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Wednesday, March 18, 1981
Phalgun 27 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 22 to 40)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 18, 1981/Phalgun
27, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो आचार्य महो-
दय से शुरु हो रहा है ।

**Statutory Status for Minorities Com-
mission.**

*412. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a per-
sistent demand that the Minorities
Commission should be given a sta-
tutory status; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-
WANA): (a) and (b). There has
been a demand to this effect. The
matter is still under consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
You will agree with me that this reply
given by the hon. Minister is as bald
as may head. It just says 'there has
been a demand to this effect. The
matter is still under consideration.' It
is something like an applicant asking
for a job and the boss sending the
reply that the matter is under consi-
deration.

71 LS-1.

AN HON. MEMBER: You also used
to reply like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I
never replied like that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ ऐसा लगता है
कि आपने सवाल में जान डाल दी है ।
सारा सिर गंजा नहीं है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH).
That is more bald than this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.
In spite of this bald reply I would like
to know from the hon. Minister if it
is not a fact that a prominent au-
thority like Justice Khanna while
speaking in Citizens Council meeting
at Delhi had made certain observa-
tions. I remember that these are
the observations of Justice Khanna
that 'any attempts to temper with the
rights of religious and linguistic mi-
norities would be not only an act of
breach of faith, but constitutionally
impermissible and likely to be struck
down by the courts. At the same time
he said that nobly worded provisions
like your answer in the Constitution
by themselves were not enough.
Something more was needed to be
done. Obviously something more
means that the Commission which
was appointed has actually examined
various witnesses, gathered a lot of
evidence, after a number of riots in-
cluding the Moradabad riot has made
certain suggestions. They had also
appointed a high powered panel in-
cluding other minorities. They have
made certain recommendations. Is it

not our experience that in spite of these provisions, in spite of all these recommendations, nothing concrete has emerged? In view of this, rather than saying that the matter is under consideration, will you give us a time bound assurance?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Time Bomb.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Time bound, not time bomb. You always think of the bomb.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think he is so destructive minded?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is most constructive.

Will you give us time bound assurance instead of saying that the matter is under consideration that within a stipulated period, you are likely to give statutory status to the Commission that had already been appointed?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member has mixed up two things. One is the Commission and the other is the panel. The Panel is appointed by the Commission. It is not appointed by the Government. The Hon. Member has asked for an assurance from me. It is a promise given in our manifesto. All the promises given in the manifesto are to be fulfilled within a period of five years. We will do it as early as possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit me to say no less a person than the Prime Minister of India when I had raised a question of the border dispute, had given an assurance in the Fifth Lok Sabha that before the next elections, the Karnataka-Maharashtra dispute would be solved, but that has not been solved. Even the Prime Minister's assurance does not carry that much weight, will the assurance given by the Minister of State for Home Affairs carry any weight?

The population of the minorities in this country is 18 per cent. I do not want to mix up the issues, but there are certain tensions which have already developed among the weaker sections. Again, the minorities and weaker sections generally go hand in hand. Even though they belong to minority community, they have a psychology that for their protection it is better to unite. Before allowing the minorities to get disturbed and develop tension, instead of saying that manifesto will be implemented in five years, will you give us a concrete time limit before which this particular assurance will be implemented?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: How is it possible to give a concrete time limit? I said that all the promises given in the manifesto will be implemented within a period of five years during which we are in power.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a tradition. There is a convention. Only in this very debate the Finance Minister had said. For instance, that as far as LIC employees are concerned, as far as payment of their arrears is concerned, they would be doing it by 15th of April. Not that they have not given time bound assurances. If the Finance Minister has given, why not the Home Minister?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said, as early as possible.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Home Minister has just now mentioned about the Minorities Commission. He has distinguished it from the high powered panel. There is confusion. What are the respective functions of these two bodies? Will the Minister clarify how they are different? What are their different functions? The High powered panel has submitted recently a report I suppose it is the first Report to the Government. Will the Government lay the Report on the Table of the House?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Both the bodies are different. The functions of the high power panel are:—

1. To ascertain if the benefits of various fiscal policies of the Government, both Union and the States, really reach the minorities, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society.

