०एफ० में हों, सी०आर०पी० में हों, भौद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल में हो। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि आज सुरता की भाँति अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। विधि व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। यहाँ तक कि बिहार में कोई राज ही नहीं है, सरकार नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है, ला एंड आर्डर ही नहीं है। बिहार आज जल रहा है। बिहार में कोई सन्ध्या से ले कर रात भर बर से बाहर निकल नहीं पाता है। इसीलिए बिहार को आप बचाएँ। अगर आपने बिहार को नहीं बचाया तो बिहार जल कर भस्म हो जाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after two years of the Janata Party coalition in power, there is a national mood, an atmosphere of disillusionment of cynicism and a feeling of drift in the nation. I have very high regard and respect for the Prime Minister and I listened very attentively to his broadcast yesterday in which he was pointing out the achievements of the Janata Party. I do not want to question the various points that he has raised. But, I must point out that although sectional claims in the various sectors may be correct, the overall impact of this coalition Government is minimal, and it is minimal because basically the incessant infighting in the various constituents of this Government has now reached such a stage that it is no longer funny. It was amusing to see how people who came together for power are fighting, but today it is no longer a question alone for the Janata Party, the whole stability of this nation is coming under question because of this inability of the Janata Party to come out with any sort of co-

herent policy and programme and approach.

Two years ago, I spoke on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. Certain disturbing trends that have been developing over several years have now become more emphasised in our body-politic. As a result of lack of strong and clear leadership at the Centre and if I may say so with respect, particularly in the Home Ministry, it seems that the fabric of national unity and integration itself is weakening, particularly in the geographically peripheral areas of this nation. Just to give two or three instances, in the North-East, you take the dreadful incident that took place on the Nagaland-Assam border where hundreds of Indian citizens were butchered in cold blood. A passing mention has been made about that in this report. Were they not Indian citizens? What did the Home Ministry do when this happened and why this sort of day-light butchery should be allowed within our country? The position in Manipur and Mizoram is also delicate and the whole of that North-Eastern area appears to be in turmoil and there seems to be no clear policy or clear grip as far as the Centre is concerned.

Take the North-West. My own State, Jammu and Kashmir, remains in turmoil and there an authoritarian and unresponsive regime continues to intimidate the students. I have been out of the country for a fortnight. When I returned, I received complaints that students were being tortured in the jail. I have the names here, for the information of the Home Minister. Shiv Kumar Singh has been tortured in the jail; Bharat Bhushan Raina was arrested, and is missing since then. Many of the leaders of the Youth Action Committee, and hundreds of others have been arrested. Many are underground, including the chief organiser, Sehgal. Bhim Singh, a colleague and an MLA, suffering from a heart disease, was ultimately brought day before yesterday here and parked outside the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I

had to personally intervene and get him a room in that Institute. This is the way in which, by repression, the genuine aspirations of the people are sought to be suppressed. I have written separately to the Prime Minister about this, and I have spoken in this House. I do not want to take too much time on the Jammu issue. But this is symbolic of the lack of grip, as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Go right down to the South, to Pondicherry. Why was unnecessarily that Union Territory thrown into a turmoil? Firing took place. There was total chaos and confusion. Even now there is no popularly elected Assembly there. I understand a new measure, Prohibition is going to be introduced there.

We don't oppose it. But it is a measure which throws out 10,000 people out of employment; why should it not come through a popular Government? I am saying this, to make a basic charge that there is a lack of coherence, lack of clarity and a lack of vision, as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Take the problem of minorities. Communal riots still continue to disgrace this nation. I am not holding the Government responsible for it; but I am saying that unless the secular and composite culture of this nation is upheld, the very fabric of national integration will be in danger. The Minorities Commission was set up. Great expectations and hopes were aroused among the minorities, that this Minorities Commission will be able to ensure effective safeguards. What has happened? The Minorities Commission has also become somewhat of a bad joke. The first chairman resigned. About the second chairman, there were certain administrative problems. There is no impact of that Minorities Commission also. They are very distinguished people; I personally appeared before the Minorities Commission. But they are not receiving the support which the Government of India must

[Dr. Karan Singh]

give them, if they are really to become an effective instrument for strengthening national integration and for safeguarding the interests of the minorities.

Again, a Chief Minister of one State, just because he does not like one of the members of the Minorities Commission, says: "I do not recognize the Minorities Commission". This is a peculiar situation. Are the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir not citizens of India? Are the minorities there to be deprived of the benefits of the Minorities Commission? The Kashmiri pandits there number 50,000 that is, 1 per cent of the population; the Buddhists number 50,000, that is, 1 per cent of the population. Why should not the Minorities Commission have jurisdiction over the entire country? Wherever Muslims are in a minority, they must have full protection; but wherever other communities are in a minority why should they not get help from that Commission? Simply because K. Shukla Bakula, who was a former MP is a member of the Minorities Commission, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir would not allow the Minorities Commission to visit Jammu and Kashmir. What sort of situation are we witnessing in this country? It almost appears that the Centre no longer has the authority. The sovereignty of the Government of India and its writ should run throughout the country. Can Chief Ministers be allowed, under various legalistic or other pretexts, to challenge that authority of the Government of India?

There is the question of rise in social tensions in rural areas, and of caste conflicts. The speaker before me, Shri Ramanand Tiwary, a distinguished and senior Member of the ruling party, or of the ruling coalition, was mentioning that Bihar was in flames. U.P. is in flames. Casteism

14 hrs.

has been there in this country for thousands of years and we wanted to

move towards a casteless society. The vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru was that we should move towards a society where every Indian will be judged on his merit, not on his birth. What is happening in this country today? Caste tensions are rising. They are an inevitable process of social changes, but they must be contained within the system; they must not be fanned into the fires of hatred.

Today in Bihar,—the hon. Members on that side will bear me out—in every village, there is a conflict; in Bihar, almost in every village and in every street, people have been thrown against each other in the name of caste. Is this the sort of India that we want to build, an India that is fragmented by sub-nationalism, by religion, by caste? This is not the direction in which we want to move. Unless there is a coherent, clear leadership at the Centre. I am afraid, we are giving an impression that we are gradually disintegrating into chaos.

As far as castes are concerned, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must receive full protection. This is enshrined in our Constitution; and I would urge the Government as I had urged them on an earlier occasion, that instead of lumping Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one commission, there should be a separate commission for Scheduled Castes and a separate commission for Scheduled Tribes, because the problems of the tribals are totally different; their way of life is different; geographically, they are isolated from the rest of the community and they have special problems, whereas the scheduled caste is a curse; and untouchability is widespread in this country. Where there is Hindu society, this curse has entered, except in Kashmir where there are only Brahmins and no other community. Otherwise, these things are there and they must be removed. On the one hand, efforts must be made to integrate the people of this country, to

see that divisions are not further accentuated as a result of the policy of the ruling party, on the other hand, the welfare of the weaker sections of the society must be safeguarded by a separate commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Of course, the dangerous trend is the general deterioration in the law and order situation. I do not want to go into the statistics of crime rates. No doubt, the hon. Home Minister who has a distinguished background as a senior civil servant, will be able to come out with figures saying that the crime rate has been reduced. But there is, even in Delhi, a widespread feeling of insecurity as far as the common citizen is concerned. New social evils are beginning to develop through films. For example, I took up the question of horror films. Today, in the newspaper, *The Statesman*, there is an advertisement on page 10. The heading is: "Terrifying Opening Friday 6th April—A blood thirsty mob are locking for the barbaric murderer—Jack The Ripper—their bodies lie locked together deadly still... (strictly for adults)." There is a photograph of a woman and above her photograph the heading is: "Hands of the Ripper". The woman is screaming in terror and the hands are as her throat? Is this the type of poison that we are going to inject into our body politic? Should there be profiteering as a result of these films which pollute the stream of national consciousness? It is no use saying: 'strictly for adults only.' The advertisements are not for adults; posters are not for adults; and even if they are for adults, I would submit that you will get a sharp increase in the crime rates. Every single movie is about the crimes; every single movie is about violence; every single movie is about some form of anti-social elements. Is this the way we are going to build a society of Gandhiji's dream, is this the way we are going to build Indian culture of which we are all so proud? Even the law and order situation is the worse in the State administrations.

श्रीमती हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा कि मंत्री ने गुंडे पाल रखे हैं। आप बताइये कि जब मंत्री ही गुंडे पालने लगे, तो जन-साधारण का क्या होगा। जब मैं हिन्दी में बोल ही रहा हूँ, तो मैं एक कविता सुना देना चाहता हूँ जो शिवबंशुल सिंह 'सुमन' की है, जो बड़े प्रसिद्ध कवि हैं और आपके ही राज्य के रहने वाले हैं। मैं उनकी कविता के तीन छंद सुनाता हूँ। ये हमारी सरकार और इन्दिरा कांग्रेस के लोगों पर, जो यहाँ नहीं हैं, लागू होते हैं :

इधर कूप उस और झाई छुदी है  
करे कौन जन मन व्यथा का निवारण  
उधर नादाँ बच्चे पे ईमाँ निछावर  
इधर गुटपरस्ती श्री बहुरूपियापन ।

बड़ी ऊंची बातें, बड़े ऊंचे वादे  
हवा में रफू हो गये सब हिरन से  
यह तम तोम से जूझने के प्रवादी  
करेंगे किनाराकशी गर किरण से ।

उफरू से घुग्घुके में उल्टेगा बेड़ा  
कहाँ फिर उजेला कहीं फिर सवेरा  
यह बेड़ा कहीं पार जा कर लगेगा  
इधर भो अन्धेरा उधर भो अन्धेरा ।

यह हाल आज हमारे देश में हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इधर किस्सा कुर्मी का, उधर हिस्सा कुर्मी का। इस देश का कौन कल्याण करेगा, मुझे यह बतायें।

Apart from internal factors, there are also certain external factors which impinge upon our internal situation. I do not want to go into it in detail, it was mentioned yesterday. There are great powers with global interests; there are regional powers who are always ready to teach naughty neighbours a lesson; and there are neighbours themselves with instability, in Afghanistan and in Pakistan today. The Prime Minister said that it was not proper for him to say anything about Mr. Bhutto because it was an internal affair of Pakistan. I agree it is an internal affair, and I also know from personal experience, if I may say so, that Mr. Bhutto has been an inveterate enemy of this country. But even then on the basis of human rights I at least am prepared to raise my voice that compassion should be shown

[Dr. Karan Singh]

to him; at least his life should be spared, not for any other reason but because of humanitarian grounds; I feel that he has not been treated correctly.

I have deviated; the point I am really making is that there are external factors impinging upon our nation because we are a great nation, open to great many influences. Therefore you have a dangerous situation where internal factors and external factors combine to create problems for this nation, and these problems need a national consensus if they are to be satisfactorily resolved. These are not party matters; these are not partisan matters; these are national matters. But I wonder if the government is really aware of the serious dimensions. We get a disturbed feeling sitting here that there is an air of self-induced complacency as far as government is concerned. They seem to be very happy that everything is satisfactory and everything is all right; there does not seem to be a sense of urgency. Mr. Patel, thirty years after your distinguished predecessor name-sake was Home Minister of India, you are sitting here on these benches. May I with great respect urge you to seek once again inspiration from the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and the other great stalwarts of the freedom struggle, and you snap out this air of complacency that you have developed and function effectively. If you give an effective lead to the nation in the right way the people of India will rally; if you do not, then the people of India will react. May I respectfully submit; please do not wait too long; the patience of the people is rapidly running out.

श्री रायचरित कुम्हारहा (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने समय दिया। यह हमारा घर का मामला है। लेकिन घर का मामला इतना बिगड़ा हुआ है कि पूरे कानून में कहीं भी किसी भी तरीके की रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोई एक भी धारा प्राक नहीं

बना सकते जिनमें गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ है। धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? (स्वयंघात),

आप को करना चाहिए, नहीं किया है तो प्रक कीजिए करना सारा बंटवारा हो जायगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? जिस गरीब आदमी को जब चाही, जहाँ चाही भर पेट मारो, केवल हड़डी मत तोड़ना। यही न मतलब है? इसीलिए गांव के गरीब आदमी को जब कोई प्रभो आदमी मारता या मरवाता है तो कह कर मारता है कि देखो, मारते मारते चाहे भन हो मार डालना लेकिन कुछ टूटे फूटे नहीं क्यों कि वह जानता है कि 323 या 304 बनेगा, 302 नहीं बनेगा। कोई केस नहीं बनेगा। इसलिए विलयुल गरीबों के खिलाफ सजिब करने के लिए यह 323 धारा है। इसी तरह यह 379 है। थोड़ा बहुत उस में इधर उधर हो गया है लेकिन 379 में अगर 250 रुपये से कम की चोरी हो तो पुलिस दर्ज नहीं करेगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी हरिजन वस्ती में या गरीबों के टोल में अगर चोरी हो जाय तो कितने घरों में 250 रुपये का माल मिलाए? 250 रुपये का माल जिस गरीब के यहाँ नहीं है प्राक की महंगी के जमाने में भी उस के घर की रक्षा कौन करेगा?

इसी तरह 426 और 427 हैं, खेत का देने की धारा है। उस में हरी फसल काटने का दाम लगता है। चाहे रात भर मिन कर 500 आदमी इस सदन का खेत काटा करे, पुलिस लगाएगी दाम पास का और दस पैसे पन्द्रह पैसे मोसा दाम लगाएगी। रात भर काटते फिरए जब तक 50 रुपये की घास नहीं कट जायगी तब तक कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलेगा। पशुओं को मार डालने की खली छूट है... (स्वयंघात)... प्राई पी सी पत्रिए। यह प्राइ पी सी 1861 में बना था। उस समय एक रुपये में एक मन गेहूँ और चावल मिलता था। उस समय पचास रुपये में कौन सा जानवर था? दस रुपये में बड़िया से बड़िया बैलों की जोड़ी मिलती थी। हाथी के घसाला और कोई जानवर इतने पैसे का नहीं था। तो यह हमारी बकरी की रक्षा के लिए नहीं बना था, यह हाथी की रक्षा के लिए बना हुआ था। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस तरह के उलटे कानूनों की ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप ने बड़ा डिबोरा पीटा कि हम ने मिसा समाप्त करा दिया। मैं पूछना हूँ कि धारा 109 और 110 के खूबे हुए क्या गरीबों का मिसा खत्म हो गया? किसी भी तरीके को 109 और 110 में सख्त कर जियवती भर सजाया जा सकता है। आप अपने हाथ से अपनी पीठ बचपपावा करिए। जमिनों के लिए और पशुओं के लिए आप ने मिसा खत्म कर दिया। बरीबों का मिसा बरकरार है। बनी की इसलिए, यह तो सुनीम कोई तक लय कर लूड सजावा केसिन करीब को सख्त कीजिए मिस के खूबे कर डिकलन नहीं है, उभ की कीब

सुकराणा ? तो सब से मरीचों और धनियों को रास्ते पर धाप को कानून बनाया पड़ेगा। अगर धाप मरीच और धनी को साक्ष्य पर नहीं बोधते हैं तो काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसे धाप देखे, धाप कट्टा रखना कतई बन्ध नहीं कर सकते। मंत्री जी जरा ध्यान से सुनें। उन को कट्टा रखने से धाप नहीं रोक सकते हैं और धारीकों को लाइसेंस नहीं दे सकते हैं। तो फिर हम को भी कट्टा भी कर दीजिए, हम भी निपट में। क्यों धाप हम को कानून के जाल में फंसाते हैं ? बिनकुल धाप को गुंडों से चिन्तित होने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर कट्टा रखने की इजाजत हो तो मरीच निपट लेते गाब गाब में कट्टा रख कर। लेकिन धनियों का कट्टा पुलिस छीनने नहीं जायगी और मरीच धापभी किसी से कट्टा से जाएं तो हुकूम उसे बन्ध कर देंगे। कट्टा कट्टा भी रख कर बन्ध कर देंगे। धाप कृपा कर के इस कानून को भी बदलिये।

एक मामलीब सदस्य : कैसे बदलेंगे ?

श्री रामनरेश कुशावाहा : धाप यह वह जाने कि कैसे बदलेंगे ? हम बोधे ही मंत्री हैं। हम मंत्री होते तो बता देते कि कैसे बदलेंगे। जो मंत्री हो जाता है उस की प्रबल बढ़ी हो जाती है। हम लोग माधारण धापभी हैं। यह तो यही समझते हैं कि हम को प्रबल बहुत कम है। इसलिए मंत्री बनने के बाद हम लोगों की राय एकदम नहीं सुनते।

दूसरी बात मैं धाप से कहना चाहता हूँ, नीकरगाही है। बहुत मैं मुना करता हूँ—निधर हो कर काम कीजिए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि जनता एकदम निर्भय हो जाय। तो, श्रीमन्, जिस को धाप चाहते हैं कि वह निर्भय हो, वह हों या न हो, लेकिन 'र', डकैत, गुच्छे और घुसखोर तो निर्भय ही हों गये। घुस निर्भयता का पूरा साध उठा रहे हैं। वे जिस धाम को करना चाहते हैं, उस को कर ही लेते हैं, कृपा उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

अब नीकरगाही को लीजिये—इन को बारे में धाप को सोचना पड़ेगा—हमारे पूर्ववर्ती गृह मंत्री जी—श्री ० चरण सिंह जी—को धोखा हुआ, किस से हुआ ? इन्धिरा जी की गिरफ्तारी के समय किस से धोखा हुआ—क्या इस तरह को कोई मिसाल दुनिया में है ? मैं पूछता हूँ—बक्रा 420, 379, 120 (ए) के मामलों में मजिस्ट्रेट ने कितने लोगों को छोड़ा है कि धाप चले जाइये, अपील कीजिये ? अभी बाबू जय प्रकाश जी के मामले में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को लोकसभा में किस ने गुम राह किया ? मैं धाप को कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं जो धाप के विस्थापना नीकरगाह हूँ—मैं धाप की नहीं को पसीता लगाने के लिये बैठे हूँ—धाप हमारी बात को मानिये या न मानिये।

श्री विवेक बहुवाचार्थ (सीरमपुर) : यह तो पक्ष से है।

श्री पन्कजराज कुशावाहा : पक्ष से है या नहीं के अब मैं नहीं बताऊँ, लेकिन धाप से कभीता कबसे

के लिये बिनकुल रीवार हूँ—इस बात को धाप नोट कर लीजिये। धाप हमारी बात का विश्वास करे या न करे, लेकिन हम धाप के साथ रहेंगे, जब तक हम को इस बल में रहना है हम धाप को बोट देने, इसलिये कि बोट तो धाप का है, लेकिन हमारी जीब, हमारे विचार हमारे धपने हैं। इसलिये मैं धाप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाप इन पर बंधुब लगाइये।

धाप का समाज-कल्याण का काम पूरा चलता है, धाप प्राविदासियों का कल्याण करते हैं, हरिजनों का कल्याण करते हैं, पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण करते हैं, लेकिन जो धाप के अधिकारी हैं—वे सब उन का काम करने वाले हैं। मैं धाप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 'श्रीस-ग्राउंड' और 'स्कासरिप' के लिये प्रादेस निकाला। विद्यापीठ तहसीलदार के पास, कानून-गो के पास या किसी अन्य अधिकारी के पास अट्टेस्ट कराने के लिये जाता है, तो वे सब उस को इन्कार कर देते हैं। धाप बतलाइये—बड़ई और तमोली में क्या अन्तर है—मैं मंडल जी से पूछ रहा हूँ। काजब में तमोली लिखा है और बड़ई तथा तमोली दोनों एक काम करते हैं, लेकिन थूंक उस में अपने धाप को बड़ई लिखा है—इसलिये कह देते हैं कि तुम पिछड़े वर्ग में नहीं हो। एक और उदाहरण देखिए—गौण और कहार से क्या फर्क है, लेकिन धाप की नीकरगाही कह देती है कि ये परिणत जाति या जन-जाति में नहीं हैं। धाप जरा देखिये—जिस तरह से धाप का धनयं किया जाता है। अंग्रेजी में लिखा है—तुराह, हिन्दी में उस को तुरहया कहते हैं—अब उम ने यदि तुरहया लिखा है तो बात खल्ल है। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता कि इस के चलते पिछड़े वर्गों का क्या होगा।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि धाप सचमुच में पिछड़े वर्ग, हरिजनों और प्राविदासियों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो कृपा कर के ममाज कल्याण अधिकारी इन्ही वर्गों के लोगों को बनाइये, बरना धाप तो नजट में रूपया देते जायेंगे, लेकिन उस को लेनेवाला कोई नहीं रहेगा।

नीकरियों में देखिये—धाप तो उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन करते जायेंगे, लेकिन धापभी कोई नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि ये लोग लिख दिया करेंगे कि कोई स्टूडेंट धापभी मिलता ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाप इन्टरन्यू की पद्धति को समाप्त कीजिये, धाप किस लिये इन्टरन्यू लेने हैं ? प्राइ०ए०ए० और प्राइ०पी०ए०ए० के काम में लिखा होता है—क्या तुम्हारा कोई सम्बन्धी सेवा में है। यदि लिखा होता है कि नहीं है तो बहुत मुश्किल से, 200-400 प्राइमियों में से कोई एक धापभी पा जाता है, बरना जाता ही नहीं है। मेरे सामने एक सबका धाया—कुछ काला और नाटा था, उस को मुन्सिफी के इन्टरन्यू में छांट दिया गया। मैंने पूछा, क्या बात है ? यह उत्तर प्रवेस का मामला है। उस को कह दिया गया कि तुम्हारी पर्सनेलिटी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—मुन्सिफी के लिये या प्रोफेसर के पद के लिये क्या काला या नाटा होना सुन है या बेबकूद होना सुन है ? सुन्दर होने से यह क्या ज्यादा अच्छा काम करता ? इन्टरन्यू में सारे अफसर मिल कर पक्षों से तय कर लेते हैं