2. To identify the constraints or bottlenecks whereby the incentives, facilities and other encouragements are not being fully availed of by them.

3. To suggest ways and means by which the benefits of various fiscal policies, incentives, facilities and other encouragements can reach them.

4. To make recommendations with regard to other allied matters.

These are the terms of reference so far as high powered panel is concerned.

So far as the Minorities Commission is concerned, it is like this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We all know that they should be given civil liberties.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: They have to evaluate the various safeguards provided in the constitution for the protection of minorities and the laws passed by the Union and the State Governments, etc.

So far as the laying of the Report is concerned, under the Resolution of the Minorities Commission we have already laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament two Reports submitted by the Commission.

So far as the panel is concerned, there is no provision to lay that on the Table of the House.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This Minorities Commission is a creation of

the Janata Party Government. The Government created that by an Executive Order without giving it statutory powers merely to keep the Minorities Commission under its thumb, in order to enable the Government to give it directions. The very same policy is being pursued, unfortunately by the present Government. For example they gave directions to this Minorities Commission not to hold seminars in Hyderabad. When Justice Ansari insisted upon it, he was sacked from Chairmanship.

My consequent question is: Is it or is it not the policy of this Government to continue to keep this Minorities Commission under its thumb, to continue it under its Executive Order and not to give it any statutory powers whatsoever? Otherwise, let the Government tell the House the practical difficulties because of which more than a year has passed since it has assumed office and the statutory powers have not been given to this Commission. What are the reasons?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह): स्पीकर साहब, माइनॉरिटी कमीशन एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से बना और इससे पहले लिग्विस्टिक माइनॉरिटीज के लिए भी एक कमीशन कास्टीट्यूशन के अंतर्गत बना हुआ है। इस पर गौर करना है कि रिजल्टस माइनॉरिटीज और लिग्विस्टिक माइनॉरिटीज के लिए एक ही कमीशन काम कर या दो काम करें और दोनों की भोजीशन क्या हो ? जनता पार्टी के जमाने में एक बिल लाया गया, लेकिन वह बिल पास नहीं करवाया गया, मंत्रियों को गैर-हॉज़र करा दिया। हम ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते। हम जो बिल लायेंगे तो पास करवायेंगे।

जहां तक माइनॉरिटी कमीशन के हंदरा-बाद के सैमिनार का सवाल है, वह हमने संकशन कर दिया, लेकिन बाद में हमको पता चला कि वह सैमिनार ओपली फार मुस्लिम हो रहा है, तमाम माइनॉरिटीज को वहां नहीं बुलाया गया, इसमें कोई डाउट नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ी माइनॉरिटी मुसलमान है, लेकिन मुस्लिम

माइनिस्ट्री का जो वर्क है, उससे भी छोटी माइनिस्ट्रीज है। सबसे कम माइनिस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में पारसियों की है। लेकिन भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो माइनिस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके साथ कहीं भी कोई बेइन्साफी होती हो तो वह न हो और यही मंशा इस कमीशन की है, इसलिये हमने उस सीमिनार को पोस्टपोन करवा दिया कि यह ठीक नहीं है। जब भी सीमिनार हो तो तमाम माइनिस्ट्रीज के लोगों को बुलवाकर उन्हें सुना जाये।

इसकी ज़लावा मैं और भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मूल्क की एकता को कायम रखने के लिए यह जरूरी है। दुनियाँ भर के मूल्कों में जो माइनिस्ट्रीज होती हैं, वह बलहदा कोई फैसला नहीं करती हैं, मंजूरिटी के लोग भी उसमें शामिल होते हैं। उनको समझाया ब्रह्माया जाता है, बात कही जाती है, लेकिन फिर भी हम समझते हैं कि माइनिस्ट्री विदजाउट एनी मंजूरिटी मेंबर वेंठकर विचार कर ले, अगर उनमें भी बलीज पैदा कर दी जाये, बलहदा कर दिया जाये, सिखों को, मूरुलमानो को, जैिनियों को तो इससे नुकसान होगा। इसलिए वह पोस्टपोन करने का सभ्भाव दिया गया।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: This is an important question. . . .