[श्री राम नरेश कुमवाहा]

कि किफायत सेना है और यदि कोई आदमी का प्रायश्चित्त करके के प्रायश्चित्त को उस को इन्टरव्यू में छांट लिया जाता है। इसलिये इन्टरव्यू को छुड़ा दीजिए। उस की जगह पर मेडिकल करावाए। लड़का एक बाबू का है या दो बाबूओं वाला है, साढ़े पांच फुट का है या साढ़े सात फुट का है, एक पैर का लम्बा है या दोनों पैरों का लम्बा है, बोलता है या नहीं, यह सब इन्टरव्यू में जांच के बाबू बतला देगा। इसलिये मेडिकल करावाए। सबिन के लिए डिग्री या सर्विकेट देने भी समाप्त कर दीजिए। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं कि आप कर रहे भी या नहीं? अगर नौकरी के लिए, ऊँची नौकरी के लिए आप डिग्री सम्पूर्ण कर दें, तो स्कूल, कॉलेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो छुट्टियाँ होती हैं और मास्टर्स को जान बूझी जाती है वह नहीं होगी और यह चीज बन्द हो जाएगी और कोई नानायक प्रायश्चित्त भी इस में नहीं धरने जाया। आप इन्टरव्यू को खत्म कर दीजिए और नौकरी का इम्तिहान लीजिए। ऐसा आप करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि धन्डे लोग भा जाएंगे और नाना, बाबा, फुफा और जाति के आधार पर जो लोग भा जाते हैं, वे नहीं भा पाएंगे। आज तो किसी का बाबा कलकट्ट है या किसी का साबा कलकट्ट है तो यह समझना है कि मैं चुना ही जाऊँगा क्योंकि फार्म में भरानु भा है कि मेरा रिश्तेदार ऐसी सबिन में है। इस चीज को आप समाप्त कीजिए।

आप ही साप हिन्दी का मसला भी आप के ही जिम्मे है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप के यहां कारखाना खुला हुआ है भाषा के डालने का। भाषा का टुकटाल बना हुआ है और यहां कुछ विद्वान बैठे हैं जो हिन्दी को सुधमन हैं। वे हिन्दी को कारखाने में डालते हैं और जब तक कारखाने में सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन नहीं हो जाएगा, तब तक कोई मानुभाषा इस देश में चलने लायक नहीं होगी। धीमान्, भाषा जवान पर बनती है, जवान उस का कारखाना है। यहां दिल्ली का जो कारखाना और पालियामेंट के लोग बैठ कर बनाते हैं और आप बैठ कर आकसरी से बनवाते हैं, वह ऐसी भाषा है जो लोगों को जवान पर नहीं चलती, वह तिलक हूब बतैन जैसी है, इस को हमारे मजबूत जो समझते होंगे और सायद दूसरे लोग न समझते हों, हमारे यहां भाषी में जो बढ़ावा बढ़ाया जाता है चाहे वह जिलना भी बढ़िया हो और बढ़ा हो लेकिन मुख्य बढ़ावा बढ़ाने के बाद अगर डाल कर पानी पीने के लिये दिया जाए, तो कोई नहीं पीयेगा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि भाषा को भाषा विवाद है और सबूत दाक निकलते हैं वे उस बतैन जैसे हैं और वह ऐसी भाषा है जो भाष जवानता की जवान पर धाने वाली नहीं है। जब तक जवानता की जवान पर धाने वाली भाषा नहीं होगी, तब तक वह नहीं कमेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की जो 14 भाषाएँ हैं, उन में धरने की कोई भी सबूत ऐसा नहीं है, जिस का पर्यायवाची उन में न मिले। अगर तमिल में पर्यायवाची सबूत है, तो उस को लेने में क्या हर्ज है, बंगला का पर्यायवाची सबूत लेने में क्या हर्ज है, कन्नड़ का पर्यायवाची सबूत लेने में क्या हर्ज है। बुद्धता के नाम पर हिन्दी और देश की दूसरी भाषाओं को आप क्यों मरुत कर रहे हैं। धीमान्, मैं अगर विरोध पक्ष में

तो भाष्य प्रदान नहीं भी का भाष्य कोहीमन के धाने पर न होने देता। सब का प्रदान नहीं वहाँ पर भा कर कभी भाषा में भाष्य करता है और हमारे देश की कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। हमारे प्रदान नहीं धरने में भाष्य करते हैं। अगर हिमाचल में की बतलाना ही था, तो हिन्दी का भी दूसरेमन हो सकता था। पूरे देश का धरमान करने से क्या प्रायश्चित्त आप को मिला? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत के भाई जब हमको कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी भाषा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ेंगे, तो बात हमारी सबब धाती है यद्यपि अगर हम उन पर हिन्दी लाव रहे हैं तो वे भी हम पर धरने की लाव रहे हैं। यह दोहरा काम चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो यह शिकायत है, वह कुछ जायज है और यह आप के राज्य में हो रहा है। हिन्दी प्रवेशों की सरकारें संस्कृत को लिभाषा के सूत्र में डाल कर नाम कर रहे हैं इस देश का। संस्कृत को अगर लिभाषा से निकाल दिया जाए, तो मजबूरन बंगला, गुजराती, राठी, तमिल, तेलगु, कन्नड़ और उर्दू पढ़नी पड़ेगी और तब दक्षिण भारत के जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन को कोई भीका नहीं रहेगा कुछ कहने का। संस्कृत के पक्षपाती यहाँ हैं, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। किसी का नाम ले लिया तो पता नहीं क्या होगा। मैं लिफ इतना ही आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को संस्कृत का यह हटाना पड़ेगा और तब भारत की एकता कायम होगी। संस्कृत हिन्दी के साथ या भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ सब पढ़ते हैं और पढ़ेंगे अगर वह एक धोषानन सबबकेट की हैसियत से रहेगी। इसलिए अगर आप भारतीय भाषाओं को पढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो उत्तर भारत की सरकारों से यह निवेदन करें कि यह जाल-बट्टा समाप्त करें। और संस्कृत को लिभाषा सूत्र से निकालो। भाष्य केन्द्री कार्मुन में भी संस्कृत नहीं है। यह हिन्दी भाषी प्रांतों की सरकारों ने जालबट्टा करके जिससे कि दूसरी भाषाओं को पढ़ाना न पड़े, यह चार ही बीडों कर डाली है और यह चार ही बीडों के वे यहाँ पर हिन्दी, धरने की का झगडा करवाते हैं।

धन्त में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर धरने विषयता समाप्त आप नहीं कर सकें हैं तो फिर आप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दीजिए। उत्तरप्रदेश का नाम किया उन प्रधानमंत्रियों ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे। गांधी जी ने हमें यही सिखाया है कि जो भी अपना विरोध प्रकट करना हो वह सार्वजनिक रूप से कर दो। उत्तरप्रदेश की प्रधान मंत्रियों का बिलीना वे कर के उसका नाम किया गया। बिहार का नाम किया गया। (सबधान) बिहार के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति वे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश वाले प्रथम वे कि हमारा व्यक्ति प्रदान नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का उस से कोई हित नहीं हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ऊपर के क्षेत्रीय धरनेमन को समाप्त कर दीजिए। हमारा हिस्सा हम को दे दीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का ऊपर से धान एक जितना भाषा है, वह धाने नहीं होगा, भाषा उत्तर प्रदेश की भाषा हैसियत भी होगी कि वह भाषाओं का नाम हैसियत में बहुत अधिक लम्बा बहुत अधिक कुर्तानी की। उसका तरीका यह है कि धरने के उर्दू के साथ धरने के साथ

किया, उसे अपना हीतना लक्ष्य समझते रहे। आप भी समझते रहे और इसलिये सचमुचे रहे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यादातर विरोध पक्ष के लोग चुनाव में जीतते रहे जो कि भाजकस सत्ता में भागे हैं। कांग्रेस के भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बड़ी व्यवहार किया जो अनेकों ने किया। अगर अब जनता पार्टी भी बड़ी करेगी तो ठीक नहीं है। इस से तो ब्रज्ज यही है कि आप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दें। छोटे-छोटे जब राज्य हो जायेंगे तब आप हुआ कर के हमारा हक तो नहीं मारेंगे।

भाज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी धोर पूर्वी इलाकों में उभौन-आसामान का फर्क है। उत्तर प्रदेश का हक उत्तर प्रदेश को दे कर के आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का गला बँट देते हैं। आप हमारे साथ न्याय कीजिए। हम उत्तर प्रदेश का बिल्कुल बंटवारा नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हमें आप हमारा हक छिन नर मजबूर कर रहे हैं। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे राजस्व से पश्चिम के लोग घामे बढ़ते रहे धोर हम पीछे पड़े रहे। आप हमें मजबूर न कीजिए इस के लिए। हम मन से नहीं चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा हो। श्रीमन् हमारे राजस्व से आपका बेटा एम० ए० तक पढ़ गया लेकिन जब हमारा बेटा हाई स्कूल में नाम लिखाने के लायक हुआ तो यह सब चिल्लाहट हुई है। आप हमारे बेटे को भी बी०ए० पास तो कर जाने दीजिए। भाज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी धोर पूर्वी भाग में फर्क है। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा न हो लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि दोनों भागों के बीच जो असमानता है वह भी दूर हो। जब तक हमारे राजस्व से उनका विकास होता रहा तब तो मजा मारो लेकिन जब कुछ हम ने अपने विकास के लिए कहा तो कहा कि हम भलग हो जायेंगे। इस को आप खूब झन्झी तरह से समझ कीजिए कि जाहे सामाजिक असमानता हो, प्राथिक असमानता हो, शैक्षीय असमानता हो, इन सब को दूर करने का बीडा जनता पार्टी ने उठाया है। आप गृह मंत्री होने के नाते इस देश के सब से बड़े मालिक हैं। घर का जो मालिक होता है वही तो घर मंत्री होता है। घर का जो मालिक होता है वह घर में जाए किसी भी व्यक्ति को निकाल बाहर कर सकता है धोर जाहे तो बाहर गए या भागे हुए बादमी को बुला भी सकता है। आप जाहे तो यह जो शैक्षीय असमनुलन है इसको दूर कर सकते हैं। वी आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको दूर करने के लिए आप तुरन्त प्रभावी कदम उठाएँ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Jadavpur): Sir, during the year for which we are discussing the performance of the Home Ministry, we have found that it has been marked with, by and large, indecision, inaction, procrastination, *ad hocism* and *status quoism*.

Sir, being in charge of the All-India Services in this country and thereby

the bureaucracy, the Home Ministry has by and large succeeded in intensifying the bureaucratic regime: over this country and the administration. Sir, this Ministry was charged with a very important task of dismantling the structure of Emergency and to uproot its foundations. But, Sir, how has it performed this very important function? Two years have passed since the people of this country have restored unto themselves their democratic rights and have won back their fundamental rights. But at the same time they changed the Government and assigned to the new Government a very important task of punishing the perpetrators of the most heinous crime against the Indian people during those 19 months of Emergency. But what the people have found is that there has been hesitation and the Government has been dragging its feet; if not, there is, what Dr. Karan Singh rightly said, a feeling of complacency. That is the impression of the people of this country. Now, Sir, you will recall the events beginning with the clumsy arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her release, the actions that have been taken by the Government in meeting the problems and in taking follow-up action. Sir, the people's impression is that the Government has been suffering from a sort of inferiority complex which had given rise to credibility to the forces of reaction. The Shah Commission did a very commendable job with all the difficulties that it faced. But the follow-up action has been tardy. What was wanted was a vigorous pursuance of the recommendations of the Shah Commission, but we have found that they have been more concerned with their infighting, and advantage has been taken by the forces of authoritarianism to regroup themselves. Sir, lack of decisiveness in action has been the main source of strength of the anti-people forces in this country beginning to combine. Take the case of Special Courts. Our Party from the very beginning has been suggesting that. Because the enormity of the crime was such that if one has to go through the usual procedure of criminal



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nal trial, then the whole process would have been shelved and this Government had to wait for the introduction of a Private Member's Bill in this House to wake up. Then, take, if I may say so, the most surprising action of going to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion on a Bill. That shows as if they are having a guilty complex or they are trying to give a feeling to the people of this country that they are not sure of their own steps and action. Now, the Supreme Court's opinion has been obtained. This House has passed the Bill. Then some amendments have been made and I believe Government has agreed to those amendments for the compulsive reasons that are obvious. But what has happened with regard to the final passage of the Bill? When will the Courts be set up? What is the time table? Is there any time table for this? That is why the people feel that although a very important job was given to this Government, and this Ministry was the administrative ministry to carry out the mandate of the people, they have been by and large wasting valuable time, allowing those who held the people of this country as captives, as objects of their mercy and subjected them to the most repressive attacks ever known in the history of independent India, to go about the country boasting as great champions of democracy—a wonderful result of the functioning of this Government! Therefore, it is long overdue that the forces of torture and Fascism were given an object lesson, so that the people of this country cannot be enslaved again. I believe the hon. Minister owes the people a duty to say categorically how long things will be allowed to drift.

The Shah Commission report has been available for a long time—more than one report, the Reddy Commission report, the Grover Commission report, other Commission reports as well. The people have been eagerly waiting for the Government to wake up and take follow-up action. You

go through the process of inquiry under this Act, you obtain reports, a considerable sum of public money is spent, but then no action is taken on those reports—as if Government wanted to have a sort of face-saving device before any action could be taken. They do not even take action on these reports. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take the country into confidence on this vital aspect and tell us categorically what they propose to do.

Another dismal record of this Ministry is their repeated failures to protect the lives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the minorities and also the weaker sections of the people of this country. One would have appreciated it if, instead of frittering away their energy to save or protect the old and decrepit cattle population of this country, they had been a little more conscious of their obligation to protect the human population of this country. Starting with Belchi and all that—I do not want to go into the statistics of this, there is an admission in the Report and in the Government statements and in the discussions in this House that there has been a failure. We found last time Choudhury Charan Singh gave us a comparative statement, as if a little less number of incidents of atrocities against the Harijans or the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was justified in this country. During the Congress regime it was much more, therefore let us not get unduly perturbed about it. This attitude we have found to be one of the sources encouraging those people, a section of people, who have been exploiting the Harijans, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the economically backward people. We have been telling the Government that not only have they to take administrative action, but it is also essential that they pay proper attention to land reforms, to raise the economic condition of that section of the people, the unfor-

fortunate people of this country, who have been at the receiving end, although 30 years of independence have gone. Here, in this country, a handful of people have been enjoying the fruits of independence for years. The disparity between the people has been increasing very fast and during 30 years there has been accumulation of more and more wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people, while the poor have become poorer in this country.

I know this is a matter of over-all Government policy, and this Ministry alone is not responsible for this but this Ministry is responsible to co-ordinate its policies, and at the same time impress upon the other agencies of the Government the solemn responsibility which had been imposed on the Central Government by the Constitution of this country, by the organic law of the country, by the founders of the Constitution. That solemn duty, that responsibility is not being performed by the Central Government and the Home Ministry is responsible to the people of this country and they are responsible not only to protect the lives of these unfortunate people of this country but also owe an explanation as to why vigorous steps are not being taken to stop these incidents. Let us not have statistics for this purpose. Statistics will not save the people. The other aspect is to be very much borne in mind. There is encouragement of casteism in this country, casteist politics is being followed. We are proud that if one goes to West Bengal, he will see that there is no casteism in West Bengal. The Minorities Commission went there. I am not making any reflection on any of my friends, I am not making any reflection on anybody. We are proud that we do not believe in casteism in politics and we have seen what havoc this cancer of casteism has caused in our body politics. Elections are being conducted on caste politics. In the services also caste politics has been brought in. In different sectors of Indian poli-

ty, public life and social life, the cancer of casteism is corroding the very fabric of our Indian life and Indian society. Therefore, it is very important that the Government takes a very serious note of these aspects.

Communal riots are still taking place. One can say "well, you cannot avoid that". But Dr. Karan Singh rightly said and I agree with him that the feeling in this country is not there that the Government is aware of the problem and is awake and is trying to take vigorous steps. How can you ask the people to believe that you are genuinely and sincerely trying to do something in this respect? They find that the ruling party is more concerned with who will be the Chief Minister who will be the Minister and so on and so forth. The sickening display of mutual distrust and bickering in the ruling party and dispute has affected the administration and administration takes the benefit of that. If there are non-functioning political masters, then the administration takes the advantage of it. Therefore, we request the Government, please realise that the time is running fast. There are faces standing, waiting in the wings to take advantage of your inaction, take advantage of your internecine quarrels and bickerings. I am not concerned as such with their inner party matters, but I am concerned with what effect it has on the administration. Because of that, so many state matters are pending here in Delhi for months and months. Chief Ministers have to run to Delhi, the Ministers have to run to Delhi. We, the Members of Parliament have to make representations one after another. Some of them are trying their best, I have no doubt about that. But there is a feeling that things are coming to a standstill because of these reasons.

My time is short, but I want to point out two very important things. The police verification system is still being continued even after the de-

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democratic rights have been restored by the people to themselves. This is very important. In the ordnance factory, even the civilians were subjected to police verification only at the time of recruitment. After the Janata Government came, in December 1977, even prior to that, new regulations have been brought into force whereby every two years there has to be police verification. Now this has justifiably caused serious resentment amongst the employees. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu has written to the former Home Minister, Chaudhry Charan Singh on this matter. We would like to know from the Home Minister very categorically—it is a matter which is agitating the minds of thousands and thousands and lakhs of Government employees in this country—whether you are going to maintain this absurd methods of police verification, whereby even the ordinary rights, the democratic rights of the Government employees are sought to be interfered with. How is this cancer going into the bureaucratic set up? In a case of Punjab National Bank, a letter was addressed to two employees of the Bank. I am reading out that letter from Punjab National Bank dated 11th November, 1978. It is addressed like this:

"S/Shri S. Bhowmik and P. K. Biswas, CPM Members of Staff, C/o Punjab National Bank."

Is this the way you are going to treat the Government employees? Is this the instruction that has been given from your Ministry which is in-charge of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and which is in-charge of the different all-India Services? Has that instruction been given that the employees will be known by the affiliation they may have with a particular political party? An official letter is being written in this manner. I do not have time to read out what they have

said. They say that an inquiry was made from the Finance Ministry; they have only passed it on; they do not know what it is. I will send him a copy of that letter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India wants to treat the Government employees in this manner.

We had a discussion only two weeks ago about article 311(2) (c) and article 312 of the Constitution. If you want a committed public civil service, if you want to rely not only on top echelons in the administrative set-up but if you want to get the willing cooperation and support of the employees generally, then you have to get rid of these draconian provisions in the Constitution which have been used only for the purpose of taking vindictive and repressive actions against the Government employees. This is a matter which is of great importance and I request the hon. Minister to take note of it.

The other matter is about the language problem. There has been almost a unanimous demand for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Not only the people speaking that language but a large number of people in this country have supported it. The Bills have been presented in the House for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth schedule. What is the attitude of this Government towards this? If you think that by trying to adopt an attitude of Hindi chauvinism you can solve the language problem, you are living in a fools' paradise. When there is an attempt to impose Hindi, there is bound to be a resistance. Coming from a State where we are not against Hindi at all—the people there are muttering some Hindi whether correct or incorrect—I say, we shall oppose imposition of Hindi. I quite appreciate the feeling of a very large section of people in this country who are resist-

ing the imposition of Hindi. Steal-  
tally, by various methods, it is sought  
to be imposed. Let Hindi flourish  
on its own strength; let Hindi be  
one of the finest languages. We have  
no quarrel with that. It has to develop  
on its own. Don't try to impose it  
on the people. At the same time,  
other languages also have to be devel-  
oped, including Nepali language for  
the inclusion of which in the Eighth  
Schedule there is a very persistent  
demand.

With regard to police, our Chief  
Minister has said that we deeply ap-  
preciate the service that were ren-  
dered not only by the State police but  
also by the Central police force dur-  
ing the devastating floods. We have  
openly acknowledged it. We are  
thankful to them. That was the out-  
look witnessed during the time of tra-  
gedy. But, unfortunately, that out-  
look is not available with the police  
generally. They are being utilised for  
the purpose of repressing the working  
class movement, even in Delhi with  
which the Minister is concerned. The  
workers of the Simplex Co. Ltd. have  
been agitating for meeting their legiti-  
mate rights, protesting against ille-  
gal acts of retrenchment and lock-  
out. How did the employers manage  
to tackle the situation? They in-  
voked Mr. Patel's police. They are  
willing to oblige them. The police  
force was utilised for the pur-  
pose of beating up the workers  
and tried to help the employer  
by bringing in casual labour, setting  
up one section of workers against an-  
other section of workers, by creating  
divisions amongst them. They are not  
at all wary of beating up the work-  
ing people in this country. You see  
the difference between West Bengal  
and other places. That is why, to-  
day, the working people are realising  
who are their real friends. Please  
don't utilise the Police for the pur-  
pose of breaking up the movement of

the working class or to suppress their  
aspirations. You will never be suc-  
cessful. Mr. Patil, I can assure you  
that,

Now, funds will have to be made  
available. We want better service  
conditions for the police. Our State  
has been asking the Central Govern-  
ment for more and more funds so  
that better housing facilities can be  
created and their service conditions  
can be improved. We know that the  
Police forces in this country are not  
receiving the best of treatment. But  
a particular attitude has been devel-  
oped among them. They have been  
utilised for all sorts of sordid activi-  
ties. For anti-people activities their  
help has been taken and that is why  
their mentality has been such. They  
are utilised in such a manner that  
their reaction is to go against the  
people. But there is a welcome change  
in the scene when there is a national  
tragedy.