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: We have given a Calling Attention notice; you have not approved that also.

MR. SPEAKER: Who says I have not approved? That is there. I have not rejected it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very vital matter. . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक मन्त्रालय पर 15 मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

There are so many other ways to take it up, not like this.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान : इस पर हाफ-एन-बवर डिस्कशन एलाउट कर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

There are other ways to do it. We have a decorum in the House. We are to proceed according to the number of minutes allotted to a Question. Because of the importance and seriousness of the Question, I allowed double the time.

If I allow it to go, it will go for full one hour. . . There are also some other means to discuss this and I have not barred any discussion on it. I have not rejected any motion. What is there? Why should you get agitated? Please sit down.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many Members will you allow?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: They should be from both the sides.

MR. SPEAKER: My decision is my decision. That is all. I do not go back on my rulings.

Applications for regularisation of excess capacity

+

*414. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had extended the last date for receiving applications for regularisation of excess capacity upto 31 January, 1981.

(b) if so, how many industries have by now utilized their excess capacity;

(c) whether Government propose to extend further this date; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The analysis involved has just started and will take some time to complete.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Enough time has already been given and no further extension of time is considered necessary.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government identified some industries producing goods of mass consumption for the regularisation of their excess capacity. In the first instance, the last date was fixed as 30th November, 1980. Subsequently, it was extended up to 31st January, 1981. The granting of the regularisation of the excess capacity would be defeating the anti-monopoly objectives of the industrial licensing policy and the Act, and the greatest beneficiaries would be the monopoly houses. In view of this, may I know from the Minister which are the sectors that are selected for this purpose and the names of the firms to whom time was granted up to 31st January, 1981, by giving them consideration on a special basis?

SHRI A.P. SANGMA: Sir, the allegation of the Hon. Member that it will benefit the monopolists is not true because separate procedures have been established for the regularisation of MRTP, FERA, non-MRTP and non-FERA companies. When Government has taken the decision to regularise the excess capacity, it was done on a very selective basis. As the Hon. Member has himself pointed out, consideration was given to the items which are important to national economy and to goods of mass consumption. Therefore, the argument that the big houses will be benefited is not true. While selecting, we have taken care to select only 34 items. I will give you the list of those items. I do not know whether it would be possible for me to read out all the 34 items. I will lay the list on the Table of the House. Regularisation was allowed only of these 34 items.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: My second question is this: Government is fully aware of the licensed capacity and the installed capacity of the various industrial houses. But, in most of the cases the installed capacity is exceeding the licensed capa-

city. In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister whether Government has taken any action for the violation of the Industrial Licensing Act.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The whole idea of this policy is to regularise the excess capacity. I do not know what the Hon. Member wants.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: It would have been more appropriate if the industries under MRTP Act had been brought in. The Minister has stated that the analysis involved has just started and will take some time to complete. In view of this may I ask whether this question can be held over and the Minister may reply the question later? If that is not possible, I will ask my question.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: No, we should not hold it over. I have already answered the question and I say that there are separate procedures which have been laid down for the MRTP and non-MRTP companies and that analysis is being done by the administrative Ministries. This is in the process. Therefore, there is no need to hold over the question.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: You have not given the names.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I said that I will lay the list on the Table of the House.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: No, Sir, I have not yet asked my question.

MR. SPEAKER: What have you asked then?

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I wanted to hold it over. But he says that the answer has been given. So, I want to ask this question, in view of the fact that the MRTP Act industries have been exempted under section 21 of the MRTP Act so far as regularisation of their excess capacity is concerned. Why has this been done specially for the industries coming under the MRTP Act? Why should they not come along with the other industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): First of all, the House has already been told that the selections of the two sectors of the commodities picked up fall under those which are engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption and those which are of national importance. The question of MRTP and non-MRTP has not been there at all. The 34 items which are covered by Appendix—I are items of crucial industries and industries of national importance and of mass consumption. The processing of these applications even for regularisation would be under the MRTP Act. The MRTP applications will be processed through the same process as other MRTP applications are processed. Therefore, there is no deviation at all.

Secondly, the hon. Member has asked for the names of the companies which have applied for it. We have already said that the applications received by the administrative Ministries are being analysed, and it will only be after the analysis is complete and the lists are finalised after scrutiny that we will be able to tell you this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: During this whole period when the installed capacity of these industries was in excess of the licensed capacity—that fact was known to the Government,—I would like to know—they must have made some estimate the quantity, the amount of production which was achieved on the basis of this unauthorised capacity, the excess capacity which does not have to be shown in the books at all. Therefore, what is the amount of excise duty which has been evaded by this measure, by not showing the production which is achieved under excess capacity. This is also a matter by which black money has been generated. I would like to know whether this regularisation now is a means of making that black money into white like the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme and how much excise duty has been evaded all these years by not showing the returns on the excess capacity, the loss to the exchequer.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has referred to a process which, of course, is not involved in it. That is a process which is very sound theoretically. As far as of data regarding excess capacity is concerned, it is being collected. (Interruptions) As far as action on the excess capacity is concerned, we have already submitted in this House that an amendment to bring about changes in the IDR Act to cover the excess is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is your estimate of the loss of excise duty to the exchequer?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That would be, after the data is collected of the excess capacity, and that data would be collected only presuming that returns are filed about production. As far as concealment of production is concerned, that will be a breach of law; that will be, and that is even now being, considered as a breach of law. It does not fall under that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister has just now taken the House for a ride or he is totally ignorant. I do not know what he knows about his Ministry. Is he aware of the fact that a Commission was set up with Shri Subimal Dutt as Chairman to inquire into the matter of excess and irregular production outside the licensed installed capacity and if so, has the Minister ever known about this Commission's report which quite elaborate and revealing. Even companies like the Larsen & Toubro have produced 900 per cent above the licensed installed capacity. I would like to know what steps are being taken against those firms which have produced far above the licensed registered capacity and which have not contributed to the ruling Party funds.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as regularisation is concerned, for undating the education of the hon. Member, I would only like to say that regularisation takes place as on 4th September 1980 when the notification was issued and the Subimal Dutt Commission does

not have the data upto this. And the data upto this date is being collected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would have replied to this question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have replied.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Chhangur Ram. . .

Shri Rasheed Masood. . . .

Next question—Shri Ram Pyare Panika. . . .

Next question—Shri R. P. Das.

Evaluation Studies of Integrated Tribal Development Projects

*417. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation studies so far on the working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects as recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Though no comprehensive evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects has been undertaken, selective sample studies of particular programmes in Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been taken up.

(b) Some studies are in progress. Generally, the programmes are benefiting the tribals. Wherever shortcomings are noticed, efforts are made to make them up.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Despite the fact that more than Rs. 600 crores have been spent so far on development programmes in the Sub-Plan areas in various States and some infrastructure has also been created, but due to the limited absorption capacity of the tribal groups, particularly of the primitive ones and also due to the indifferent and callous attitude of the ad-

ministrative authority, progress could not be achieved in these areas so far as the living conditions of these people are concerned. The seriousness of the situation can be understood if one only goes through the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which state that some of the primitive groups like the Andamanese, Onges, Shompans in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kotas and Paniyars in Tamil Nadu, Pahari of Bihar, Tatos in West Bengal and many other primitive tribals of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are facing nutrition, health and genetic problems and are afflicted with diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, malaria, etc.

In view of this, may I know from the Minister what measures have so far been adopted in these areas to improve the health services and also to import health education and eradicate the high incidence of malaria.