Therefore, we would request the  
Government to help the State Gov-  
ernments more liberally so that they  
can improve the service conditions  
and other amenities for the Police.

With these words I conclude be-  
cause my time is short, but the law  
and order situation in Delhi is such  
that the attitude of complacency  
should be given up as early as pos-  
sible. There are unavoidable impres-  
sions in the minds of the people that  
their security is at stake. They feel  
insecure: there is no point denying  
it. This matter requires the imme-  
diate attention of the Government.

With these words I would request  
the Hon. Minister, let them activate  
themselves and let them show to the  
people of the country that they are  
serious in carrying out the mandate  
of the people.

की बगुनी नारायण बाबक : (अधुराहो) :  
 समाप्ति नहीं, नूत नवी नहीवने ने जो नूत  
 समाप्ति की नवीं रवीं हैं में उनका समाप्ति  
 करता है और इसी समाप्ति में कुछ कहना भी  
 चाहता है। इन नवीं में प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्रि-  
 परिषद्, पुलिस, प्राविभागी और हरिजन आदि  
 की समाप्ति के बारे में कुछ अनुमान मांग  
 गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रधान  
 मंत्री है और मंत्रि-परिषद् है यह देश की समाप्ति  
 है। अगर हमारा मंत्रि-मंडल बहुत अच्छी  
 तरह से काम करे, उसके बिना, उसके नीतियों  
 सही हों और जो संकल्प सब किया है उस और  
 वह अच्छी तरह से चले तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ  
 कि उनके मोके काम करने वाले जो बड़े बड़े  
 अधिकारी हैं, बिना हैं वह और देश की जनता  
 उनका अच्छी तरह से अनुसरण कर सकती है।  
 जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि  
 हमारा राज्य, हमारा प्रशासन गांधी जी की  
 नीतियों के अनुसार चलेगा, गांधी जी ने जो  
 हमको रास्ता बताया है, जो देश के लिए समा-  
 दायक नीतियाँ हैं, जहाँ के अनुसार हम चलेंगे,  
 अगर इसका पालन बिधिवत होता है तो मैं  
 ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए यह प्रशासन  
 बहुत ही लाभकारी होगा। यहाँ तक मैं कहता  
 हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्रि परिषद् है उसमें, पिछले  
 दिनों जो अष्टाचार होता था वह आज नहीं  
 है। अगर कहीं किसी में कुछ कामो है तो वह  
 हो सकती है लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि यह  
 उनको क्षमा नहीं है जितनी पिछले दिनों में  
 कोर्टीय मंत्रिमंडल में हमने देखीं। विरोध पत्र के  
 कुछ नेताओं ने कहा कि पार्टी में बड़ी गड़बड़ी  
 है। लेकिन उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये क्या यह  
 तानाशाही है? जहाँ तानाशाही होती है, जहाँ  
 अधिनायकशाही होती है जहाँ कोई कुछ कह नहीं  
 सकता, वहाँ जो सुभीत होता है वह जो कहना है  
 सब को उसका पालन करना पड़ता है। लेकिन  
 हमारा प्रजातन्त्र में विरहा है। इसलिये अगर  
 कोई तासन के खिलाफ या पार्टी के खिलाफ कोई  
 बात कहता है तो उसकी छूट तो दे देंगे, लेकिन  
 हमें अपनी विना की, अपनी नीतियों को खर  
 सानने रचना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ—  
 कहीं कोई बात होती है, आपस में कोई ऐसी बर्बा  
 होती है, तो उसकी छूट खर होनी चाहिये,  
 लेकिन जो हमने अपना उद्देश्य, अपना मक  
 बनाया है, उससे हमें खल नहीं होना चाहिये,  
 उसको मजबूती से पकड़ना चाहिये। इसलिये  
 मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्रि-मंडल है  
 उसको गांधी जी ने जो नीतियाँ बनाई हैं, उनके  
 अनुसरण चलना चाहिये। अगर मैं नहीं चलते हूँ  
 तो इसका बुरा प्रभाव प्रशासन पर भी पड़ता है,  
 अधिकारियों पर भी पड़ता है।

मैं आपको एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता  
 हूँ—अध्वि से बहुत छोटे हैं—लेकिन बहुत महत्व-  
 पूर्ण हैं। आपके जो प्राइमेट सेक्टर होते हैं,  
 कहीं से कोई कोम जाता है कि मंत्री जी से बात  
 करनी है, मंत्री जी चाहे कहीं कमरे में बैठे होंगे,

लेकिन वे बुलावकर बात मंत्री जी की बाह-  
 बाही लूटने के लिये यह देते हैं कि मंत्री जी  
 साथ-कम में हैं या अभी बात निवृत्त हुआ बाहर  
 चले गये हैं। मैं ऐसे मंत्रियों के निवेदन करना  
 चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे बुलावनी और चलत बात  
 कहने वाले लोग हैं—उनको अपने पास न रखें,  
 सही प्रावियों को रखें। मंत्री जी यदि मोजब  
 कर रहे हैं तो वह बतलायें कि अभी नहीं मिल  
 सकते हैं, कहीं समय पर मिलने या इस समय  
 काम कर रहे हैं आप कलाने समय पर प्रायें या  
 टेल्फोन करें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो पुराने  
 गांधीवादी हैं, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के साथ काम  
 किया है, जो उनकी नीतियों पर चलने का प्रयास  
 कर रहे हैं—उनको इतने बारे में सोचना चाहिये।  
 मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री लोग  
 सही तरीके से काम करें, चापलूती करने वालों  
 को अपने पास न रखें।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि चाहे एम0एच0  
 ए0 हो या संसद सदस्य हो, जब यह मंत्री जी  
 को पत्र लिखता है तो उसका प्रभाव खर  
 या जाता है कि पत्र मिला, कामवाही की जा  
 रही है। उसके बाद मंत्रालय पत्र भेजा है कि  
 जांच की गई, यह बात चलत है। मैं आपसे  
 पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अधिकारी ने पहले  
 ही फंसला दे दिया था, यदि उसी अधिकारी के  
 पास फिर से उस पत्र को भेजा जायेगा, तो वह  
 कैसे कहना कि जो पत्र में लिखा है, वह सही है।  
 इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस तरह के जो पत्र  
 भेजते हैं उनको जांच के लिये आपको कोई दूसरी  
 व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जो पत्र आपके पास  
 भेजा है या कोई तिकायत भेजी जाती है—  
 उसका निराकरण कैसे हो? मैं चाहता हूँ कि  
 उसको जांच उच्च-अधिकारियों के द्वारा कराई  
 जानी चाहिये, जिस अधिकारी ने पहले ही उसको  
 रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, उसके पास उसको जांच के  
 लिये नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं पुलिस के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना  
 चाहता हूँ। पुलिस बिना एक बड़ा इतिहास  
 बिना है और इसके मनोबल को बढ़ाना भी  
 चाहिये। हमारे सिविली जी ने जो बनी कहा  
 है—पुलिस के मनोबल को बढ़ाना चाहिये, सर्वोच्च  
 रजा और म्याम विमान की डिप्टीवारी पुलिस  
 बिना की है। यदि पुलिस का काम सही तरी  
 पर हो तो उससे जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा  
 काम मिल सकता है, जनता सरकार से यह तकती  
 है। लेकिन आज हम सारा बीच पुलिस की ही  
 देते हैं, अपने को दोष नहीं देते हैं। मैं आपके  
 सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—यदि किसी उर्कत  
 को पुलिस ने पकड़ा, वामें उसको मजबूत कर  
 दिया, तो उसके रिजल्ट और नेताओं से बात  
 बातें हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों और  
 कहते हैं कि निर्वाच की पकड़ा गया है। विपक्ष  
 यहाँ उर्कती पड़ती है, वे अपनापन में पड़े हैं,

उनके रिश्तेदार भी नेताओं के पास जायते हैं और कहते हैं कि बड़ा मुजब हुआ है। बीवी-नेताओं के पास जाते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में नेता का क्या फलफ्य है? मैं जानते कहना चाहता हूँ—जो नेता है, जो कार्यकर्ता है—चाहे वह किली की भाटी का हो, वह जनसेवक के साथ-साथ न्यायाधीश भी है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब कोई छोरी हो या डकैती हो या किली के साथ जुगम हुआ हो तो उस समय किली भी नेता या कार्यकर्ता हो जल्दी बीच में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यदि वह पड़ता है तो न्याय नहीं करता है। प्रायः यही हो रहा है कि नेता और कार्यकर्ता बीच में दखल देते हैं, जिसके कारण पुलिस के अधिकारी सही तौर पर काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जल्दी दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। जब वह प्रच्छेद तहल से समझ ले कि वास्तव में किली के साथ क्यावन्ती हो रही है, तो केवल मुझाब के रूप में वे अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, उन्हें अधिकारी की हलचल को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये। हम लोग की जनता में काम करने वाले लोग हैं—हम जनता और सरकार के बीच में एक कड़ी हैं, इसलिये हम मुझाब के सक्षते हैं, लेकिन न्याय में दखल देना हमारा काम नहीं है। इसलिये श्यामा बखलाभाबी होसी है और उसका प्रभाव यह हो गया है कि लोगों के साथ अन्याय होता है। इसलिये पुलिस को सही तौर पर ध्याय कराने की छूट देनी चाहिये।

35 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कुछ पुलिस के अधिकारी ऐसे हैं चाहे वे हैड कान्स्टेबल हों या चाहे बड़े अधिकारी हों, जोकि बड़े ईमानदार हैं, निर्भीक हैं और सही तौर पर काम करने वाले हैं लेकिन अग्रर वे सही काम करते हूँ ता वे अपने स्वाम पर नहीं रह पाते और सुरत उनका तबायला कर दिया जाता है और उच्च अधिकारी इस को मान भी लेते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो सही तौर पर काम करते हैं, जो निष्पक्ष तौर पर काम करते हैं, उन को बल मिलना चाहिये और उन के साथ अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिये। यह जो व्यवस्था है, इस में सुधार होना चाहिये।

109 धारा के बारे में कहा गया। उस में पुलिस जिस को चाहे पकड़ ले, कोई धादमी जा रहा है, और बिना कारण उसे पकड़ लिया। अग्रर कोई हिस्ट्रीशीटर है, गुब्बा है, तो उस को जरूर पकड़ें लेकिन कोई शरीर धादमी है, तो उस को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये। इस में पुलिस को विवेक से काम लेना चाहिये। कहीं कहीं पर विवेक से काम नहीं होता है तो लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का काम ठीक हो हो और इस लिये को बह जरूरी है कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उन के बतल जरूर बढ़ाने चाहिये क्योंकि उन के पास साधन कम हैं, उन के वेतन कम है और उन को काम ज्यादा करना पड़ता है। चाहे बाड़ा हो, चाहे गर्मी हो और चाहे दरसात हो,

जब भी उस की खुदी लग जाए, तो उन्हें काम पर लक्ष्य पड़ता है। इसलिए उन को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये और उन के साधन बढ़ाए जायें ताकि वे दिलेरी से काम कर सकें।

चौकीदार के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि यह सब से छोटा नीकर है। हम यह समझते हैं कि बेपार खत्म हो गई है लेकिन उससे बेगार ली जाती है। चौकीदार को राजस्व विभाग से वेतन मिलता है और मध्य प्रदेस में उस को 33 रुपये मिलते हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेस में केवल 15 रुपये मिलते हैं और पुलिस विभाग से उस को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। अग्रर वह धाने में रिपोट कराने जाता है, तो उस को वहाँ दो दिन रहना पड़ता है और पानी भी वहाँ पर भरना पड़ता है। 15 रुपये में वह कितने झपना गुजारा कर सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पुलिस विभाग को भी उस को कुछ वेतन देना चाहिये। जो सब से छोटा कर्मचारी है, उस का वेतन बढ़ाना चाहिये।

एक निवेदन मैं और करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को प्रच्छेद साधन मिलें उन को प्रच्छेद वेतन मिले, वहाँ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राधिर हमारी सुरक्षा का बखला इत्यायाम होना चाहिये। कभी हमारे क्षेत्र में गृह मंत्री पटेल साहब यदे ये और वहाँ पर लोगों ने यह शिकायत की कि अभी भी बुन्देलखण्ड में सब से ज्यादा डकैतियाँ पड़ती हैं। झांसी, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, बांदा, सागर प्रायः ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर डकैतियाँ बहुत पड़ रही हैं, और पुलिस हमें सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकती है। इस के लिए मैं ने पहले भी मुझाब दिया था और अब भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि कम से कम इसकी जांच तो कराई जाए या कोई कमीशन बैठाया जाए, तो जो इस बात की जांच करे कि ये डकैतियाँ क्यों पड़ रही हैं, कौन व्यक्ति इन डकैतियों के पीछे है। ईमानगर में भी डकैती पड़ी है, उस में न्लाक की बीप पकड़ी गई, उस बीप से डकैती डाली गई। मैं गृह मंत्री की हैं, गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे जेरी बात को सुने और बुन्देलखण्ड में जो डकैतियाँ पड़ रही हैं, उस के लिये जांच कमीशन बैठाएँ और वह इस बात की जांच करें कि ये डकैतियाँ क्यों पड़ रही हैं और इनका निराकरण कैसे हो सकता है ताकि जनता की सुरक्षा हो सके।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोड्डा टीकमगढ़ में एक तीर्थ स्थान है और वहाँ के चतुर्भुज मंदिर से सवा मन के स्वर्ण कलश की चोरी हो गई जब मैं मध्य प्रदेस की विजात सभा का विशाखक था तो बराबर यह मांग करना रहा कि सी० बी० थार्ड० द्वारा इसकी जांच की जाती चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेस शासन द्वारा यहाँ लिखा-पट्टी की गई लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार से जवाब जाता है कि अभी समय नहीं है। सवा मन बीने

### [श्री सखी नारायण नाथक]

की बोरी हो जाए और उसकी जांच न हो। जिन लोगों का यह विचार था कि इस बड़े बड़े पुलिस अधिकाधिकारियों, बड़े बड़े प्राधिकाओं का हाथ है, उन्होंने ऊपर तक लिखा पढ़ी की। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में जनता के रम को दूर करने के लिए सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच कराइये ताकि जनता इस बात को समझे कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो हमारी बात सुनी गयी। जनता के तीर्थ स्थान से एक बड़ी चीज खीरी हुई है और बाइर किस्तों में खोरी हुई है। इसलिए इस की सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिए। जो अधिकारी हैं वे सुनराह करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। इसलिए इस के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए किम से लोगों को यह लग सके कि इस के बारे में जांच हुई है।

अब मैं कहता हूँ कि जो सब से गरीब आदमी है, चाहे वह हरिजन हो, चाहे आदिवासी हो, उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उस का साथ उस तक पहुंचे। आपने यहां अनुसूचित जाति आयोग भी बना दिया है। इस के लिये बस करोड़ रुपये खर्चे हैं। यह पैसा कम नहीं है और इस में प्रांतीय सरकारों भी भ्रमण से अदब करेंगी लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी विधिवत पालन नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो भी पैसा आप जिस काम के लिये देते हैं और जिन लोगों के लिए देते हैं उस के बारे में आप देखें कि वह पैसा उन लोगों तक पहुंच भी रहा या नहीं। उन हरिजन और आदिवासियों तक सही तौर पर पहुंच रहा है या नहीं? कभी कभी इस बात का परीक्षण और जांच होनी चाहिए। अधिकारी लोग जाते हैं, मंत्री जाते हैं। वे जा कर कम से कम इस बात की जानकारी करें कि जो पैसा दिया गया है वह कहाँ पर खर्च हुआ है, जिन के लिये दे दिया गया है, उन को सहायता मिली है या नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बारे में योजना का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं होता है। इसका पालन पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए।

जो बुधकड़ लोग हैं, उन को मदद करने का भी प्रावधान है कि हम उनको मकान बना कर दंगे और उन को बसायेंगे। उनको मजदूरी देंगे, धंधा देंगे। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आपने चित्तौड़गढ़ में लोहगड़िया लोगों को बसाने के लिये मकान बनाये लेकिन एक भी लोगड़िया उन मकानों में नहीं रहता है क्योंकि आप उन्हें साधन तो रहने के लिये दो। केवल मकान दे देने से क्या होता है? इसलिए चाहे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों जब आप उन को बसा देंगे तो आप उन को साधन भी दो। बिना साधन के वे कहाँ नहीं बस पायेंगे। वेक में ऐसे गरीब

आदमी भी हैं जो गांव के बाहर परे रहते हैं और हर मीनत में परेशान होते रहते हैं। अगर उन को बसाने के लिये मदद करनी है तो उनको साधन जरूर दो, पैसा जरूर दो।

बहुधा मजदूरों को उठाने का भी प्रावधान है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इनकी मदद तो से ऊपर लाये और प्रांतीय सरकारों से भी कहे कि वे भी इस काम में मदद करें। जो गरीब हैं, साधनहीन हैं, मजदूर हैं, जिन के पास भ्रमण नहीं है उन के लिये दस करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार नें रखा है। प्रांतीय सरकारों भी जो गरीब हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, जो बुधने वाली जातियां हैं, उन सब को साधन दें। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि टीकमगढ़ जिले में समितियां बनाई गयीं, उन को जमीन भी दी गयी। लेकिन वहां इस तरह से काम खराब हुआ कि जो मंजर वे वे सारा पैसा खा गये। तीन सौ एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इस को सरकार को देखना तो चाहिये। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि आप भूमि सेना बनायें। भूमि सेना परती जमीन को ठीक कर के देगी तभी लोग खेती कर सकेंगे। यहां लोक सभा से एक प्रस्ताव 15 दिसम्बर, '78 को पास हुआ लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री राममनोहर यादव और मध्य प्रदेश से भी मेरे पास जबाब आता है कि भूमि प्रस्ताव मेरे पास नहीं आया है। इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है। लोक सभा से प्रस्ताव पास हो जाती है लेकिन उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इस तरह से सरकार की कार्यवाही चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा आप हरिजन, आदिवासियों के नाम पर देते हैं, वह सही तरह से उन तक पहुंचता है या नहीं इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। छाववृत्ति के नाम से जो पैसा खर्चा जाता है वह भी सही तरह से उन तक पहुंचना चाहिए। इस के लिए हमें विचारस होमें जाना चाहिए कि वह सही ढंग से उन के पास पैसा पहुंचा है। जिस से लोगों को फायदा हो और वे धामे बड़ें।

जहां तक बिदेसी छाव वृत्तियां दिए जाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश को ये नहीं दी जाती है, केवल दिल्ली और उसके आस-पास के इलाके के लोगों को ही दी जाती है, बही इनको लेते रहते हैं। हुनाप बहुत बड़ा पैसा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह से ले कर लोगों को ये छाववृत्तियां दी जानी चाहिये।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों को आपने पेंशन दी। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने वाली सर्टिफिकेट दे कर पेंशन पा ली है। उनको जांच होनी चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग नहीं लिया था और कुछ प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर ये पेंशन भी हैं तो ये बन्ध की जानी चाहिये और जो पेंशन की राशि उनकी अभी तक दी जा चुकी है वह उन से वापस ली जानी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति





## [श्री केशवराव घोखरे]

गया, वहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री बेलगांव गये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर हम चुन कर या नये तो इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मुझे फर्क है कि लगेगाव का नुमाइया चुन कर या गया। अब आपकी ओर कीन से कुरबानी चाहिये? आप इन्साफ दीजिये। ऐसा नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र कोई श्राकामक है, किसी की भूमि लेना चाहता है। जो मराठी लोग हैं एक बिलेज युनिट करार बेकर उस एरिया को महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर मिलाइये। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो दुबारा चुनाव करवा सकते हैं। इस मसले पर ओपिनियन पोल भी ले सकते हैं। अगर चुनाव से बहु लोग महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जाना चाहते हैं तो उनको वहाँ भेजिये। अगर कन्ट्रिक में जाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ भेजिये। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जो कम्प्ले बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनको उधर भेज दीजिये। हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि कम्प्ले बोलने वाले महाराष्ट्र में ही रहें। सवाल बेसिक प्रोब्लम का है। आपसवार प्रान्तीय राक्षों के तत्व को लिहाज से उनको आप इन्साफ दीजिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अब भी आप इस मसले को हल करेंगे। 25 साल हो गये सीमावासीय लोगों ने हर तरह की कुरबानी दी है, अगर अफ़ोस है कि इस हुकूमत ने अभी तक इस मामले में इन्साफ नहीं दिया है। कम से कम इस मसले पर आप निर्णय दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों पर न रखते हुए नूद इंटरफीयर कीजिये और 10 लाख लोगों को इन्साफ दीजिये। यह आप का फर्ज है।

जो हमारी आजादी के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं उनके बारे में 30, 32 साल के बाद भी अभी तक कोई इन्साफ नहीं मिला है। मुझे गुस्ता आता है, यम होता है और मैं शासन का निषेध भी करता हूँ। और मैं सरकार से पुरजोर तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने साल बाद भी यह हुकूमत इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकी है। मैंने सवाल पूछा था 21 मार्च, 1979 को अतारकित प्रश्न सं० 41991 उसमें। कहा गया है कम से कम 8,478 में से 7,292 केंसेज इनकम्प्लेंट हैं, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कागजात नहीं आये हैं। इसके माने यह है कि 1,146 केंसेज के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं। 31 साल के बाद भी आपने 8 हजार आरक्षियों को, जो कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रहे हैं, ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया है। उन्होंने कीम सा गुनाह किया है? अगर आपसे नहीं हो सकता है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कह सकते हैं कि इनके कागजात इनकम्पलीट क्यों हैं। इस कमी के लिये जिम्मेदार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं हैं। जो शहीद हो चुके हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को अभी तक कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिली है। मेरे लिये नाम्बूड में सुधार तानुके में कइवकी एक देहात है वहाँ 36 सौम शहीद हो चुके हैं, रजकारों के साथ

मुकाबला करते हुए उन्होंने अपनी जान भी, पूरी जिम्मेदारी बरदाश्त की। वह नाथ पूरा जवाब दिया गया। लेकिन एक नया पैसा आपने उनको अभी तक नहीं दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी कुरबानी से, जिनके नाम पर आप हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं, जिनके बलिदान की वजह से आप यह धियाये हो उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये, शहीदों को मरफ करने के लिये 31 साल तक आप बामोश क्यों हैं? कितनी ही बार मैंने गुचारिज की, पल लिखे, सवाल पूछते हैं, तो जवाब आता है मंत्री जी का कि हम क्या करें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमने पूरे केंसेज केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिये हैं। अभी जल्दी क्या है, 25 साल तक और केंसेज रहने दीजिये ताकि शहीदों के रिश्तेदार स्वतंत्र सेनानी भी बरफ हो जायें, फिर आपको याद धाये। आप आजादी की बात करते हैं, सीकड आजादी की बात करते हैं, अगर पुरानी आजादी साने के लिये जिन लोगों ने जान-निसार किया है, आप उनके खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं, आप उनको भू रहे हैं। अगर आप उनको इन्साफ नहीं देना चाहते, तो आप उनको जहर देकर मार दो ताकि वह हमेशा के लिये यह कहें कि हमने गुनाह किया है इस देश को स्वतंत्र बनाने के लिये काम कर के। मैं गुचारिज करूंगा कि यह मसला नया नहीं है, पुराना है। कितने सालों तक स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में रजाकारों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए कई देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं। जो देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं, उनका पुनर्वास किया जाना चाहिये। और उन और लोगों का सम्मान करना चाहिये।

डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की मीत के बारे में एक कमीशन मुकरर हुआ था। मैंने कई बार मांग की है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट साया होनी चाहिये। मुझे सोनु सिंह पाटिल साहब का खत आया है मेरे 1 मार्च, 1979 के खत के जवाब में खत क्र० अ० सं० पत्र 1/13016/34/78 एस० एंड पी० डी० मार्च 1979

प्रिय श्री घोखरे,

“स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर की मृत्यु की जांच रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित किए जाने के बारे में आप के 1 मार्च, 1979 के पत्रों में किए गए अनुरोध पर मैंने अभी प्रतिबिचार किया है।

यह जांच रिपोर्ट गोपनीय स्वूप की है, इसलिये खेद है कि इसे प्रकाशित करके उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

मूक-कामनाओं सहित।”

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या करना है आपकी मूक-कामनाओं का, क्या सरकार है उसकी? लिये के लिये इस गुचारिज करते हैं, अब वह काम

आप नहीं कर सकते तो आप बुद्धा के लिये अपनी मुज-कामनायें अपने पास रखिये, आप बहु रिपोर्ट नहीं पर लाइये, जिससे पता चले कि डा० बाबा साहेब धन्वेकर की मौत कैसे और किस हालत में हुई। जब आपके पास रिपोर्ट है तो आप उसको जामा क्यों नहीं करते? क्या आप गुनाहवार हैं, क्या आपने उनको मारा था? अगर आपकी पहली की गवर्नमेंट कहती कि हम जामा नहीं करते तो दूसरी बात थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौनसी गोपनीय चीज उसमें है? क्या आप उस किस प्रेसी में थे जो आप उसे जामा नहीं करते? अगर आप जामा नहीं कर सकते तो मुझे धीजिये, हम उसे जामा करेंगे। यह पब्लिक मीटर है, जांच रिपोर्ट आपके पास मौजूद है, उसका इस सभागार में पेश करना जरूरी है।

इतना कहकर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोगों की और हमारी मांग है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो नवबौद्ध हो चुके हैं, उनको भी दलित समाज की पूरी सहूलियतें मिलनी जरूरी हैं। परसों प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब धन्वेई गये थे, वहाँ के दलित पेश्वरों और दीगर पाटियों ने उनसे मांग की कि उन्होंने कौनसा गुनाह किया है, हिन्दू धर्म के ध्वस्त बर्णाश्रम के प्रयाचारों की वजह से उन्हें धर्मान्तर करना पड़ा, उनको सहूलियतें क्यों नहीं देते? धर्मान्तर के बाद उनमें कौनसा फर्क पड़ा है? उनकी बुझागी हालत अच्छी नहीं हुई है, वह धर्मो और बड़े नहीं हुए। मगर कहना है कि नवबौद्धोंका भी यही सहूलियतें देना जरूरी है। इतना ही नहीं जो इकनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं, उन समाज लोगों को भी सहूलियतें देना जरूरी है, चाहे वह किसी जाति के हों, ब्राह्मण हों, मुसलमान हों या मिश्रियन हों। जो इकनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं, उनकी मदद की जरूरत है। आप जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर मदद करने की बात छोड़ दो, जो इकनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं उनकी मदद करना आपका फर्ज है। मगर दलित समाज की सहूलियत बंद मत करो।

मराठवाड़ा में जो बंगल हुआ है, उसकी जचि-गियल इन्कवाररी की जानी चाहिये। जो गुनाहवार हैं, उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। जो धर्त्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके लिये मोबाइल कोर्ट, स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकरर किये जायें ताकि दलित समाज को माफूम हो कि इस देश में इस राज में हमारी और हमारी मां बहिनों की इज्जत महफूज है। शहरों में तो हम जिवकी अच्छी तरह से गुजारी हैं, मगर देहातों में जो दलित और पिछड़ा वर्ग हैं, जो सटता हुआ समाज है उनकी कोई जिवकी नहीं है, उनको निगर जीवन धरनी तक नहीं मिला है। यह कहते हैं कि हमने कौनसा गुनाह किया है जो आप 31 साल के बाद भी हमारे पास मफान नहीं है, कैबिनेट नहीं है, कोई बाराक नहीं है? जो राज है वह उनके बराक बन जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप किस के लिये इन्फुर्-

कॉरि की बात करते हैं, नई प्राजावी की बात करते हैं? इस के बावजूद भी अगर उसका फायदा पिछड़े हुए लोगों को नहीं मिलता, इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है तो वह दलित लोग मांग करते हैं कि हमको दलितस्तान चाहिये। इसके लिये आप ही जिम्मेदार होने। उनका इसमें क्या गुनाह है, क्या जुल्म किया है उन्होंने? मैं गुजारिया कल्याण कि मोबाइल कोर्ट और स्पेशल कोर्ट इनके किए बनाइये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, महाराम बसवंतकर, महात्मा फुले, डा० धन्वेकर, महाराणा प्रताप, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की जयन्ती को या पुण्य तिथि को तात्नील देने की ह्वा करी। लोकनायक जय-प्रकाश नारायण की जन्म-तिथि को भी तात्नील देने की ह्वा करें। यह बहुत दिनों की मांग है, इसे पूरा किया जाये। यह मांग मैंने आप से कई बार की है।

राष्ट्रगीत के शब्द जो "भारत भाय विद्याना" और प्रतिनायक शब्द हैं यह तानाशाही के हैं। मैं बड़े श्रद्ध के साथ कहना हूँ भारत में प्राथम विद्याना यही की सार्वभौम जनता है, कोई अकेला प्रायमी नहीं है। कोई श्रद्धय शक्ति नहीं है। इनको तबदील किया जाना चाहिये। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसके लिये एक नेशनल कमिटी मुकरर कर के जन-गण-मन के राष्ट्रगीत में इकलाबी तबदीली होनी चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र के श्रीगंगाबाद के नजदीक प्रारेण भिमानरोज द्वारा चलाई जा रही मालीबाड़ा प्राजेक्ट की निन्दा करते हुए राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि यह एक कोमल प्राजेक्ट है। इसलिए उन की एग्जम्बारी की जानी चाहिए।

गवर्नमेंट पुलिस को ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने की इलाजत नहीं दे सकती है, लेकिन उन लोगों को हफतावारी तात्नील और रखसत तो देनी चाहिये और उन्हें दूसरी सहूलियतें मुहैया करनी चाहिए। इनके अलावा पुलिस और होम गार्ड में नेशनल लीवल पर यूनिक्रामिटी होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक जेलों का सम्बन्ध है, हम कई बार जेल जा चुके हैं। हम इसमें की दोरान 11 से 19 महीने तक जेल जा चुके हैं। लेकिन धरनी तक जेलों में कोई तरमीन नहीं हुई है। अब तो पूरा भारत देश ही एक जेल हो गया है। जेलों में तरमीन करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

इसमेंसे मैं जिन लोगों ने धर्त्याचार और जुल्म किया, हुकमत उनको सजा देना चाहती है। लेकिन जो चीज मिनिस्टर ने गुंजागरी और तानाशाही के पुजारी बने थे, पार्टी बबलतें ही उन्हें माफ कर दिया गया। जैसे, महाराष्ट्र के पिछले चीफ मिनिस्टर, बी एल० बी० पन्थाम ने जब पार्टी बबली और आपकी कौबीलक मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर बन बने, तो कई बंगल और



अहिंसा का बरखावा बन्द हो जाता है वो हिंसा का दर-बाबा खुलता है, कम का बरखावा खुलता है और वह नलत रास्ते को अधिकार करता है।

मैंने इसी हावस में कहा था कि आप तीन काम करें। अगर आप राइट टु जॉब, नौकरी पाने का अधिकार सब को नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप प्रोएम्प-लायमेंट एक्टों से हीजिए। अगर आप बेरोजगारी का बसा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उग्र के ऊपर जो आप ने बंद लगा रखी है कि 25 साल तक ही कोई नौकरी पा सकता है उस को खत्म कर दीजिए। जब हम 55 वर्ष तक और 58 वर्ष तक नौकरी में रह सकते हैं, हमारे लिए पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बनने के लिए कोई उमर सीमा नहीं है तो उस बेचारे नौजवान के लिए क्यों वह सीमा लगा रखी है कि 25 साल के बाद तुम को नौकर नहीं मिल सकती है? आप उस को कहिए कि पचास साल तक भी तुम नौकरी पा सकते हो। वह तीन ही साल या दो ही साल नौकरी में रहेगा लेकिन उस के इस अधिकार को क्यों खत्म करते हैं? या तो आप उसको 25 साल में राइट टु जॉब दीजिए, 25 साल में रोजगार पाने का अधिकार दीजिए, और यदि आप रोजगार नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उग्र को सीमा को खत्म कर दीजिए। उन में आप का एक पैसा भी नहीं लगेगा। कोई खर्च नहीं है आप का। मैंने जैसा शुरू में कहा मैं इस पर प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल भी ला रहा हूँ और मैं आप से अप्रहूह कर्ना कि आप सब लोग उस को पास करावाइए।

हमारे एक साथी, शायद कुलवाहा जी ने इंटरव्यू की बात कही। नौजवानों के लिए आप इंटरव्यू रखते हैं। जब हम बी ए पास करते हैं, आइ ए पास करते हैं, एम.ए. पास करते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी क्लियमेंसे लेते हैं उस के बाद भी हम को जा कर नौकरी के लिए फिर रिटर्न एग्जामिनेशन भी देना पड़ता है, औरल एग्जामिनेशन भी देना पड़ता है और हमारा इंटरव्यू भी होता है तो फिर उस जगह क्यों इन्तहान लेते हैं। या तो यही कहिए कि तुम यहाँ पास करते हो, तुम्हारी डिग्री की बेंसिस पर हम तुम को नौकरी देंगे और नहीं तो उस डिग्री को आप खत्म कर दीजिए। हमारा एक ही बार आप नौकरी पाने के साथ इंटरव्यू लिये तो जितना भी यह कार्पी बगैरह का भ्रमला है, परीक्षाओं में जितनी औषधी चलती है, वह तमाम खत्म हो जायगी। हमारे साथी बतला रहे थे हरिजननों के संबंध में। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि नीति आप चाहे जितनी बना लें, अगर उस का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सकता है तो आपको सारी की सारी नीति रखी रह जायगी। अभी हमारे ही साथी ने कहा—जब रत्नक ही भ्रमक हो जाय, तब क्या होगा? मैं आप के सामने दो-तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जिन से आप को इन की सम्भारता का पता चल जायगा। सामनीय मंडल जी बिहार के हैं, हम लोगों के पुराने नेता रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने स्पष्ट रूप से प्रावैध दिया कि जहाँ कहीं भी हरिजन के ऊपर एग्रेसिटी होगी, उस के लिये 40,000 और एच 0 पी को विम्बेदार ठहरावें—सब से पहले तो यही बोका है कि आप 40,000 और एच 0 पी 0 को साल में जन्म तक भी सजा दे पायेंगे? मैं एक डिक्रेट उदाहरण देता हूँ—मैं सम्भारता हूँ मंडल जी को भी इस

के बारे में मान्य होगा—लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—ये इस को सम्भारता से देंगे।

पटना में एक होम "ठकैत" बहा के बिचरानी विभाग के एच 0 पी 0 के बर झाड़ देने के लिये जाता था। उस एच 0 पी 0 के यहाँ चोरी हुई तो उस होम को पकड़ कर दो दिन तक बाने में पीटा गया और वह मर गया।

एक सामनीय सबब: कौन एच 0 पी 0 था?

बी राम बिलास पासबाम: ज्योतिनन्दन सिंह। जब वहाँ के हरिजन स्टूडेंट्स को मान्य तु भा तो उन लोगों ने आ कर उस की सजा को माँगा और पोस्ट-मार्टम के बाद से उस की सजा को ले कर मुख्य मंत्री के पास गये। यह 17 दिसम्बर की घटना है। मुख्य मंत्री के यहाँ जाते हुए, रास्ते में पुलिसवालों ने बहुत रोका, लेकिन किसी तरह से वे सड़क उस लास को मुख्य मंत्री के यहाँ ले गये। मुख्य मंत्री चाहे और उन्होंने स्वयं उस को लास को कच्चा दिया, खुद उस का प्रायन-काण्ड किया और कहा कि मैं उस अपराध के खिलाफ निश्चयन रूप से कार्यवाही करूँगा। लेकिन आप को मुन कर आश्चर्य हींसा कि जो पढ़नी कार्यवाही होती है—सस्पेन्शन की, वह आर्डर भी अभी तक नहीं हुए। उन घावमी को जान से मार दिया गया लेकिन मारने वाले के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी। मैं कहता हूँ—आप चाहे जितना बिल्सा-बिल्सा कर कहिये कि हम हरिजननों के लिये यह कर रहे हैं, प्रावि-वासियों के लिये यह कर रहे हैं, माइनारिटीयों के लिये फलां काम कर रहे हैं—इस का क्या लाभ है। जब मुजरिम सामने है, तब भी उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। जब मैंने वहाँ की एक बैठक में कहा—कि वह एक ऐसे परिवार का घावमी है, जिस का वहाँ की राजनीति में प्रभाव है, उस के कोई मंत्री भी वहाँ बैठे हैं, उस के पास करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति है, वह स्वयं आइ 0 पी 0 एच 0 का अपराध है—तब भी उस का कोई कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सका। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप की नीतियों का ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक राजाकान्त घोषी का मामला है। यह बिहार के पंचरखी-सीवान जेस का मामला है। वह वहाँ के स्लाक के हेडक्वार्टर के रूप में होता था। जब 12 अगस्त घुल्लाई का हो गया, तो वह पैसा मांगने के लिये गया। उनसे कहा कि बाद में धान। जब दोबारा गया तो उस ने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं तुम्हको सबक सिखाऊँगा। दो दिन बाद वहाँ के बड़े-बाड़े के यहाँ चोरी हुई तो उस ने बड़ा बानू गवाह बने और उस हरिजन का नाम दे दिया गया, उस को मारते-मारते हतना मारा गया कि वह मर गया।

इसी तरह से रांची के राम प्रसाद का मामला है, जो सब पेपर में निकल चुका है, जिनट्रैज में भी छपा था और धर्मजुय में भी छपा था। वह हरिजन सड़क

[श्री रमणिकाश पाठबाल]

या, जो बहुत होस्यार था, हर क्लास में टापर था। लेकिन वहाँ के पैमानाभी रिपोर्टमें के जो हैड थे— 80 मैग्जिन—बहु हनेमा उस को पैमानाभी में फेल कर दिया करते थे। अब वह सातवीं बार परीक्षा में बैठा तो उस ने मिन्सपल से जा कर कहा कि ये हम को हमेशा फेल कर दिया करते हैं, यदि इस बार भी फेल कर दिया तो हमारे सामने सिवा भारत-रक्षा के और कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं है। मिन्सपल ने उस की मदद करना तो हूर, उल्टा पुलिस में रिपोर्ट करा की। उस बार भी वह फेल कर दिया गया और सातवीं बार फेल होने पर उस ने फांसी लगा कर भारत-रक्षा कर ली। लेकिन मरने के समय यह लिख दिया कि मेरे मरने के बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी लाश इसी जैकोट्टे-ने-खी-जाय, लाकिक-अदर-आज-भारत-रक्षा जब भी अपने रिपोर्टमें प्रायें तो देखें और जब ही एक हरिजन लड़का सड़ा पड़ा है। इस के लिये बहुत हंगामा मचा और मांग की गई कि मिन्सपल को और हैड-माफ-दि-रिपोर्टमें को हटाया जाय, डिस्कर्स किया जाय, सर्वेड किया जाय, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ।

मैं प्राय को एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ—जेरी कास्टीनुएन्सी बैंगाली-हाजीपुर है। एक दिन मैं वहाँ जा रहा था, तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक डोम बापू-जब दास को बहुत बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया, जो वहाँ से होना पड़ा हुआ है। मैं वहाँ गया तो देखा कि उस की पुत्री बेहू और हाथ फूले हुए थे। मैं उस को ले कर कलेक्टर के पास गया, एस० पी० को बुलाया गया, एस०डी० को बुलाया गया, उस की इन्जरी-रिपोर्ट ली गई। हमने कहा कि जहाँ के जन-प्रतिनिधि को वहाँ को जेलना से सजा-बार साब्योट से जिताना है, वहाँ प्रायें भी इस तरह का काम प्राय करते हैं, प्राय को जमाने नहीं आती है। हम ने मांग की कि फौरन उस बानेदार को सर्वेष्ठ किया जाय, बरना प्राय के पापे को यदि प्राय लगेगी तो हम बिम्बेवार नहीं होंगे। दूसरे दिन वहाँ के एस० पी० एकबायरी के लिये गये, उस से पूछा कि तुम ने ऐसा क्यों पीटा? उस ने जवाब दिया—हूनुर, यह रोड पर पीकर गाली दे रहा था, इसलिए मारा।

लेकिन सही बात जो हम को मालूम हुआ कि उस डोम को घर पर काम करने के लिए कहा गया था। उसने कहा कि हम को डाली बनानी है और उस के बाद मैं फाऊंगा। एस० पी० ने कहा कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता, जा कर एम० पी० साहब से मिल लो। दूसरे दिन सुबह वह हमारे यहाँ प्राय और उतने प्रा कर परगाम किया। हम ने पूछा कि तुम्हारा क्या नाम है। उस ने कहा, भगवान सिंह। तो हम ने सोचा कि प्रेक्टर ही गड़बड़ प्रायमी होंगा। हमने कहा कि सब सब बसतों कि क्या मामला है। उस ने कहा, हूनुर हम से भगतसिंहों के हत्या-सर्वेष्ठ-अभार-हत्या-अभारों के प्राय प्राय यह देखिये कि एक अधिकारी बड़े-अधिकारी से कहा था कि जेल पिये हुए एक और होना में नहीं था, इसलिये मारा और यह बिम्बल करने वाली बात भी हो सकती है क्योंकि लोग यह सोचते हैं कि छोटी प्राय का प्राय भी पिये हुए होगा, इसलिये उसे मारा।

लेकिन उसने हम से कहा कि वह पिये हुए था और होना में नहीं था, इसलिये उस ने मारा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि एक और फेल बलप प्रसन है। एकदम में जो पीटा है और जो कहा करते हुए हैं, उन को वहाँ पर बसने के कायज-पत्र मिलने प्राहिये लेकिन फेल गया है। रात में ही उन को पकान को बाध्य कर दिया जाता है और वे खेत बन आते हैं। जो फाऊंडर बितना टेन्टकुल होगा, उतना ही काम बण्डा हुआ लेकिन हमारे फाऊंडर ही ही नहीं, तो काम क्या करिये।