I would also like to know whether drinking water has been ensured for all the tribal people of the Sub-Plan areas.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All these programmes are undertaken under the Integrated Tribal Development Plans and, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, in some areas these diseases are there and water scarcity is also there. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Projects all these programmes are undertaken by the Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS: The Minister tried to avoid giving categorical answers to my specific questions. Sir, I would like to know one thing. The tribal economy is intimately connected with the forest and the tribal people have to subsist more or less on minor forest produce like grass, tendu leaves, Mahuwa flowers and seeds, Sal seeds and leaves, gum, lac, Tasar cocoons and several wild fruits and flowers, etc. Though this relationship is recognised long back, but unfortunately it has not been translated in terms of clear policies and programmes. May, I, therefore, ask the Minister through you, Sir:

(a) whether the traditional rights and privileges of the tribal people in collecting minor forest produce without paying any royalty on them will be recognised;

(b) whether the forest settlement operation will be completed expeditiously; and

(c) whether the rights and privileges in regard to this will officially be recognised and codified and publicised....

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a supplementary or a budget speech?

SHRI R. P. DAS: ...in a manner easily intelligible to these people? I would like the hon. Minister to answer this.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Members to be precise in their questions. It is not a question, it is a dialogue; it is not a supplementary.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The question is regarding the evaluation of the Tribal sub-plans. The hon. Member raised many things which are not covered by the question. I require a separate notice for this.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे : अध्यक्ष महोदय. आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जो से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि दमन में जो शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बना है और जिस पर 8-9 लाख रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि अब उनके पास प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू करने के लिए फण्ड्स नहीं हैं—उस को पूरा करने के लिए, इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा है कि यह इवैल्यूएशन का सवाल है। उन को पास पैसा है या नहीं है, इस का हम देखेंगे।
Let them write to me.

श्री बालासाहेब विखे पाटील : इन्टी-ग्रेटेड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स के इवैल्यूएशन का जो काम किया गया है उन में ऐसी कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जिन्होंने इस

पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : सभी राज्यों ने इस काम को अच्छी तरह से किया है, लेकिन कई जगहों पर कमियां रह गई हैं—ऐसा इवैल्यूएशन से मालूम पड़ता है। जहाँ-जहाँ कमियां हैं उनको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Government is under-taking these to improve their economic conditions. I would like to know from him whether the improvement of the tribal character at the cultural level has been included in the Integrated Tribal Development projects. You know that in West Bengal, to improve their cultural level and educational level, the West Bengal Government has taken up projects for the spread of education among the adivasis. So, I want to know whether in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the tribal culture will be included and if so, what steps are you taking to improve the cultural level in the spread of education.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, in our Constitution, special provisions are there to maintain the tribal culture and to improve their economic conditions also. Specially for the improvement of economic conditions and for their educational development, these tribal sub-plans are formed. Under these plans, different schemes are there for their economic welfare as well as for their educational development.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajda.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir....

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I should also get a chance. I have been standing...

MR. SEAKER: He is asking his first supplementary. I have also got the time limit.

SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Sir, when we are discussing the development and protection of tribal culture about which the hon. Minister has just now stated, all the authorities on the tribal culture have already cautioned the Government and the leaders of the society that in our enthusiasm to improve them by introducing modern civilisation, we must also see to it that their basic culture and the like is not obliterated. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was very keen on protecting the tribal culture. He was going and dancing with the tribals. Will the hon. Minister also go and dance with the tribals to protect their culture?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Only dancing will not protect the culture but when I get an occasion I will certainly do it.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Backward Districts

*418. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the factors that come in the way of a large number of entrepreneurs in setting up the small industries in backward districts of the country; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to attract more and more entrepreneurs for setting up the cottage and small scale industries in the backward districts of the country during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Factors that inhibit growth of small scale industries in backward districts vary according to local conditions of each backward district. The main handicaps relate to lack of infrastructure, long leads in respect of raw material supply and markets and relative inaccessibility to promotional organisations and agencies.