प्राय यह देखिये कि रिजर्वेशन की बात बननी है, हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की बात बननी है और प्राय के संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ है कि जो सोसली और एजुकेशनली पिछड़ा हुआ है, उस को सरकार विशेष बलवर देगी और उस के लिए रिजर्वेशन प्रायें भी व्यवस्था करेगी लेकिन जहाँ रिजर्वेशन का मामला उठता है, वहाँ न्यायालय में रिट हो जाती है और न्यायालय फट से उस पर रोक लगा देते हैं। मैं पटेल साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय के पास इन लोगों के लिए कोई प्रातिकारी कदम है कि न्यायालय में हरिजन का बैठा, पिछड़ी जातियों का बैठा या प्रादिवासी का बैठा कभी जज बन पाएगा? क्या किसी तरीके से प्राय ऐसा कर सकते हैं। प्राय तो न्यायालयों पर हमारा कब्जा नहीं है और यही कारण है कि एक प्राय, एक आलाक प्रज्वलित हो रही है, वह भीतर ही भीतर मुलम रही है और एक दिन ऐसा प्रा सकता है जबकि हमारी शगुली न्यायालय के ऊपर भी उठने लगे, जहाँ हमारा कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और वहाँ पर पत्रपातपूर्व तरीके से केजेज को डोल किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं प्रायसे प्राग्रह करूंगा कि न्यायालयों को भी प्राय देखें और न्यायालयों में किस प्रकार हरिजन, प्रादिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग और मुसलमानों के प्रतिनिधि प्रा सकें, यह भी प्राय देखें।

जहाँ तक नियुक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैं ने मण्डल जी को पत्र लिखे थे कि प्रादिवासी और हरिजनों की किम तरह से नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि तीन साल तक रिजर्वेशन रहता है, मोदयुलड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन मोदयुलड कास्ट के लिए रहेगा और मोदयुलड ट्राइकस्त का मोदयुलड ट्राइकस्त के लिए रहेगा और तीन साल के बाद अगार उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलेगा, तो इन्टरवेज हो जाएगा। इसी सदन में मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था और 45 मिनट तक हंगामा हुआ। एक हरिजन की बेटेज जिस का 8 साल का एकसवीरयमन था और जो एस० ए० पास था देखिये काइकास्ट के लिए उस को नहीं लिया गया और एक की 0ए० पास को और बिनाका तीन साल का एकसवीरयमन था, उस को ले लिया गया। इस के लिए मैं ने पहले होम मिनिस्टर को, उस के पहले प्रायम मिनिस्टर को और उस के पहले भी साल कृष्ण आडवाणी को बार-बार बार पत्र लिखे लेकिन उस के बावजूब भी उस को नियुक्त नहीं हुई। अब वहाँ पर हंगामा हुआ, तो कहा गया कि दोबारा देखिये लेकिन दोबारा भी उस की सन्टुटि की गई और उस को नहीं रखा गया। मैंने हूनुर-गण-आवर डिस्कसन के लिए लिखा, तो वह नहीं प्राया, बाइरेशन 115 में लिखा, तो उस की भी बाव बन रही है और हो सकता है कि वह मैं प्रायें। प्राय प्राय

क्यापूर कि चीन का रास्ता हमारे पास रह जाता है।

उच्चाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास बालबान : आपने धीरों को बाधा देना दिया है, मुझे भी बाधा समय धीर कीजिए।

उच्चाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कस्बी समाप्त करें। आपने काफ़ी समय ले लिया है।

श्री राम बिलास बालबान : जेल में 1 लाख 13 हजार कीदी हैं। ये जो 1 लाख 13 हजार कीदी हैं, ये जेल में सड़ रहे हैं धीर 13, 15 साल से 10, 10 साल से इन के केंसों की सुनवाई नहीं हुई है।

रूपसपुर की घटना सब को मालूम है। कांग्रेस के लोगों ने हरिजनों के लिए क्या किया है, यह सब को मालूम है। हरिजनों पर बिहार में अब धर्याधार करने लगे तो बिहार की सरकार ने कहा कि जितने एकीपति हैं उन के हथियार डींगने धीर हरिजनों को हथियारों से सैस करेगे कि लड़ाई हो तो बेमेल लड़ाई न हो। एक तरफ़ राक्षस हो धीर दूसरी तरफ़ विह्वल हरिजन। अब यह बात कही गई, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का दूसरे दिन ही बयान आ गया कि यह बहुत बड़ा जुर्म हो जाएगा अगर हरिजनों को हथियार मिल जाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह निम्नवीय काम है। आप लोग यहाँ क्या बोलते हैं? आप लोग यहाँ हरिजनों की माला जपते हैं मन्थर जी को मालूम है कि 1970 में बिहार में एक घटना घटी। वहाँ के विद्वान सभा के अध्यक्ष एवं कांग्रेस नेता श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण जी सुधांशु जी ने धीर उनके परिवार के लोगों ने 297 संघाल परिवारों के लोगों की हत्या करायी थी। बहुत से लोग मारे गये थे। लेकिन उस केम के प्राभियुक्त सब लोग मर गये, लक्ष्मीनारायण जी सुधांशु भी मर गये, धीर लोग भी मर गये वह कैसे धर्या तक चल रहा है, उसका फैसला अभी तक नहीं हुआ।

यै बाधा से कहला है कि मुखिया राम पंचायत-म्युनिसिपैलिटी के चुनावों में हरिजनों के लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है। हमें मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की हैसियत से बोट देने का प्राधिकार है। लेकिन पंकि हम हरिजन हैं इसलिए हमको कह दिया जाएगा कि आप उसमें हरिजन प्रतिनिधि हो गये इसलिए हरिजन का बोट काट लिया जाएगा। मैं आप याद करला 'बहुता है कि अब तक आप हरिजनों के लिए कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं बनायेंगे जिसको मन से, कर्मठता से धीर पूरी लगन से लागू किया या उनके सब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

पुलिस विभाग की बात कही जाती है। मैं यह कामता है कि पुलिस विभाग में काय बहुत प्रतिक्रम है। अब उसकी बात बंदे की दूदी बाध कीजिए। इसके कारणधन भी बढ़ी होगा। पृष्ठ 24-24 बंदे तक लोगों की जाने में रहना

पकता है तो वह बहा बंदे हुए सभी प्रकार की प्रकृष्ट करते हैं। अब आप बात बंदे की दूदी बाध देंगे तो हर बात बंदे के बाध दूदी बाध हो जाएगी। इसके कारणधन भी कम होगा। मैंने इसी हाजब में कहा था कि धीर कहीं की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, यहाँ दिल्ली में जाने नीकम होते हैं। दिल्ली में प्रलय प्रलय धानों के प्रलय प्रलय रेट है। जिस एस०एच०ओ० या एस०पी० को जिस सेना का एस०एच०ओ० या एस०पी० बनना होता है वह उसका उतना पैसा देने पर बन जाता है। मैंने यहाँ पर मन्थर जी से, पाटिल साहब से बात किया था कि कम से कम जनता पार्टी की बुद्धमत में तो यह बंद कर दीजिए अब देखिये कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन में हरिजन धीर पिछड़े क्यों का क्या मेबर है? यहाँ मैंने यह बात मंत्री जी से देखने को कही थी धीर उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इसे देख रहा हूँ। मुझे पता नहीं कि दिल्ली के पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट पर होम मिनिस्ट्री का प्रशासन है या दिल्ली पुलिस के चीफ का डीक्रेटोरियेट पर प्रशासन है। दिल्ली में 52 एस०एच०ओ० हैं जन्में सेइक्यूड कार्टर के कंवल से एस०एच०ओ० हैं। मन्थर जी अब बिहार में विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे तो हम उन्हें बहुत बोलब प्रयत्न माला करते थे। अब अब मन्थर जी यहाँ मंत्री हैं तब उनके राज में हरिजनों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पा रहा है तो फिर कब होगा। मेरे पत्र के जबाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मेबर से एस०एच०ओ० के पदों पर हरिजन हैं। अब आप यहाँ मंत्री हो गये हैं तब भी आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो फिर क्या इसे करने को कलेक्टर या किरानी से कहियेगा? आप मंत्री होते हुए आप हरिजनों को उनका 14 परसेंट मेबर नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इन लोगों ने धारब भी दे दिया है लेकिन पता नहीं कि इनकी बात कोई मानता भी है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं आप से याद करला है कि आप पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में तो टिक करिए।

गुप्तचर विभाग का मामला लीजिए। सर्वे धनेक, क्या एक। हम लोग अब एग्जेंसी के समय में तो एक लदीफा निकला था। यह जयप्रकाश जी के सम्बन्ध में था धीर उस बन्त के गुप्तचर विभाग पर लागू होता था। एक धारबी को कोर्ट के सामने पेश किया गया—

बंदे हुए सेलन जज ने पूछा : "ए नवान रिपार्ही इनको क्यों पकड़ लाए?" ये तो है मंत्रि के पुजारी। सहमते हुए रिपार्ही ने कहा : "दुबुर इते सजा देना लाजबी है। यह सड़क पर नारायण नारायण कह रहा था, हो सकता है कि जे० पी० का धारबी हो। तो गुप्तचर विभाग के विभाग में यह था कि यह नारायण नारायण कह रहा था तो जरूर अब प्रकाश जी का धारबी होगा। यह है गुप्तचर विभाग। अब तो मन्थर के गुप्तचर विभाग की भी बात सामने आ गयी, हुआ कुछ नहीं धीर रिपोर्ट में ही कि यह हो गया यहाँ घटना घटती है तो कस की पहले मालूम हो

## [श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

जाती है, चीन को पहले मालूम हो जाती है और अमेरिका को पहले मालूम हो जाती है लेकिन हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को उसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं होता। जब भी गुप्तचर विभाग कोई रिपोर्ट देगा, गलत रिपोर्ट देगा। आपने नारायण नारायण वाली रिपोर्ट देब ली।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप भाषा का मामला लीजिए। मैंने हजारों बार कहा है कि आप हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी को मत बोलिए। आप एक दक्षिण की भाषा और एक उत्तर की भाषा सम्बन्धी कर दीजिए कि दोनों भाषाओं को आपको पठना होगा। हम भी एक दक्षिण की भाषा सीखेंगे और दक्षिण वाले एक उत्तर की भाषा सीखेंगे।

श्री दोनेम बट्टाचार्य : हमारी भाषा का क्या होगा ?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : आपकी भाषा भी सीखेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजी को तो हटाइये। आप अंग्रेजी का खाला करदें अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो अंग्रेजी चल कर इसके अर्थकर परिणाम निकलेंगे। आप भी निकल रहे हैं। असम का डेवेलोपमन्ट आधा हुआ है सब लोगों के वहाँ बह जाया। असम सरकार के विषयों का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। बाहर वालों को वह निकाल रही है। चुनाव के समय तो यह कहा गया था कि सब देश के बासी हैं, सब को समान अधिकार है और इस आंधार पर षोट भी मिल लिए गए थे। अब कहा जा रहा है बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश का आधमी, बंगाल का आधमी असम में क्यों रहे। अगर कोई व्यापार करने के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें, अगर कोई स्मगलिंग करने के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें यह तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जो प्रमिशन है, वहाँ जा कर जो अपना गुजर बसर कर रहा है, उसको असम की सरकार हटाने के लिए कहे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप किसी भी समस्या के रूट काज में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक किसी भी समस्या का आप निदान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आप एक निश्चित नीति बनाएं और इतना ही नहीं कि आप नीति बनाए बल्कि उसको इम्प्लीमेंट भी सीधी मानीं आप करें। आजकल क्या होता है ? बाहुबल कास्ट और ट्राइबल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाती है लेकिन उस पर एक्शन कुछ नहीं होता है। रिपोर्ट तो आप मंगा लेते हैं लेकिन एक्शन नहीं होता है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप अगर पूरा उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करें, उसको सक्ती से असम में लाएं तब मालूम पड़े कि आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों और पिछड़े लोगों के लिए काम कर रहे

**SHRI CHARAN NARZARY (Kokrajhar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my observations only to certain limited subjects. The Home Ministry is in charge of the tribal affairs. I am a tribal from the far flung State of Assam. As you can

see, all of us who are tribals are very less talkative. We are not very much vocal. That is why the tribal problem very seldom comes to the notice of the Government. Only in extreme cases our problem comes to the notice of the Government. The Assam-Nagaland border incident was such a case in point.

Most of the members of the House knew about Assam-Nagaland border through newspapers, and the news which came out in the press, which was not entirely correct. Some 25,000 people were involved in the incident which took place on 5th January 1979 in the Asam area bordering Nagaland. The Nagaland miscreants attacked the simple and unsophisticated rural people, most of whom were tribals. The officials who had given the figures of casualties put it at 50. But, as we all know, in Assam the number of casualties was much more than what has been stated by the official sources. As a matter of fact, the incident was an example of extreme form of barbarity, so far as we know, in the history of north-eastern India.

It was stated that the incident took place because of the border dispute between the two States of Assam and Nagaland. It is a fact. But then the issue has to be solved at the governmental level, the two State Governments as well as the Central Government. What has happened has happened. But, after the incident, what has happened to the affected people? Some relief has been given to the affected people from both the official as well as non-official sources, but the relief was very much inadequate. What was more necessary was the question of immediate rehabilitation of the affected people, who have been rendered completely homeless and landless. But what I have learnt today from the newspapers coming from Assam is that some thousands of the affected people, out of fear in the border areas, have already left their places and come over

to the tribal concentrated areas in the northern bank of the Brahmaputra, and this has caused great annoyance to the local people there.

My regional party in Assam is in partnership with the State Government there, and we have been frantically trying to settle the problem there through mutual understanding and co-operation. But, even then, the Government machinery in the State has not been successful in solving the problem, as was expected.

The mystery as to why most of the affected people have come over to the other side is yet to be ascertained. There might be some foul hand behind that also. But why is such incident taking place in Assam? We have to go deep into the problem. According to our calculations, presently all over the State of Assam there are some 20,000 landless tribal families. How these people have become landless and homeless is a very serious question. And to understand the gravity of this issue, our Home Minister and the hon. Members of the House should understand and know the background of the problem also.

16.00 hrs.

In the past, Assam was completely a tribal State ruled by a tribal King. Then the Ahoms also came from Thailand, they also founded their kingdom, and there was sufficient vacant land in Assam, but conditions changed in course of time, and because of this inflow of people from outside, the population of the indigenous, local tribes has been outnumbered.

I want to tell you that there was a time when the freedom movement was going on when the tribals in Assam, through the Tribal League, entered into a coalition government with the Congress, headed by the late Gopinath Bardoloi, and thereafter also, they entered into a coalition

headed by Sir Mohammed Sadulla of the Muslim League.

16.01 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

In the meantime, the inflow of immigrant people from East Bengal continued in such colossal proportions that the local people had reason to be very much alarmed. That is why the Assam Tribal League entered into an agreement with both the Congress Party and the Muslim League, and thereby succeeded in incorporating Chapter X on Land Laws in the Assam Land & Revenue Regulations, 1886. Whereby all the tribal areas have been declared as tribal belts and blocks. There are 33 tribal belts and blocks, and entry of outsiders into them has been restricted by the provisions of Chapter X.

Had the provisions of Chapter X been implemented sincerely and honestly by the governments after independence, the vital interests of the tribals would have been protected, but the administration never cared to implement the provisions sincerely and honestly. In the meantime, the inflow of the immigrants from East Bengal as well as from other parts of the country continued, and serious kinds of exploitation, economic, social, political and cultural, started. In the process of this exploitation, the tribals had to retreat. They have been pushed out of their own lands and today some 20,000 tribal families have become completely landless and homeless. They have encroached upon the reserve forests and other Government-owned lands, and when such homeless and landless families encroached on the Diphu and other reserve forests in the area bordering Nagaland, they had to face this kind of incident. Now they have to go over to the other bank in search of shelter. It is a serious problem.

I want to tell our hon. Home Minister that there has been a very serious



[Shri Charan Narzary]

imbalance in the population of Assam. At present the indigenous people are being outnumbered by foreign nationals, particularly from Bangladesh. I would not say that all these people should be deported, but the people who are not *bona fide* should be deported. But, whenever the State Government makes an attempt to deport such non-*bona fide* people of doubtful nationality, the issue is politicalised. The State Government also feels very complacent in taking a very bold step. The Union Home Minister should therefore intervene in the matter. Otherwise, that part of the country may be lost in future. We have reasons to feel and be afraid that in the near future Assam may become another Kashmir.

I have said this with malice or prejudice towards none, but only in the interests of our national security. The simple and unsophisticated tribals living in the northeastern region should feel that they are also part and parcel of the nation. And if favourable conditions are created there, we are also in a position to give our best services to the cause of this nation. If the tribals in the northeastern region

are not protected well, we are very much afraid that the northeastern region cannot be protected. If Assam is to be protected, then that would be possible only by protecting the vital interests of the Tribals. But our interests are being ignored so far. No Central leaders cared to visit our areas in the past. There might be some people who do not want that our areas, our people should be visited by the Central Leaders. But today, I am sure, that our Home Ministers will certainly take a little care to look into the affairs of the tribal in the North Eastern Region and certain policies should be adopted by the Central Government; so that the best services of the tribals of that region can be utilised for the cause of the nation.

I do not want to speak much. We have our own problems. We only hope that we will have better days ahead and that we will contribute our best services in our own humble way to the cause of the nation.

डा० राजेश्वरी सिंह (बागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने नये गृह मंत्री जी को अभ्युक्त्य वृत्ता और यह आज्ञा कर्त्ता कि भारत की राजनैतिक इतिहास में द्वितीय बरतार पटेल के रूप में यह कार्य करेंगे। संबोधन से यह भी पृथक्ता से ही जाते हैं।

यह दुर्भाग्य है कि दो वर्षों के श्रमिन्वय तीन गृह मंत्री हमारे यहां घाए और यही कारण भी है कि गृह मंत्रालय की जितनी वकूद होगी चाहिए उस का बोधा प्रभाव है। लेकिन मैं यह विव्वात रचता हूं कि हमारे नयोन गृह मंत्री, जिस प्रकार से वित्त मंत्रालय में उन्होंने मुद्राओं की एक स्वायत्त प्रदान किया है, बात रह कर वित्त प्रकार कार्य करने की इस की बीसी है, उसी बीसी से काम करते हुए यहां गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य भी वह ठीक करेंगे। कोटित्य प्रभाव बाणभ्य के प्रभ-वास्त में हम देखते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य किस प्रकार से किया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि विदेश मंत्रालय पर हमें सर्वसम्मत होना चाहिए मैं तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं से यह नमतापूर्वक निवेदन कर्त्ता कि गृह नीति के ऊपर ही विदेश नीति प्रवर्तित रहती है। जिस देश का घर टूटा हुआ रहेगा उस की विदेश नीति भी खचित रहेगी। इसीलिए गृह नीति के संबंध में हमें कुछ आवश्यक मूलभूत सिद्धांतों का निरूपण करना चाहिए।

हमारी गृह नीति का पहला मुलाधार होना चाहिए कि हम किस घर में रहते हैं। क्या हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक घर है या हमारा साम्राज्यी घर है। जो कबला हमारा गृह नीति का आधार होना प्रजातांत्रिक घर और वह हमें सूची है कि जनता सरकार में पहले हमारा जनमूख हो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में शासकी की इतरी बार नहने और प्रजातांत्रिक को फिर से स्थाप्य करने का बेव उस को है और हम चाहेंगे कि पहले को कुछ भी हो जाने लेकिन हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक स्वरूप रहे। जिस दिन गृह मंत्रालय से प्रजातांत्रिक का प्रयोग हो जायेगा उस दिन कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं बनेगा, किसी व्यक्तिगत शास-साह की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता बनेगी। इस लिये मैं कहना कि उस 19 महीने की साम्रा-ज्यी में कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं था, बल्कि एक साम्राज्यी हुकूमत की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता थी। इस लिये जब प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों की बमर्की का प्रथम प्रभाव है—तो मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन हम ने सचमुच में जनता के अधिकारों को सौदा दिया, सचमुच में हुकूमत करने के हक को उन्हें नीचा दिया और ऐसे विद्वान कातून ने जो जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों को छोड़ते थे, उन प्रथम को

समाप्त कर दिया। लेकिन यहाँ पर एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ—विधि और कानून, "कल-आफ-का" जितनी दूर तक हम स्थापित कर सकेंगे, उतनी ही दूर तक हमारे बूढ़ मंत्री जी सचमुच में प्रसन्न माने जायेंगे। हम को यह बात लेना चाहिये कि जो यहाँ पर प्रीवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन और नीला कानून को लागू कर के कानून की कमाना चाहते हैं, वे उतने ही प्रसन्न भी प्रकृत हैं। समाप्ति महोदया, कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, इस लिये नीला लागू करो, लेकिन प्राय इंग्लैंड में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, प्राय के ही सम्बन्ध में अपने देखा होगा, यहाँ पर जो "बाइ-थार-बाई" को टैगेस्ट गैर है उस में एक लिस्ट प्रकाशित की है कि जो उन के प्रस्ताव चुनाव तकने वाले लोग हैं, उन का कले-बाम कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन उस के बाद भी यहाँ कल-आफ-का और प्रजातंत्र का मला नहीं छोटा गया। प्रजातंत्र के लिये केवल जन्मों का उच्चार ही नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि उस के लिये अपेक्षित मूल्य चुनाव के लिये हमेशा तत्पर और तथेष्ट रहना चाहिये। हम में यदि नीला के प्रावधान को समाप्त किया है, तो इस से हमारा शक्ति और ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। यदि इस समय हम अपने प्रजातंत्र को सख्त और कुशल नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपराध बढ़ते जायेंगे—तो बूँक अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, इस लिये हम प्रजा-तांत्रिक अधिकारों को समाप्त कर दें—यह तक नहीं चल सकता है।

इस लिये मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—जन्म सरकार का सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि यहाँ सख्त और कुशल सरकार होनी चाहिये ताकि अपराध स्वतः मिट जाय और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जो हमारा दंड-विधान है, उस में भी अपेक्षित सुधार होना चाहिये। हम लोग 19 महीने जेलों में रहे हैं—जब हम लोग बाहर आये तो लोग कहते थे कि प्राय यहाँ जा कर मूल आँखें। हमारी जेलें प्रथम-श्रेणी स्मृतियाँ याद दिलाती हैं—इस लिये हम जेलों का भी अपेक्षित सुधार होना चाहिये।

हमारे विरोधी हम के माननीय नेता जी साठे जब गृह मंत्रालय पर बहुत बुरा कर रहे थे तो उन के सामने केवल एक ही बात थी। उन्होंने मुझ कसे ही एक धम से कलमा दे दिया—"किन्ड-निन्-कर्मनीन्-आफ-केन्द्रेन्"। उन को सिर्फ एक ही बात विचारना ही है—बह है स्पेसल कोर्ट्स की बात और उस में भी वे अपने पड़ गये हैं। जो पार्टी किसी व्यक्ति की मर्यादा में कैद होती है, उस पार्टी का जीवन उसी दिन समाप्त हो जाता है, जिस दिन उस व्यक्ति की उदात्तता समाप्त हो जाती है। यदि सचमुच में उन का कोई दोष नहीं है तो फिर इन्हें कैद क्या बात है। चाहे कोर्ट हो या लोक कोर्ट हो—उस से कोई अपराध नहीं पड़ेगा

लेकिन एन्टिटी-आइन्-इक-आइन्-केन्द्रेन्स में प्राय को मतलबना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, विद्वत्पण ही नहीं, समूचे इण्डिया के इतिहास में देखा जाय तो प्राय पार्यन्त कि कि स्पेसल कोर्ट्स बनाई गई हैं। जो मला में स्पेसल कोर्ट बनी है। मैं पाकिस्तान की बात नहीं करता हूँ, जो प्रसामान्य अपराध किने गये हैं, उन के लिये प्रसामान्य प्रथाओं का नियुक्त किया जाना भी उतना ही आवश्यक है, बरना इतिहास में लोगों की पब्लिक-सेवोरी बहुत घाट होती है, लोग भूल जायेंगे कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान क्या-क्या अपराध हुए थे। इस लिये स्पेसल कोर्ट्स से इतने की कोई बात नहीं है, यह प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ नहीं है। हमारी सरकार तो बैसे भी प्रजातांत्रिक है। राज्य सभा में जो भी सुझाव आये हैं, हमारी सरकार ने उन को स्वीकार किया है, अब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे इन्डिया कानून के लोगों को भी इस का समर्थन करना चाहिये। लेकिन जब वे राज्य सभा में भी हार गये तो अब कहते हैं कि हम इस की स्ट्रिड में, सड़कों पर ले जायेंगे। राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में हारने के बाद यदि सड़कों पर ले जाने की ताकत प्राय में होती, तो जनता पहले ही प्राय को यहाँ पर भेजती। इसीलिए यह स्पेसल कोर्ट्स से इतने की जो बात है, तो यह उन के जल्मों उन के अपराधों को प्रमाणित करती है। हमारी जनता सरकार के ऊपर चार्ज लगाए गये और हमारे माननीय साठे साहब ने तो इतने चार्ज लगाए, कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गवर्नमेंट का बेनबेटा है,

vendetta against Harijans, vendetta against Muslims, vendetta against labourers.