(b) In order to overcome the difficulties faced by entrepreneurs in setting up small units in backward districts, in addition to various existing enab-

ling measures and schemes taken up by them, the Central Government together with State Governments, has initiated the nucleus plant programme for structurally integrated industrialisation supported by a package of measures.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैंने अपने प्रश्न में मंत्री जी से सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यारा पूछा था, लेकिन उत्तर में कोई ब्यारा नहीं दिया गया है। बहुधा यह देखा जाता है कि बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जो रा-मैटीरियल होता है, उस को लेकर वे एन्टरप्रेन्सर्स अपनी इण्डस्ट्रीज शहरी इलाके में लगाते हैं। मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल यह है कि जहाँ पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जैसे हमारे यहाँ नार्थ बंगाल में हैं, और वहाँ पर रा-मैटीरियल भी बहुत है, उन जगहों के आदिमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिलाने के लिये सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? मुझे उस का ब्यारा बतलाइये और यदि आप अभी न दे सकते तो क्या उसे सभा-पटल पर रखने के लिए राजी है? प्लानिंग और कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री का 1984-85 के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट-डे-डिफिसिट है वह 3972 करोड़ रुपये है, टोटल एक्सपोर्ट 9872 करोड़ रुपये का होगा और इम्पोर्ट 13850 करोड़ रुपये का होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिये आप का जो प्लानिंग है उसके बारे में मिनिस्ट्री को क्या कहना है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the facilities, concessions and incentives available to the industries in the backward areas are concerned, it is a published information and is also available in the Library. These are of two types. Firstly, for backward State recognised by the Central Government for the Central subsidy; and secondly, concessional loans from the financial institutions. These are two categories of incentives which the hon. Member will find from this published information. As far as the gap in the imports and exports is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to direct this question to the Commerce Ministry. As far as the problems of industries in the back-

ward Districts are concerned, we have asked the State Governments—including the West Bengal Government—to identify these problems district-wise.

We will send the Task Force to that particular district to find out ways and means besides building the buffer stock.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए जो स्मॉल स्कॉल और काटोज इंडस्ट्रीज खोलने का ब्यौरा भेजा है, उस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कितनी सहायता देने वाली है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का क्या स्टैंड है पश्चिम बंगाल की स्कीमों की तरफ ?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : इंडस्ट्रियल बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को सहायता देने की जो बात है, वह चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, जो इनसेटिव दिये जाते हैं वे 103 इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिए दिये जाते हैं और वेस्ट बंगाल भी उस में इन्क्लूड है और मैंने पहले सबमिट किया है कि वह उस में इन्क्लूड है ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि बैकवर्ड जिले तय करने का क्या आधार है और उत्तर प्रदेश को जो बैकवर्ड जिले हैं जैसे बहराइच, उन को छोड़ देने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Planning Commission has in fact initiated two exercises through two working groups. The latest one and the third one is a Special Committee to identify the areas and the problems of the backward areas. Government is considering that report. After that Report is finalised, it can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Arising out of the answer given by the Minister the Small Industries' Service Institute had conducted a survey about Dhenkanal district in Orissa and they found it uniquely advantageous for having a nucleus plant there. May I know whether the Government of Orissa has taken it up with the Task

Force which had gone to Bhubaneswar some time back for inclusion of Dhenkanal district for setting up of such nucleus industrial plants there?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The report is yet to come to me. When the report comes, the hon Member will get details about it.

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नये उद्यमी जो बैकवर्ड जिलों में उद्योग बंध लगाना चाहते हैं, उन को इनके पदाधिकारी द्वारा इस कदर परेशान किया जाता है कि अन्त में परेशान हो कर वे उस को छोड़ देते हैं और कोई उद्योगबंधा नहीं लगा पाते हैं । मैं खास तौर से बिहार की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को इस बात की जानकारी है और यदि जानकारी है, तो वे इस दिशा में क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is too general a comment. I would appreciate if he can bring specific cases to our notice. We will take strict action.