अब अगर इन्डिया जी को माफ कर दिया जाए, तो कोई बेनबेटा देखने को नहीं आया।

अल्पसंख्यकों की बात होती है। मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ विरोधी दलों के लोगों से चुनाव चाहूँगा कि इतने बर्षों के इतिहास में आज तक अल्पसंख्यक कहते रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए एक अल्पसंख्यक प्रायोग बना दिया जाए, तो वह बर्षों नहीं बकया गया था। हम कितने ही प्रयोग हों लेकिन प्राय 31 बर्षों के बाद एक अल्पसंख्यक प्रायोग हम ने बनाया है और यह अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति, उन की सुरक्षा के प्रति हमारी मिष्ठा का प्रमाण है। 31 बर्षों गये और कालीर में सब से पहली बार प्रजा-न्वित चुनाव जनता पार्टी के कानून में ही हुए। इस को कौन नहीं जानता। प्राय तक यह कहते थे कि हम ने मुसलमानों को राष्ट्रपति बना दिया, मुख्य न्याया-धीन बना दिया लेकिन प्राय तक किसी भी अल्पसंख्यक मुसलमान को बापू नेता का प्रथम बनने का अवसर नहीं मिला था लेकिन हम ने उस को बना दिया और यह अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रति हमारे विश्वास का प्रमाण है। यही नहीं, प्राय सभीभूद मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय बिल देखिये। राजनीति में जोट पड़वाने के लिए राज्य सभा में एक विश्व स्वीकार कर गये हैं लेकिन धर्मोद मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना ही समाप्त कर

[श्री. रामजी सिंह]

दी गई थी वह किस ने की? वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने की थी। हम ने श्रीयोगेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय का आन्वितिक स्वरूप माना चाहते हैं, उसे धारण करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया जाता है कि हम प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थकों के खिलाफ हैं। आज तो हम प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थकों के मामले में सभी दलों से मिल कर बात करते हैं, प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थकों के सवाल पर विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से सम्पर्क करना और उन से विचार करना हम नहीं चूकते क्योंकि प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थकों का सवाल एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थकों की समस्या केवल श्रीयोगेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय के स्वरूप में परिवर्तन कर देने से और उन के किसी व्यक्ति को सेना के सर्वोच्च पद पर स्थापित कर देने से ही हल नहीं हो जाएगा या उर्दू को प्रतिस्थापन देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो पाएगी, मैं आपने माननीय गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए हमारे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

एक सुझाव तो यह है कि नेशनल इन्स्टीटयन कॉलेज की बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए ताकि इस पर और गंभीरता से हम विचार करें और जो वे बहुत ज्यादा रायट्स होते हैं, समय-होता तो मैं उन सारे रायट्स के बारे में कहता, और उन में जो मुसलमानों का खून हुआ है, उन के बारे में विस्तार से कहता। समयाभाव के कारण मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 में 321, 1972 में 240 और 1978 में जो सब से बराबर वर्ष है, 230 रायट्स हुए हैं और इस के लिए हमारे ऊपर धारा 343 लगाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक भी प्रत्यक्ष-संस्थक की हानि होती है, तो वह सरकार के लिए कलंक है और दंगों को जो रफ्तार-दफ्तार किया जाता है तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इमर्जेंसी के जुल्मों के लिए जिस तरह से स्पेशल कोर्ट्स लोगों के लिए बनाए जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से समरी ट्रायब्स भी रायल प्रांफेजर्स के लिए होने चाहिए।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए हमारे श्री राम बिलास पासवान ने काफ़ी कह दिया है और इस तरह से मेरा भार कुछ उल्टेने हल्का कर दिया है लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में जब हम आए, तो उस के लिए शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी और ये कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सुधारितक हैं। धारा यह वेबें कि धारा हमारे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का अध्यक्ष एक हरिजन है। यह 31 वर्ष के इतिहास में पहली बार हुआ है। मेरे पास इतना बक्त नहीं है बल्कि मैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी विचार सकता था कि हमने इन के लिए क्या किया है। 1971 से अब 1978 तक हमेशा हम बढ़ते गये और जनता सरकार के इन दो वर्षों में रिजर्वेशन की परसेन्टेज भी बढ़ी है और उन का नम्बर भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन सचमुच में हमारा एक काम अच्छा नहीं है। जो काम हम अच्छा करते हैं वह भी प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हमने जनजाति आयोग बनाया। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशन को स्ट्रेच्टरी कमिशन बनाया। उस में हमने जनता पार्टी के धारदों

को नहीं रखा। श्री भोका पासवान साहबों जैसे कांग्रेसी को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया है। यह है जनता पार्टी की उदारता की नीति। सभापति महाशयों, हम ने, न केवल शेड्यूल कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का कमिशन बनाया बल्कि हम ने पिछड़ी आदिमों के लिए भी आयोग बनाया। काका फोलेकर केकबर्न कार्टरिंग कमिशन में जो रिपोर्ट दी थी वह रिपोर्ट 25 वर्ष तक रही थी टोकरी में पड़ी रही। लेकिन अब 25 वर्ष के बाद इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बदलाव आया है। उस रिपोर्ट का अब मूल्यांकन करने के लिए पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की स्थापना हुई है। ये है जनता पार्टी के काय।

सभापति महोदयों, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स हमारे धान्वोलन का एक बड़ा नया था। प्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का हमने प्रयाजन किया था। प्रष्टा चार को खत्म करने की दिशा में हम कितना धागे बड़े हैं यह हम को अपने हृदय से पूछना चाहिए। प्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए जो हमें अब तक करना चाहिए था, निश्चित बात है कि वह हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं केवल सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल बिल को पास कराने में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसको पास कराने में जनता पार्टी जो देरी कर रही है वह जनता के साथ निवासघात कर रही है। अगर इसी सत्र में इस बिल को पास नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारी नीयत पर संदेह किया जाएगा जिसका कि हम दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को भी इन्वेस्टिग करना चाहिए जिससे कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर भी कम्यूसरीती हर साल अपनी धामदनी का सही ब्यौरा सरकार को दे। अगर उसकी सम्पति बढ़ती है तो सरकार को उसकी जप्त कर लेना चाहिए। जब तक हम प्रष्टाचार दूर करने के धपने कदमों में प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और संसद सदस्यों को सम्मिलित नहीं करेंगे तब तक सचमुच में जनता से भी हम प्रष्टाचार नहीं हटा पायेंगे। इसलिए हमें लोकपाल विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एन्टी डिफेन्स बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में आचाराम ग्याराम का खिला-सिद्धा फिर से शुरू हो गया है। यह जनता पार्टी में भी किया है। इस के लिए मैं जनता पार्टी को भी दोष देना कि राज्य सभा में अपनी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए उसे ने कुछ लोगों को लिया। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि गलत साधन अगर होंगे तो गलत ही काम होंगे। इसलिए एन्टी डिफेन्स बिल को न साने का धर्ष उन लोगों के साथ इलाजानी होगा जिन लोगों ने प्रष्टाचार के साथ संघर्ष किया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि धारा सचमुच में एन्टी डिफेन्स बिल को लाइने।

ये ही मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लिए धाराका धन्यवाद।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity, though belatedly.

The Janata Government have just completed two years of their rule. If you look back on their performance, it is most disappointing. The first and foremost duty of a Government is to maintain law and order in the country and to give protection and security to its citizens, and the Government have utterly failed in that direction. What is the situation today? Only a few days back I read in the papers that some Members of Parliament from Delhi and Metropolitan Council Members met the Home Minister, and it seems that he has conceded that the law and order situation in Delhi is not satisfactory. It is really so. There is no security for the people. If you look into the papers, you will see this, every day we hear of some burglaries, robberies, dacoities, murders, and what not. There have been hold-ups of trains. There is no safety of passengers who travel by trains. Many a time dacoits attacked the trains, looted and sometimes committed murders also. There have been many cases of holding up of buses on the national highways. Leave alone the smaller roads but even on national highways, there is no protection to passengers who travel by buses.

What about metropolitan cities? The situation is alarming. Respectable people cannot walk on the roads after sunset. Women cannot go alone unescorted even during day time. About the lot of young girls, of course, we cannot say anything because it is so risky for them to move about alone. Unsocial elements are at large. The Chopra children case is an instance in point, but there are so many, though only one case has achieved so much publicity. There are so many hundreds of cases of this sort where school children were kidnapped and murdered and if the government cannot give security and protection to its own citizens, what else are they for? Sir, the progress of a country depends upon its internal situation. We cannot hope to progress in any field unless internal peace is maintained and the

citizen's security is guaranteed. It is the primary duty of any government and there they have failed.

If the year 1977 was a year of Commissions, the year of 1978 was the year of omissions, the foremost omission being the omission to maintain law and order in the country. Here, the Home Minister has stated that there have been only 230 communal riots in the country. He has compared it with the figure of 1974 because it is very convenient for him as in 1974 there were many. But while giving other Tables, you take some other year. So it is a very convenient way of saying that in the former regime in 1974 there were many communal riots. Is it the way to convince the people that communal riots were very much less this year? Of course, he has conceded that the communal riots of Aligarh and Sambhal were very serious. Sir, they are not only serious but they have blackened the face of the Janata Party. They way the Aligarh incidents took place and how they were carried on for months together has not brought a good name to the Janata Government either at the Centre or in the State. The Prime Minister was requested to visit that place but he declined to visit though he was at that time holding the portfolio of Home. He said it was the responsibility of the State. Sir, is it not the responsibility of the Centre to protect the minorities? Perhaps, he failed to understand that it was his responsibility—protection of minorities.

About the atrocities on Harijans, it is appalling. It has crossed all limits and all figures of the previous years. Perhaps that is why they have omitted to mention the comparative figures of atrocities on Harijans. In regard to the number of atrocities on Harijans, the figure given in the Consultative Committee was 12870 in one year—not even in one full year, it is only upto October or November. This was the figure given to the Consultative Committee. 12817 cases of atrocities on

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

harijans were committed and the Janata-ruled Governments top the list—U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan. I might give the figures of atrocities on harijans; in U.P. it is 5,317—upto November; in Madhya Pradesh it is 2,988 reported upto November; in Bihar it is 1,489; in Gujarat and Rajasthan the cases are 499 and 834 respectively. These are the Janata-ruled States where the atrocities on harijans are the highest. What does this show? It shows that the communal troubles are in the Janata-ruled State—the atrocities against the harijans are more in the Janata-ruled States. It shows the attitude of the Janata Government towards the minorities and harijans.

What about the serious cases of atrocities committed against harijans? These are cases reported about heinous offences, murders, violence, rape and arson against the harijans—there are 899 cases of arson, 495 cases of rape, 1,384 cases of violence and 395 cases of murder of harijans. This is the state of affairs. Then, how can the minorities and the scheduled castes live without fear? They are the poorest classes of people. Richer classes of people think that they can do anything because they think that it is their Government which runs there in the States. There is a class war. The lands which were in possession of the harijan ryots have been forcibly taken away sometimes by committing murders, rape and arson. These things are going on in Bihar. It is admitted by the Chief Minister himself in the Janata-ruled state of Bihar. He himself says that he has to arm them or he has to give them the guns to protect the lives of harijans. He has stated that and you must have also been knowing that though it has also come out. What does this all show? The poor and helpless harijans are troubled to such an extent that there is nobody to defend them and so he is thinking of giving arms and ammunitions to the harijans to protect them-

selves. This is the state of affairs throughout the country.

In Pondicherry one statement by the Prime Minister, sparked off the riots there with so much of loss of property. Throughout the country such is the situation which has never existed before. Is this a matter to be proud of? I heard the speech of the hon. Prime Minister about the Janata Government's achievement. These are far from truth and far from facts. He made only promises of giving employment within 10 years. Will the Janata Government remain for ten years? He thinks as if the Janta Government will remain for ten years. Already two years are over. Does it mean that he will give employment to all within ten years? You do not give unemployment allowance or even subsistence allowance. When you are not giving that, Government of Kerala has already passed the Bill for giving subsistence allowance to unemployed people. You have not even approved of that. You are not allowing the States to give the subsistence allowance to the poor people who are unemployed. This is the state of affairs.

The forces behind all these communal troubles and atrocities are the R.S.S.—Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. Are you able to curb its activities? Are you able to stop the shakhas which are giving para-military training? Why is it at all required in free India? We have got the national army; we have got the para-military forces like the B.S.F., C.R.P., Territorial Army, Assam Rifles and the I.T.B.P., Central Industrial Security forces and so many para-military forces. Why have another force of a private nature by a private party? Why not curb the activity of the R.S.S. and its shakhas? They are given the drill for using arms and ammunitions. For what purpose? It is only to threaten the non-Hindus. Their Chief says that all those living in India are Hindus. This goes to prove that he wants to convert all of them to Hinduism. What does this

mean? Even now in some states the people are very much irritated. If a Muslim organisation teachers some drills they are harassed and they order an inquiry. R.S.S. people are openly doing it. Nothing is done. That is because it is their Government now. They are openly doing it. They are involved in communal trouble but you are not courageous enough to say that they are involved in communal trouble. RSS should be banned. If it cannot be banned at least stop their activities of threatening minority communities. U.P. government has done it to some extent. I must congratulate them. Kerala has done it and Karnataka is doing it. Let the intentions of the Government be made clear whether they want to curb the activities of RSS—which is a threat to the minorities as well as to the peace of the country—otherwise all other communities will have shakhas and para military forces.

Add to that now in respect of compensation during communal troubles the strategy is changed. The house are set on fire but no compensation is paid. Madam, recently when there were some disturbances in Karnataka on the point of Mrs. Gandhi's having been expelled from Parliament this Janata party members asked for compensation in the Assembly. Is it not the duty of the government to protect everyone of its citizens, the innocent people who have earned their living and who one fine morning find that their everything is burnt by the mischief mongers? Whether he is a Hindu, Sikh or Muslim whoseever's property is lost he should be compensated. That you are not doing.

Then there is Special Courts Bill and all those things. My point is that you are not paying attention towards maintaining peace or law and order. Your attention is solely directed towards punishing the political rival and sending them to jail or file the FIRs (Inter-Appos). It is not a case of revenge? Yesterday the Prime Minister said that he was not

taking any revenge or that he was not thinking of revenge. Then what is it, if not revenge? People elected her but you expelled her. People made her the Prime Minister but now you are sending her to jail and so many cases are being filed. Why? It is because you are afraid of her end also afraid of the next elections. You want to finish her before the next elections. You want to see that Indira Gandhi and her family are finished before the next elections. I say if you are afraid of anyone it is only Indira Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Then there is the question of linguistic minorities. This Janata government assured that Urdu will be made the second official language in U. P. and at other places. Where has that promise gone? It seems you made these promises thinking that you will not come into power but to your surprise now having come to power you are not able to fulfil those promises. I would appeal to the government to give due place to Urdu. I am told that even persons who know Urdu but have no knowledge of Hindi are not taken into service. There is a condition that you must know the local language but that is only after recruitment. Many of the Chief Ministers do not recruit at all, if they do not know the regional language. There is necessity of calling again another Chief Minister's conference to discuss these points and providing schools for the linguistic minorities and providing employment for them without insisting on any pre-condition of knowing regional language at the time of recruitment.

There is one more point which I wish to emphasise. Mr. Dhonde spoke about border disputes. These border problems are there. These disputes are pending for a long time. You must deal with them once for all.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute. That report is there. Why not you accept it? Mr Mahajan was a good judge of the Supreme Court. If Maharashtra does not accept it, have the *status quo*. Don't worry about the problems of the other parts of the country at all. You shelve all those border problems. Let the *status quo* be maintained. If there is already a Commission, you accept that Commission's report straightway. Although Karnataka is losing, Maharashtra is not accepting it. If they don't accept, don't have any more commissions. The border problem with regard to Chandigarh, Fazalka etc. has not been solved. If you cannot solve them you can shelve all those border disputes and maintain *status quo*. Otherwise you will be opening up the Pandora's box if you go on appointing commissions.