श्री भारद्वाज राय : मंत्री जी, स्थिति बहुत चिन्ताजनक है और केवल विहार में 30 हजार कटोज इंडस्ट्रीज में से लगभग 20 हजार काटोज इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द हो चुकी हैं, जिन में सवा तीन अरब रुपये लगा हुआ है । पंजाब और हरियाणा जो इन मामलों में काफी तरक्कीयाफता माने जाते हैं, वहां भी कच्चे माल के अभाव में, बिजली के अभाव में, कर्जों के अभाव में और उन के बने माल को विक्री न होने के कारण सब मामला गड़बड़ हो रहा है । क्या स्थिति यह नहीं है कि कटोरे उद्योग इसलिए नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं देश के कोने कोने में और चाहे बैकवर्ड जिला हो और चाहे फारवर्ड जिला हो कि जो चीजें वे बनाते हैं, वही चीजें बड़े बड़े कारखाने भी बनाते हैं । यह जो पेट्रोलइज्म डेवलप हो रहा है, उस कम्प्लीशन में कटोरे उद्योग मरते जा रहे हैं और बड़े बड़े उद्योग पपपत जा रहे हैं । इसकी रोकथाम के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ताकि यह पेट्रोलइज्म न हो बल्कि सप्लीमेंटेशन एक

बन्द का हो ताकि कूटीर उद्योग बंद तक ?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : जहाँ तक बड़े और छोटे उद्योगों की बात है, छोटे उद्योगों के लिए और विशेषतया कूटीर उद्योगों के लिए जो उन के क्षेत्र रिजर्व्ड है, उन में किसी भी सूरत में हम बड़े उद्योगों को नहीं आने देते परन्तु आप का कोई स्पेशल केस हो, तो हमारे नोटिस में लाइए और तब हम पूरे तरीके से उन को देखेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री भारखण्डे राय : मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ काउन साइडियों का। बड़े बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स भी वे देनाते हैं और वे साडी कोयम्बटूर और मऊन बगरह में हजारों, लाखों नहीं बल्कि कराड़ों रुपयों की बनती हैं और वे लोग मरते जा रहे हैं।

Take over of Charkhi Dadri Cement Factory

*419. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to take over cement factory at Charkhi Dadri (Haryana); and

(b) by what time final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The cement factory of Messrs Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited, Charkhi Dadri had closed down since March, 1960 and has been lying closed since then. Government had commissioned a study by a Committee to examine the economic viability of the project. On the basis of the findings of this study, the question of restarting the factory is being considered and a final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Now, the report of the Committee appointed by the Government must have been received. May I request

the hon. Minister to let us know the reason that led to the closure of the factory last year? Is it a fact that the main cause for the closure of the factory was embezzlement by the Dalmia Management and their agents? Is it also a fact that the Dalmias took a loan of Rs. 2 crores or more before the closure of the factory, which was to be repaid in six-monthly instalments without interest, but even a single instalment has not been paid so far?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The terms of reference of this Committee, as I have said in my reply to the question, were to go into the potential and the economic viability of the unit. As far as the question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, the case has been in fact referred to the Company Affairs Department and it is receiving their active attention.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The reply given by the hon. Minister is some what vague and ambiguous. The Committee must have submitted its report. No doubt the Committee was appointed to go into the question of the viability of the project. But now that the report of the Committee has been received, the committee must have mentioned the reason for the closure of the factory. I want a positive reply from the hon. Minister on this.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I can confirm having told the hon. Member that the terms of the reference of the Committee consisting of the experts, were only for working out the economic viability and feasibility of restarting the factory. As far as the mismanagement and the main cause for the closure of the factory are concerned, I have informed the hon. Member that it is under investigation and study of the Government. The Department of the Company Affairs are examining this and they would take necessary action in the matter.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the previous management has not paid wages and salaries to the workers of