There is only one more point before I conclude. The general law and order situation in the country is worsening. Of course, I do not blame Mr. H. M. Patel who has taken over the responsibility quite recently as Home Minister. Earlier, although he was not Home Minister, yet, he was a Cabinet Minister and so he must also accept joint responsibility for all those things, I say, if you cannot give protection to the minorities you have no right to run the Government. What about the Minorities' Commission? Dr. Ramji Singh said that they have appointed Minorities Commission, Scheduled Castes Commission and all

these things. You go and ask the Minorities Commission Members as to what they feel about it. Their status is less than that of the Under Secretary to the Government. You have given the status of a Cabinet Minister to the Chairman. But he feels that he is less than even an Under Secretary to the Government of India because he has no right even to appoint Secretary, staff and officers. He is not being consulted. Mr. Masani

has resigned. You will hear about the resignation of some others in the near future. You only want to hoodwink the Muslims by the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. It is nothing but to hoodwink the Muslims. Here I would like to say a word about Mr. O. P. Tyagi's Bill in the House. You have this 'Freedom of Religion Bill' which is brought in by the Janta Member of Parliament, Mr. O. P. Tyagi. I was not worried when I saw that a private member has brought forward a Bill. But I was alarmed to see the reaction of the Prime Minister at Patna when a Christian Delegation met him. He seemed to support the Bill of Mr. O. P. Tyagi. Already in the constitution we have got Article 25 which gives freedom to everybody to profess and propagate any religion. If the Christians use inducement or threat for conversions etc., then, these are acts which are already punishable under the provisions of our Indian Penal Code. That being so, I ask, why should there be any separate legislation for that. This only creates suspicion in the minds of the Christian minorities, who are loyal to the country and who are law-abiding. Unnecessarily you are only creating suspicion in their minds. What you should do is that you should create confidence in the minds of the minorities—including Christian minorities. You should create confidence in the minds of the Harijans. You should create confidence in the minds of the poorer classes in our country. That will stand you in good stead. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

की बहुमुख (सालाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे अवसर मिला यह संतानय की मांगों पर अपने विचार रखने का, इस की लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धर्मों को विपन्न के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे उन्होंने प्रश्नार्थ की बात कोई भी नहीं रखी और तुलना के रूप में भी कोई बात सामने नहीं रखी। ऐसा विचार दे रहा था सारी बहुस के संदर्भ कि जैसे जैसे साम का राज जन के हाथ से निकल जाने के बाद अस्पृश्य हट ही रही थी। अविपन्न बाकी जन के हाथ से निकल गई, धर्मों के संदर्भ नहीं गई लेकिन ऐसा बहुस

हो रहा है उनको कि हमारा क्या होगा, हमारी पार्टी रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी और इसीलिए सारे का सारा ध्यान धीरे-धीरे नहीं जा रहा है, कहीं कोई गलत-काम किया हो उस के ऊपर नहीं जा रहा है, संघ के ऊपर जा रहा है। पंडित जवाहर साहब नेहूँ भाप के के ही नेता थे, इंदिरा जी भाप की ही नेता थीं, वीर साहब के अंदर जो एक बीज से प्रारम्भ हुआ और बिनाट बट-बख ही गया, क्यों नहीं भाप ने उस को रोका ? भाप को कहीं भी तब संघ के अंदर कोई अवगुण नहीं दिखाई देता था। भय जा कर भाप को हीरा भाया कि हम ने जो एमजेंसी लगायी, एमजेंसी का सारा दारो-मदार सारा कार्य संघ वालों ने हाथ में लिया और एक श्रान्तिकारी के रूप में बन कर वह संस्था सामने आई और हमारा बंटाघार कर दिया। और आज संघ वाले भाप से हाथ मिलाने लय जायं तो भाप उस के चलते बाटने लय जाएंगे, यह भाप का मौलन है।

इसलिए मैं एक बात कहूँ कि भाप यों न सोचें कि कौन सी संस्था बुरी है कौन सो अच्छी है, भाप राष्ट्र के नृशिकों से सोचते, भारतीयकरण की ओर भाप भाप का विचार जाता तो आज यह स्थिति न होती। आज रशिया के अंदर रशियन सैन्सब है, बाहना के अंदर चाइनीज सैन्सब है, अमेरिका के अंदर उनको भी है, फ्रांस के अंदर फ्रांसीसी है, सारे देश राष्ट्रीयता की ओर भागे बढ़ रहे हैं, तीव्र गति से भागे बढ़ रहे हैं और भाप हमारे घर की अजायबघर रखना चाहते हैं ? जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा की बात जाती है तो दक्षिण से आबाज आती है, हर व्यक्ति की आबाज आती है। क्यों नहीं राष्ट्रीयता भाप अपने दिल और दिमाग के अंदर संजोते हैं ? भारत माता का स्वरूप क्यों नहीं संजोते हैं ? कम्पा कुमारी से ले कर काश्मीर तक और पूर्व से पश्चिम का सारा भारत हमारा है, हमारी मातृभूमि है, भाप क्यों नहीं उस के बारे में सोचते ? स्वतंत्र भाषना से ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्र का विकास करने का भाव होता भाप का तो न धर्म का जहाँ विभेद होता न मोडयूल्ड कास्ट का विभेद होता न किसी बात का भेद होता। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का राजनीतिज्ञ इस तरह से नहीं सोचता। आज मैं पुछना चाहता हं, भाप की पार्टी के अंदर जितने मोडयूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति हैं, मुझे बताइए कि कौन हजरतपति है ? एक भी आदमी मुझे बता दीजिए। जितने भाप के नेता हैं सारे के सारे सखपति और करोड़पति हैं। भाप की पार्टी 30 साल के अंदर, जिसे मेहतर कहा जाता है, जो असल हरिजन है, उस के एक भी व्यक्ति को सामने नहीं आई। भाप ने कभी उस को अवसर नहीं दिया। बर्ग-भेद के ऊपर भाप चलते रहे। बिनाट एंड रूब की राजनीति भाप चलता रहे। मृतपुत्र गृह मंत्री सरदार पटेल ने जो एकीकरण की ओर हाथ बढ़ाया बा अंगर उन की नीति को भागे बढ़ाते, उस के ऊपर भागे चलते तो देश को उस स्थान पर ले जाते जहाँ न हम रशिया के गुलाम बन कर रहते, न अमेरिका के गुलाम बनते। हम भारतीय सिपाही के रूप में आगे बढ़ते और आज विश्व के जितने भी देश हैं वे हमारी ओर निगाह लगाने की हिम्मत नहीं करते। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है तीव्र साह का। आज हमारे देश के अंदर दुर्भाग्य से कहीं रशियन सारी काम कर रही है, कहीं

अमेरिकन सारी काम कर रही है। कोई सोचने वाला है कि भारतीय सारी कहीं काम कर रही है ? किसी के दिमाग के अंदर यह बात नहीं है ? भारतीय सारी की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता। अंगर कोई इस तरह कदम बढ़ाता है तो कहा जाता है कि वह संकुचित विचारधारा का आदमी है। वह बड़े बुद्ध की बात है। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है—अनेक नेता होते हैं, मार्ग-दर्शन देते हैं, लेकिन उन के गुणों का बढान उन की मृत्यु के बाद होता है। भाप जब प्रकाश जी का उवाहरण लीजिये—उन की मृत्यु का समाचार आते ही भाप ने राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—वाहो सत्ताधारी पक्ष हो या बिरोधी पक्ष हो, राजनीतिक विचारधारा हमारी पार्टी के अंदर ही सकती है, सत्ता के अंदर ही सकती है, लेकिन जब राष्ट्र निर्माण का प्रथम सामने आता है हम सब को एक राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, तब ही हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

30 सालों के अंदर—क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ—क्या किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे में कहीं भी संघ का हाथ दिखाई दिया ? यदि संघ का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे में पकड़ा जाता है तो भाप उसे गोली से उड़ा दीजिये, उस पर कौन चलाये, उस का ट्रायल कीजिये मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी मैं स्वयं संघ का सिपाही रहा हूँ, संघ के एक महीने के कार्यकर्ता के अंदर जो चरित्र निर्माण होता है, मैं उस के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि जो कार्य वह करता है, जो राष्ट्र का चिन्तन वह करता है, भाप का 30 साल का भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता नहीं कर सकता है। जो कार्यकर्ता सिबेट नहीं पीता, जिस में कोई चारित्रिक दुर्बलता नहीं है—भाप उस के लिये आशेष लगाते हैं ?

इस लिये मैं निवेदन कर्ना कि पिछले दो सालों में, जनता पार्टी के शासन में, हमारे गृह विभाग ने जो कार्य किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। भाप तीन सालों के अपने राज में कुछ नहीं कर सके, कैबिनेट सायदे ही करते रहे। लेकिन आज जब हम शासन में आये हैं, तो हमें कुछ सीखने का अवसर मिला है। कुछ गलतियाँ हम से हो सकती हैं, हम उन को सुधारने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मोडयूल्ड कास्ट के लिये भी हमारी सरकार बहुत काम कर रही है। मुस्लिम भाप के लिये भी काम कर रही है। आज हम देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर भागे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सरदार पटेल का रूप धारण करें और देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर कदम बढ़ायें। आज हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इतना विभाज है कि हमारे वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री जिले के जिलाधीश, डी० धा०० जी० और एस० पी० को भी नहीं पहचानते, इसी लिये शासन में मुदत नहीं आ पाती। भाप के ऐसे शासन का विभाजन कर के मुदत प्रशासन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कर्ना कि जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, जिस को संविधान ने राष्ट्रभाषा घोषित किया है, उस के लिये हमें आरे किसी भी तकलीफ उठानी पड़े—हमें एक रूपता आने के लिये कब



### [ श्री चतुर्वर्ण ]

बढ़ाना चाहिये। विरोध तो होता ही रहेगा, लेकिन हमें राष्ट्र के हित के लिये धाने बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से वैद्ययुक्त कास्टस का मामला है— धाज यह प्रश्न क्यों उठता है? यदि धाज उन की प्राथिक स्थिति मजबूत होती, तो यह प्रश्न अपने धाज समाप्त हो जाता, साम्प्रदायवाद का मामला भी समाप्त हो जाता। यहाँ पर हम दोसिम्रवाय के एम० पी० हैं— हिन्दू धीर मुसलमान हैं, हम दोनों का एक बालो में बैठ कर खाना खाते हैं—कहाँ सम्प्रदायवाद है? लेकिन जिन की मनोवृत्ति छोटी है, जिन में विश्वास नहीं है, एक दूसरे के प्रति धार्यर धीर धर्या का संस्कार नहीं है, उन में ही ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है। इस लिये गृह विभाग को चाहिए कि जितने भी साधन उन के पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से उन के अन्दर राष्ट्रियता की भावना को पैदा करें।

मैं पुलिस विभाग के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? 30 सालों में किस ने भाई-भतीजावाद पैदा किया। धाज कोई भी काबू हो जाता है—हमारे साठे साहब बोल रहे थे कि उन्होंने यह किया, वह किया—सारे का सारा दोष सरकार पर ही मढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—धाज जिस तेजी में हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस को मुकाबले में हमारी पुलिस का संख्या बल कम है, हमें उन के संख्या बल को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, उन की संभार व्यवस्था को बढ़ाना होगा। गुंडा तत्वों के अन्दर धाज नई टैकनालाजी पैदा हो रही है, इस लिये हमें विश्वास की धीर भी धार्ये बढ़ाना होगा। धाज हमारे यहाँ पुलिस धानों में सात सिपाही होते हैं, जिन में से दो पेसी पर चले जाते हैं, दो किसी की धर्दली में चले जाते हैं, यदि कलैक्टर धा जाय दो तो दो उन की हाजरी में चले जाते हैं, धाने में केवल एक सिपाही रह जाता है, जब कि उस धाने के धन्तरीत 60 हजार जनता होती है। एक सिपाही उन की क्या सुरक्षा करेगा। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि समाज का मनोबल, समाज का संस्कार सुधरता जायेगा तो चाहे उन की संख्या कम भी हो तो भी काम चल सकता है। समाज अग्रर अष्ट संस्कारों वाले लोगों का होगा, तो जितने भी अघराध होंगे, वह सारे चटते चले जाएंगे।

17 hrs.

धाज हम क्या देखते हैं कि अष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। अष्टाचार ऐसे नहीं मिटेगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए धर्म आती है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिश्तत लेता है, तो उस की गर्वन झुक क्यों नहीं जाती, क्यों नहीं उस का सिर दूट जाता धीर क्यों नहीं रिश्तत लेने वाले हाथ दूट जाते। धाज एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिश्तत लेता है, एक भाई दूसरे का गला दबा रहा है, दूसरे का बून बस रहा है। जब भारतीयपन उस के अन्दर पैदा होगा, तो वे सारे दोष निकलते चले जाएंगे। सारी बुराइयों की जो जड़ है वह यह है कि धरीध धरीध की धार्द बहुत बढ़ी है। जब व्यक्ति के अन्दर भारतीयता अजुत हो जाएगी, तो उस के अन्दर से वे

दोष निकलते आये। मैं पहले भारतीयपन धीर कि दूसरी कोई दोष जब पैदा की मनोवृत्ति नहीं होती तभी ये अघराध पैदा होते हैं, धाने-धाने की व्यवस्था का वहो तक सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार रो रोटी, कपडा धीर बकान का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं विस्त में इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, इसलिए मैं कुछ कुछ ही दूंगा।

समापति बहुदिवस : धाज को 15 मिनट हो ग भव समाप्त कीविए।

श्री चतुर्वर्ण : मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वर्तन स्थिति जो पैदा हुई है, उस के लिए राजनीतिज्ञ जि वार हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की से निवेदन कल्या नि दल-बदल का कानून इसी सत्र में लावें, लोकपाल ि भी इसी सत्र के अन्दर लावें। राजनीतिज्ञों पर अ हमेशा रहना चाहिए। जब राजनीतिज्ञ अष्ट होते, सारा समाज अष्ट होता हुआ चला जाएगा। हम दूसरों को नहीं दे सकते। दो राजनीतिज्ञ करवाते राजनीतिज्ञ-वेद-भाव पैदा करवाते हैं धीर राजनीति सब कुछ करवाते हैं। जब इन्दिरा गांधी गिरफ्तार तो बसों के अन्दर धाज लगा दी गई धीर सात, धायनी जल गये, कोई लोग हवाई जहाज ले उड़े। के अन्दर गुंडागर्दी कौन करवाता है, वे राजनीति लोग ही करवाते हैं, सत्ता में रहते वाले लोग करवाते। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन कल्या कि र नीतिज्ञ राष्ट्र हित को ध्यान में रखें। सत्ता के बाहे वे सड़े लेकिन राष्ट्र के लिए चिन्तन करें। एक ही कर रहे।

\*SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR (Ott lam): Madam Chairman, I rise oppose these demands. After Janata Party came to power sc conflicts have sharpened. In northern States where the Ja party came to power, thousands harijans were brutally beaten. Belchi was a beginning only. big land owners using their ne acquired political clout systematic murdered the harijans. In 1978 a las many as 412 harijans were r deder and 458 harijans women raped. Although the Prime nister and other leaders of the r party made heroic declarations many occasions that those who secuted harijans would be ruthk suppressed, nothing seems to happened. The atrocities on har continued unabated.

Ultimately things have gone to such an extent that the Bihar Chief Minister had to say that harijans will be armed so that they can defend themselves. What does all this show? It only shows that the Janata Government has miserably failed in giving protection to the lives and property of the harijans in this country.

While we are discussing the demands of the Home Ministry I have to bring one important point to the notice of the Government. All of us know that the term of reservation for harijans, adivasis and other backward classes will end by 1980. While incorporating in the Constitution the provision regarding reservation, the Constitution makers had visualised that the harijans and other backward classes would come up socially, educationally and economically to the level of the more advanced communities by 1980. But today the reality is that we have still a long distance to travel to reach the desired goal. Therefore, I strongly demand that the reservation to these sections of the society should be extended by another ten years.

Another point I want to make is about the harijans who had embraced christianity. Madam, Chairman, secularism is the cornerstone of our Constitution. Denial of basic rights to a particular section of our society on the ground that they have converted themselves into another religion militates against the basic principles of secularism enshrined in our Constitution.

In Kerala there are lakhs and lakhs of christian converts who are clamouring for justice. They have been demanding that they should be given the same benefits which are being given to the harijans. Kakakalelkar Commission, Nettur Commission and many other Commissions set up by the Central Government as well as State Governments have categorically stated that the christian converts are economically, socially and educationally as backward as the rest of the harijans are.

The Government of Kerala has made repeated requests to the Central Government that the Christian converts in Kerala should be treated as Scheduled Castes and all benefits should be given to them that are being enjoyed by their harijans brethren today but unfortunately all these requests have fallen on deaf ears.

In this context I would like to tell the House as to what happened in Lok Sabha a few days ago. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State for Home Affairs intervened in a debate and asked engerily why these harijans got themselves converted into Christianity if they were aware of their social disabilities. I am sorry to say that it was quite unfortunate on the part of the Minister to have made that statement. This only shows that you are denying these rights to these Christian converts just because they embraced christianity. This is a clear case of discrimination on the ground of religion. I request with all sincerity at my command that the Government should change its attitude and extend all benefits to the christian converts as are being given to the harijans.

I have one word to say about the judiciary. Madam, judicial service is a forbidden fruit for the harijans in this country. It is a sad reality that in the supreme judicial forum of the country namely the Supreme Court not a single harijan has been appointed as a judge. Leave aside the Supreme Court what do we see in the High Courts? In none of the High Courts in India a single harijan has been appointed a judge. The same case is there with regard to District Courts also.

In Kerala there are 15 judges in the High Courts but there is not a single harijan judge there. If harijans are denied this how will they get justice?

The democratic edifice rests on the proper administration of justice. If the harijans are not represented in the judiciary of the country, how can

you expect them to get justice Therefore my earnest request is that the harijans should be given reservation in the judicial services.

Madam, while I am dealing with the problems of harijans I am reminded of a famous poem written by a modern Malayalam poet, Shri Kad- ammanitta Ramakrishnan, I would re- cite a few lines from that poem:

Haven't you fried and eaten my black kids;

Haven't you gouged out their tear stained eyes

Haven't you uprooted their mis- erable shanties.

Today you should gratefully re- member how you have become what you are.

You have graciously given us a title

You have graciously given us a title—harijans.

We are not Hari—We are not gods  
We crawl—but we are not worms  
We whither away—but we are not flowers.  
We are just Slaves.

The poet has poured out the agony of the harijans in these famous lines. This is the condition of harijans in India today.

If the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi are to be fulfilled and if the millions of harijans are to live like decent human beings only the Indian National Congress is the answer. That great organisation alone can afford protection to the harijans and fulfil their hopes and aspirations. The harijans in this country have no illusions about the Janata Party. They know only too well that they will not get justice, at the hands of the Janata Party. With these words I conclude.

श्री श्रीविष्णु राम किरि (संरगपुर) : वृहत्संख्येय की अनुदान की मांगों का मैं संवर्धन करता हूँ। हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ लोगों ने एक-दूसरे को जो बाधक दिए हैं उनको मैंने सुना है। उनमें इतनी भी वैतनिकता नहीं है हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे सत्य बात की भी स्वीकार करें। सारा बोध उन्होंने बमता पार्टी की सरकार पर मड़ दिया है और सभी तम्यों को उन्होंने नकार दिया है। यह जो व्यवस्था बिगड़ी हुई है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, हमें सत्ता में आए हुए दो ही साल हुए हैं। हम से अपेक्षाएं बहुत अधिक की जाती हैं। हरिजन हरिजन चिल्लाया जाता है। मैं अपने इन बंधनों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके कार्यकाल में हरिजनों की जितनी उपेक्षा हुई है उसकी इतिहास में कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। गाय बछड़ा इनका चुनाव चिह्न था। गाय को लेकर के हरिजन रुपी बछड़े को इन्होंने भ्रमण बोध दिया और गाय का दूध पी पी कर ये मोठे तनड़े होते गए हैं। इसका परिणाम आज भी हरिजन और धारिवासी भुगत रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि धारिवासियों और हरिजनों की ग्राह में ये भोग अपना स्वार्थ साधते हैं। इनके पास इसके सिवाय कोई चारा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों धारिवासियों की पूंछ पकड़ कर ये अपनी बैतर्फी पार करना चाहते हैं। आप देखें कि इन्होंने क्या किया है ? भारत की सर्वोच्च संस्था यह संसद है। ये लोग भी माबा साहेब भ्रमचंकर को भारत के संविधान का निर्माता मानते हैं। लेकिन उनका सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए इन्होंने क्या किया है ? न वहाँ उनकी कोई प्रोटी है और न ही सैन्ट्रल हाल में उनका कोई पीरट्रेट है और न उनके जन्म दिवस पर जो कि 14 अप्रैल को है कोई छुट्टी होती है, जब कि उनका योगदान किसी भी भारतीय महान नेता से कम नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से अनेक जो कमियाँ हैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में, उनको जमीन ग्राबंटन करने के बारे में, उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के बारे में उनको यह सरकार धीरे धीरे दूर करने में लगी हुई है। लेकिन ज़ासी हम विरोध पक्ष को कोसते रहे, या अन्धे शब्दों में कुछ कहते रहे, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। सचमच में हरिजन, धारिवासियों की दया बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है। मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं भी स्वयं एक हरिजन हूँ और उनके नजदीक रहता हूँ, उनके दुख बर्द को समझता हूँ।

हम हर जगह कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन की पोस्ट इसलिए नहीं धरी जा रही है, क्योंकि उपयुक्त उम्मीद-वार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यही लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में आप देखिये, मंत्रिमंडल में आप देखिये, कि कितने हरिजन मंत्री हैं ? यहाँ के लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालय में जो कर्मचारी हैं उनमें कितने प्रतिभत हरिजन, धारिवासी हैं। इसकी धोर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका परसेटिव बहुत कम है। बड़े बड़े जो एग्जैक्ज्यूटिवेंटस हैं, अन्वर-देकिमस हैं, अभी कुछ महीने पहले मैं तितारई गया था, वह प्लान्ट उस की सहायता से बना है और 1956 से चम रहा है। वहाँ 57 हजार कर्मचारी हैं और मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की भेगी से चौक सुपरिन्टेण्ट और उसके

समकक्ष की एक ही छठी श्रेणी तक के उस में कोई भी हरिजन और आदिवासी का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। एक और जहाँ हमारी जनसंख्या 1/3 है कुल जनसंख्या की, वहाँ उनके लिये नौकरी में कोई स्थान नहीं है। अभी तक यह कहते आये हैं कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं है। तो उपयुक्त बनाने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? तो यह बड़ी विचित्रता है। मैं धाकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, पर कुछ पोस्ट्स जो रिजर्वेशन की हैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये वह मैं धाकड़ों बताता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहाँ पर जो रिजर्वेशन लागू है वह प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में 15 परसेंट है सेव्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये और 18 परसेंट है ट्राइब्स के लिये और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 16 परसेंट अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये और ट्राइब्स के लिये 20 परसेंट है। और नौकरी में कितने लोग हैं? क्लास बन में 1 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 2.5 परसेंट और तृतीय श्रेणी में 11 या 13 परसेंट लगभग आता है जिसमें स्वीपर भी शामिल हैं। तो निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि हम मन से इसको लागू नहीं करना चाहते। मैं गुरु मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना बैक लागू है उसको भरने के लिये स्पेशल ऐडवाइज रिक्रूटमेंट ड्राइव चालू करें ताकि इनको भरा जा सके। और जिस प्रकार से हमने जो कहा है कि हरिजनों पर ऐंट्रोसिटीज होंगी तो वहाँ के डी.एम. और एस.पी. की जिम्मेदार मांगें, उसी प्रकार से आप क्यों नहीं उस कर्मचारी की जिम्मेदार मानते हैं जो जानबूझकर कैडीबेट्स को फेल करते हैं और उम्मीदवार नहीं रखते हैं? हमने तो यहाँ तक देखा है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी कैडीबेट्स जो पुलिस फ़ोर्स के लिये फ़िट हैं फिर भी उनकी ऊँचाई और सीने में कमी बता कर उनको नहीं रखते। तो मेरा कहना है कि जानबूझ कर इन लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है। जितनी भी हरिजन और आदिवासी के लिये स्कीम बनी है वह जड़ तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है क्योंकि इसके लिये जो हरिजन कल्याण विभाग हैं उसमें जितने भी उच्च अधिकारी हैं वह खर्च हैं। मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, परन्तु वह हमकीमेट क्यों नहीं करते हैं, इसका मुझे गिस्सा है। तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि हम ऐसा जनमानस क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा वातावरण क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा विधेयक क्यों न लायें जिससे यह पोस्ट्स भरी जायें और उन्हें उनका दर्जा बराबर मिल सके। अभी हमारा जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसकी धर्माधि 26 जनवरी, 1980 को खत्म हो जायेगी। एक और तो आप कहते हैं कि जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको बराबरी में लाना है, इस सिद्धान्त को आप स्वीकार करते हैं, परन्तु कार्यरूप में आप उन्हें पीछे रखना चाहते हैं, सामने लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनको पिछले 30 साल में जब बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दे पाये, उनके लिये जो मौलिक अधिकार संविधान के विभिन्न धाटिकनों में दिये गये हैं, उनको भी मिनिमम नहीं दे पाये तो आप कैसे इतको खत्म करिये।

रिक्रूटमेंट का अर्थ समझते हैं मिनिमम, या बहुत ही गंवा 2-3 भर लिये। मैनिमम भरने के लिये किस में समझ किया है। मैं बताऊँगा कि गुरु-मंत्री इस और ध्यान में और रिजर्वेशन की धर्माधि को कम-से-कम 20 साल और बढ़ाना चाहते, तभी ये लोग समाज की बराबरी कर पायेंगे।

भारतीय संविधान के धाटिकल 335 में संविधान के लिये जो उपबन्ध बनाये गये हैं, उसके बारे में एक विधेयक यहाँ लाया जाता चाहिये और उसमें पिनसमेंट का भी क्लॉज रखा जाय। इस देश के अन्दर उड़ीसा, मणिपुर और बैट बंगाल में ऐसे विधेयक लाये गये हैं और बैट बंगाल के विधेयक में पेनल क्लॉज भी रखा गया है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कर सकती है तो हीटल गवर्नमेंट को भी प्रागे आना चाहिये, लीड लेनी चाहिये।

ऐंट्रोसिटीज सम्बन्ध में बहुत हुई हैं। बु.ब. की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने लाल किले पर 15 अगस्त को इस बात की स्वीकार किया था और कल भी उन्होंने राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में इसको स्वीकार किया है और खेद प्रकट किया है। आज हम स्टेशन साहब के भी विचार सुनेंगे और देखेंगे कि वह इसे पूरा करने में कहाँ तक सहायक होते हैं। एम.जै.जी की ऐंट्रोसिटीज से निपटने के लिये हमने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाये हैं, हम इन लोगों पर हो रही ऐंट्रोसिटीज को रोकने के लिये क्यों नहीं स्पेशल कोर्ट बनायें और उसके लिये प्रिमाडिगि अधिकार किसी हरिजन आदिवासी में से नियुक्त करें? छुड़ाएत को खत्म करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि 5 साल में खत्म कर देंगे। 2 साल तो बीत गये हैं, 3 साल भी चरु गये हैं, पता नहीं इस अवधि में यह होगा या नहीं। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जो प्रोटैक्शन फ़ाफ सिविल राइट्स एक्ट है, उसके लिये मोबाइल कोर्ट चलाये जायें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में क्या किया है, अभी 3 साल बाकी हैं। यह समाज के लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है इसे हम सब स्वीकार करते हैं।

जिस प्रकार से और अनेक कमीशन बनाये हैं, माइ-नोर्टी कमीशन, सिव्युल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन और दूसरे कमीशन, सम्बन्ध में इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यदि आप उनको कम-से-कम पैनलाइज करके का अधिकार नहीं दे सकते तो इतना तो करना चाहिये कि उनकी जो रिफ़र्मेशन्स हैं वह सरकार के लिये बाईडिंग हों। उनकी शाखायें हर प्रांत में हों। इस तथ्य से काफी हद तक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हरिजन आदिवासी क्षेत्र बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिन क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, उसमें लगातार 16 साल से अकान पड़ता आ रहा है, वहाँ के लोगों की जीविका के लिये कोई उद्योग-धंधा भी नहीं है, आवायमन के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई काम इनके लिये वहाँ पर नहीं है। बाहर अन्य प्रांतों में जब वे जाते हैं तो उनका वहाँ घोषण होता है।

मैं गुरु मंत्री का ध्यान इस और दिशाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कश्चिंश शासन ने कई जिलों के एक एक, दो दो टुकड़ों को जोड़ कर हरिजन-आदिवासियों के पारि-यार्मेंटरी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बना दिये थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हरिजन-आदिवासियों के साथ अत्यन्त ही है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

अनेक दफ़्तरों में रोस्टर वेनटन नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि रोस्टरों को ईमानदारी और कड़ाई के साथ वेनटन किया जायें।

[श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी]

आई.एस. और आई.पी.एस. के डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन में अधिकांश योग्य व्यक्तियों का भी नम्बर नहीं आता है। मैंने हीम मिनिस्ट्री को मध्य प्रवेश का एक केस रेकर किया था कि मि. कुमार, सीनियर डिप्टी क्लर्क, का तीन साल से नम्बर धरा रहा है, लेकिन डी.पी.सी. ने कह दिया कि वह प्रयोग्य है। इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

प्रो-मेडिकल टेस्ट में हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों के लिए जो छूट है, उसमें भी भेदभाव रखा गया है। प्राविवासियों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत निम्नम मास्क रखे गये हैं, जबकि हरिजनों के लिए हमारे प्रांत में 35 प्रतिशत रखे गये हैं। इतना बड़ा अन्तर क्यों रखा गया है। कहा जाता है कि मेडिकल कौंसिल इस पर एतराज करती है। मेडिकल कौंसिल केवल हरिजनों के बारे में एतराज क्यों करती है, वह प्राविवासियों के बारे में एतराज क्यों नहीं करती है? जब वह प्राविवासियों के बारे में एतराज नहीं करती है, तो उसे हरिजनों के बारे में भी एतराज नहीं करना चाहिए।

वित्ती में भी बड़ा अन्तर हो रहा है। पिछले महीने मैंने डेपू—वित्ती विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान—का एक एडवर्टाइजमेंट देखा, जो क्लर्कों और टाईपिस्टों की 150 पोस्ट्स के बारे में था। मुझे जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उसमें साऊ साऊ लिखा था कि हरिजन-प्राविवासियों के लिए कोई स्थान रिजर्वेड नहीं है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विभिन्न कार्यालयों में जो हरिजन-प्राविवासी कार्यरत हैं, उन्हें विदेशों में नहीं भेजा जाता है। उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है और वे पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक हरिजन-प्राविवासी विदेशों में जा सकें।

इस बात से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसकी दोषी जनता सरकार है। इसके लिए पूरा समाज दोषी है, क्योंकि आर्थिक सरकार समाज से ही बनती है। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए अपने धर्म, न कि क्लासी भावों से बचें रहें। वे ठोस सुझाव दें और ठोस कार्यवाही करें, तभी हम अपने बड़ पावेंगे।

बर्षों पहले पुलिस बानेमें स्ट्राक के बारे में जो 1-1-6 का फार्मुला लागू था, अभी भी बही जारी है। अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, अपराधों के प्रकार बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन स्ट्राक बही का बही है। उनके वेतन आरुषक नहीं हैं, इसलिए सरकमें अष्टाचार बढ़ता है। वे कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। उनके लिए बाने में कोई भीप नहीं रहती है। कई जगह टेमीक्रोन नहीं है, टाइप-राइटर नहीं है। इसलिए उन का मनोबल गिरता है। उनके मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उनके लिए आवास की भी कमी है, इसलिए उनके लिए आवास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की यात्रा का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI RINCHING KHANDU**  
**KHRLIME (Arunachal West):** Madam Chairman, the Janata Government can take legitimate pride for liberating the people from the shackles put on them during the Emergency. But still there are some more shackles which have to be removed. What concerns me most as a citizen of this country is the outbreak of communal violence and the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which has created a fear psychosis among the minorities and weaker sections of our country. This is a danger signal and unless firm steps are taken to curb this violence and to put an end to communal atrocities, the poorer classes as a whole will be alienated from the ruling party.

The Government have appointed various commissions to look into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the minorities and the backward classes. This is a welcome step, as far as it goes. But time and tide do not wait, firm action should be taken against all those elements which are committing violence. There are lot of laws in the armoury of the states. If the violence continuous it only means that there is something wrong with the implementation of the laws or they are ignoring these incidents. In spite of the Prime Minister's repeated circulars to the Chief Ministers to direct district authorities to deal firmly with the problem they do not deal with it properly. This we have found time and again from the press and from practical experience.

One of the reasons which I can visualize for the present state of confrontation between the weaker and affluent sections is that the former are no more prepared to take things lying down. They are determined to

assert their rights and fight for their rights because all along they have suffered as the under-privileged. One of the ways in which we can help ease the situation is to give them the strength to defend themselves. For this we have to take them in adequate numbers in the police and paramilitary forces.

Again, there are problems of growing urban violence and social tensions. Then there is the growing unemployment in the country with the consequent frustration, and a feeling of insecurity in the metropolitan cities where especially women feel very unsafe.

Coming specifically to the problem of the Scheduled Tribes, I wish to point out that while efforts are being made to remove the backlog in the recruitment as well as in promotion, the rate of progress is rather slow. During the eight year period 1971-78, the recruitment to IAS rose from 18 to 168, and for the IPS from 28 to 69. In the absence of specific overall recruitment figures to these services, it is difficult to make any comparison whether the backlog has been filled in. The figures for Scheduled Tribes in the case of Class I is quite revealing. The figure went up from 0.41 per cent to 0.85 per cent, as against 5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Tribes. This is admitted by the high-power Committee appointed last year. They also recommended that a time-bound programme should be fixed to remove this backlog. For this purpose, constitution of a Committee of Senior Secretary has also been suggested to review the progress. I suggest that a time-bound programme of 3 to 5 years should be fixed to clear the backlog.

Furthermore, I want to suggest that there should be a special recruitment exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes, as was done some time back to meet the shortage of IAS officers in general. For this purpose, the age limit for the

people in service should be increased to 40 years. A special examination should be prescribed where only Scheduled Tribes provided they are eligible should compete. This will enable many Tribes belonging to class 2 and class 3 to compete, so that they can come to occupy these posts. Otherwise, most of them will not be eligible under normal promotion rules.

While speaking of recruitment, I would like to refer to the decision taken by the UPSC, on their recommendations of the Kothari Commission. The Kothari Commission had recommended that there should one compulsory paper in one of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule. This imposes a great hardship on the people of the northeastern region because none of their dialects has been recognised in the Eighth Schedule. So, our sincere appeal to the Government is that they should either allow us to have an alternative paper in English or there should be a phased programme of seven or eight years after which you can say that we must learn one of the Indian languages.

While the Union Territories do not have their own service rules, different states can make their own recruitment, promotion and other service rules. Nagaland for instance, has its own service rules, and it has provided that 80 to 90 per cent of the jobs will be reserved for the tribals in the services. The other Union Territories should also be allowed to frame their own services rules, so that most of the indigenous tribals can get jobs in the services and come up to the level of other people.

Regarding the joint cadre of the Union Territories, most of the IAS and IPS officers are reluctant to go to difficult areas. They feel that Delhi is much better. They think that an officer is penalised if he is sent to a difficult posting. So, if an officer is not found efficient in the Capital, he is sent to a difficult place which you

[Shri Rinching Khandu Khrame] claim should come up very rapidly. When an officer in front of you was so much inefficient, how do you expect that he will put in his best there and promote the development of those people? This is not a right approach of the Government. If there is an inefficient officer, let him be kept in the Capital itself. You ask him to improve himself or take whatever action is possible.

Lately there has been a lot of controversy about the Freedom of Indigenous Religions Bills passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly. This Bill does not take away anybody's religious freedom. Let me make that very clear. We have simply said that our people have not yet come up to a standard to be able to understand and decide which religion they should accept. The majority of the people in Arunachal Pradesh worship the sun and the moon. Their religion is called Donuiopolo. Nobody should go and tell them that theirs is a better religion which should be accepted. It is not a question of allowing or not allowing conversion from one religion to another. We simply say that till such time that our people come up to the level of others, nobody should influence them. So, there should be no misgiving that this Bill is against the missionaries propagating their religion.

Many things have been said. The other day, on the Calling Attention it was said that churches had been demolished. It was said that a tribal was not allowed to marry a Christian girl of his choice. Actually, he has married a Christian girl. Nobody stopped him. Only some of his well-wishers told him that it was better for him to marry a girl from his own tribe. How can he later on say that he was not allowed to marry a Christian girl, that he was not allowed to do this or that? I can very well say that in the Tenga valley near Bom-

dilla, every year Christian Fathers perform Christmas. So, this august House should not be misled. This Bill was passed with the consent of the people. It was passed unanimously by the Assembly. It was actually brought up as a Private Member's Bill. So, henceforth there should be no misunderstanding about this Bill.

Lastly, you know about the tension prevailing in the northeastern region, especially after the 5th January incident on the Assam-Nagaland border. It has had repercussions on Assam-Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh also. The people of Arunachal Pradesh are peace-loving. They do not have any bad motives. The 1951 Act on transfer of land was passed by the Assam Assembly when there was no representative of our people there. It was unilaterally passed and it smoothly got the President's assent. It was only an enabling measure, but it was converted into a compulsory measure, and all the plain areas were transferred to Assam. When it was only an enabling measure, how can you convert it into a compulsory measure? For that matter, there are hilly areas in Assam which ought to be transferred to Arunachal Pradesh on the same principle.

There are lots of tensions. Some of our people have been beaten up. An Assam Minister has seen how some of our people were beaten up in the market. He rescued them, and sent them to the hospital. Our people have not retaliated. Some stories have been circulated that the Assamese were beaten up and their houses were burnt down. These are all false stories. This is a very important issue. I got a letter only yesterday from the Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union giving all the details how our people have been assaulted in Assam. They say it is very important and this problem should be solved. The leaders have been talking across the table and so many things have been

done to arrive at an understanding, but miscreants take advantage of the situation, and innocent people have been unnecessarily affected. When there was a problem between Nagaland and Assam, some bad elements created problems. The same thing has been done in the border areas between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh also. I request the Central Government to appoint a high power committee with representatives of the States concerned and also the Centre to solve this problem once and for all.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands):  
Madam Chairman, I rise to make a few observations on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Home Ministry is the pivot of all Ministries and naturally, the proper functioning of the Home Ministry will help other Ministries also to function well. In this list, we find a large number of aims and objects of the Home Ministry. But the result is the failure of the Home Ministry, as the earlier speakers have also said very eloquently, to deal with the various problems of the country. I understand it fully because this is perhaps the poorest Ministry and, most of the time, without a Minister. Though there are two Ministers of State, even then for quite some time, there was no Minister. When Mr. Charan Singh resigned, the Prime Minister himself was looking after it and he had no time to go into all the problems in depth.

Very often, we hear the Prime Minister always speaking about democracy, democracy and democracy. I fail to understand what democracy he means. It may be the Janata style of democracy, what he refers to, that is a "comparative" democracy. Why I say "comparative" democracy? When we pinpoint some problems, when

we raise some issues, when he speak about the problems which the people of this country are facing, immediately, the Minister will reply, "Look here during the past Congress regime, this was the position." So, they try to compare and justify their misdeeds by quoting the previous Government as if during the Congress regime whatever measures were followed, those measures must be followed by this Government. They are not doing anything to improve matters. They do not feel obliged to learn any lesson from that.

The functioning of democracy is not only what we preach about democracy. It has to be practised.

Democracy is a kind of an institution—the Parliament, the opposition parties, the fearless press, the public opinion, all these together make an institution. About the functioning of democracy in this country, though they say that they believe in the system of opposition parties, the position is different, as I see from my own experience. I come from a far-flung territory, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Janata members claim that there is no Emergency. The Emergency still exists in that part of the country. There is one-man administration, one Chief Commissioner. Even during the Emergency period, he was the person who was the main architect of Emergency excesses and the person against whom all the political parties spoke, all the political parties condemn, all the political parties sent representations to the Minister and the Government to take him back and yet, we found, he was nourished by the Home Minister and encouraged by the Home Ministry.

This Government is always speaking about democracy. I will cite one concrete example as to how democracy functions there. There is no Assembly. Only two Advisory Com-



[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

mittees are functioning there. One is associated with the Chief Commissioner and the other is associated with the Home Minister at the Centre. That Advisory Committee is indirectly elected by the panchayat pradhans, the municipal councillors and the tribal chiefs. According to the notification, the Advisory Committee must have two meetings in a year. But in 1977 and 1978, only one meeting could be held each year. What is the reason? The reason given, last year, was that it was because of the delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee that it could not meet. Why was there delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee? Who is responsible? Either the people of the territory are responsible or the members or the panchayat pradhans or anybody else? No, nobody is responsible. It is the Administration, it is the Government, it is the Home Ministry which is responsible for it? Why? Because they have respect for democracy, they have respect for the people's representatives, they want to listen to the grievances of the people, they want to remove the grievances of the people, and that is why the meeting could not be held more than once!

And again what happened? The Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee's meeting was held on 26th and 27th June 1978 and, at that meeting there was election of five non-official Members for the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee. But we found that the Government of India immediately sent another direction to the Andamans Administration in which they said the matter may be reconsidered and another election held. What for? So that three persons could be nominated—nominated for a particular purpose. Those who were not represented in that Committee were given a special status, and nominated for a particular purpose. When this meeting

was conducted, at that time the Government of India was not in a position to nominate Members and that is why a legally constituted body's decision was set aside. Though there is no rule for changing or amending it, they have done it by an Executive Order. This is their respect for democracy.

Again what happened? I will read from a copy of Signal No. 2-22/78-pub. dated 24th August 1978, from Andamans, Port Blair to Home, New Delhi:

"Since a very large majority of elected members and the two *ex-officio* members of CCAC are all Congressmen, the necessity to associate Janata Party also in the Committee by nominating two persons of that party was felt. Names of both Smt. Gurikutty Amma and Shri Gurucharan Singh Khalon were approved by Shri Angad Singh, local Janata Party President when Chief Commissioner consulted him on this".

This is the democracy they practice and this is the democracy they preach. This is what I meant by saying that in that part of the country, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Emergency still exists.

When the people of that territory demanded prohibition since it is a Union Territory it was the responsibility of the Home Ministry to attend to it and the Prime Minister was holding the position of Home Minister also. But again this year, in the last month, they auctioned liquor shops. This is the sincerity of purpose! They say something and do something else. There is a lot of difference in what they say and what they do. This is the type of democracy that exists in the Union Territory—a small isolated territory.

Madam, another question is that it is such an isolated territory that if an officer is found to be rotten stock and not suitable for Delhi or any other

such place, they immediately allot him to Andamans, Lakshadweep, Arunachal etc. Is this just to the people there? The Home Ministry is there to promote national integration. Is it a part of the effort of national integration that you dump all those unwanted elements in the civil service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands? You dump them there in the name of punishment....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are sent to 'Kaala Paani'.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: But they do all mischiefs in that part of the country. I say so because we have got the experience. When these people go there they deliberately make mischiefs so that we Members may complain against them on the floor of Parliament and they may be taken back to Delhi. Therefore, this sort of experiments should be avoided in future. I have no doubt that Government will consider my request in this matter.

Another thing is this. We have the Advisory Committee and other things. Of course we have got a different philosophy or a different political thinking. But, so far as the development activities in that territory are concerned, we have never introduced any kind of politics there. Even then, in spite of our best efforts to give the fullest cooperation, in spite of our rendering the fullest cooperation to the administration, we are sorry to say that the Government of India has never taken us into confidence.

This time there was the celebration in connection with that Cellular Jail. It was dedicated to the nation as a national memorial. It was a proud occasion for us, for those who are living in that territory. But what happened? The Great Almighty, the Chief Commissioner of that place, had constituted a Reception Committee, and in that Reception Committee,

there were only officials; not a single non-official was included as if we are all 'achhuts'. The Members in this House speak about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 'achhuts' and Harijans. They should know that in that part of the country, the officers are seated as belonging to the upper caste and we are treated as Harijans. There is no consideration for us. In the seating arrangements, too one side is reserved for the officials; all non-officials, including Members of Parliament, are seated on the other side because we are all treated as 'achhuts'. This is the treatment meted out to us there.

A lot of development activities have to be done there. 164 villages having acute water shortage. No drinking water is available. People are crying for drinking water but there is no remedy. This Government claims to be speaking for the rural people, but our rural budget was cut, so much so there cannot be any rural roads. The same is the case with boat and other facilities. Why? Because the people's representatives have no place there.

I must, however, congratulate the hon. Minister of State, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandai, because he understands our problem. The only thing is that the Home Ministry is not willing to hear him to listen to him. That is why when he writes something on the file, the Ministry thinks that something else should be done. Chaudhri Charan Singh, last year, wrote on the file that the present Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be immediately transferred. But that was not done because the Ministry wanted that that should not be done.

That is why I make this appeal to the Government and to the House. For the sake of integrity of this country and for the sake of Justice to the poor people and the tribals in far-flung areas of our country, you must consider our case and give us some sort of a democratic set-up. People

must have the right to involve themselves in the process of government. As a Member of Parliament, I cannot go to my constituency; there is a threat to my life from the Chief Commissioner. This is a shameful advocacy, by the Janata Government, of restoration of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1979/Chaitra 14, 1901 (Saka).*