the factory numbering about 2000 for two years. The workers are going from pillar to post to ensure their wages and employment. May I know whether the Government would consider the desirability of taking over this project? May I also know whether there is any possibility of a Bill for this purpose being introduced in the current Session of the Lok Sabha?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member is already aware of the fact that the main reason for the Government getting into the investigation of this particular factory is for the cause of the workers. It is only because of the question of employment and resentment of the workers that the Government is forced to go into the whole question. As far as bringing forward a Bill before this House is concerned, it is only after the Government has taken a final decision in the matter that the next action will be taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have written a long letter to the hon. Minister with regard to the difficulties of the employees. The employees who had been working in that concern have been thrown out. They have no means of living; their condition is so pitiable. This is all because of the mismanagement of the company by the earlier management and the employees had to suffer. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take some immediate short-term measures to see that the grievances of the employees are redressed earlier than the final decision with regard to the take-over etc. This may be in the form of payment of some money as subsistence allowance in the larger interest of the workers.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The whole case is sub judice. As far as the taking over of the mill is concerned, we are taking immediate action in the matter only in the interest of the workers.

श्री सूरज भाग : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भी कहा गया है कि दो साल से दो हजार मजदूरों को बतन नहीं मिला है। इन मजदूरों को फौकटी बंद होने से भी एक

साल पहले से बतन नहीं मिला है। उनको बतन दिया जाए और जो मजदूर दो साल से भुके बैठे हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The decision with regard to the payment of arrears for the period when the employees were on the roll of the factory will be taken only after the decision,—whether it is liquidated, whether it is taken over—is finally taken. After that, a Commissioner of Payments will be appointed and he will decide about the payment of claims etc. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that in the priority schedule of payments, number one priority is given to the payment of due of the workers.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 420.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Sir number 13 is usually kept as No. 12A or 12B ... (Interruptions). I am simply requesting the hon. Speaker who runs this House so beautifully and also the hon. Members who participate so well, that No. 420 may in future be put as Ne. 419A. May be, this question of Siemens has been in the newspapers in a very prominent manner... (Interruptions).

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In Japan, the unlucky numbers of the floors, in fact, are not listed in the lifts at all.

News-item "Bhel's new bid for deal with Siemens".

*420. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "BHEL's new bid for deal with Siemens" appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 23 February, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed deal; and

(c) how far it will help in the promotion of research and development of various products for which BHEL will get the Siemens' know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following three product-wise proposals have been forwarded by BHEL to Government for consideration and approval:—

(i) for manufacture of SF 6 and vacuum circuit breakers with Siemens;

(ii) for manufacture of AC and DC motors with Siemens;

(iii) for enlarging the scope of the existing agreement with Kraftwerk Union for the manufacture of turbo-generators of lower rating below 200 MW.

These proposals are under examination by the Government.

(c) Promotion of research and development in these areas is an aspect which is always taken into consideration. The collaborators, namely Siemens and KWU have expressed their willingness to provide full know-how and know-why in the areas of collaboration and this will facilitate accelerating the indigenous R & D efforts.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Power generation has been given very high priority and importance by our Government. In view of the fact that the newspapers have indicated that a very powerful lobby in the form of a Minister in the last Janata Government had taken interest in this deal, I would like to know whether we have indigenous know-how and R&D available with us, and whether the know-how and technology which we are going to get from Siemen is the latest or not. This is because we know the functioning of the multina-

tion is in this country and abroad and they try to give us second-rate and third-rate technology.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the hon. Member's question is regarding lobby and former Minister. I would only like to enlighten him on this particular thing that the criterion for selecting or importing a technology is updating our technology. And as the hon. Member has said, it is in view of the importance attached to power generation in the country now, when the world is passing through the energy crisis that we want to be as updated as the world in this technology today is.

Now as far as the strong lobby of the former Minister is concerned, I would like the hon. Member to know that the earlier proposal was that of an umbrella agreement. It is because of the R & D that we are restricting it to the examination or adoption of technology to fill in the technological gap only. It is only the R & D effort, which has in fact, identified three heads, three types of products as necessary as far as the updating of technology is concerned. So, the hon. Member should be sure that the updating of a technology will be done in the interest of promoting this industry in the country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I wanted to know whether indigenous know-how in R & D is available or not? He has kept silent on it.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already replied to the hon. Member's question that an exercise was initiated as far as availability of technology is concerned. While updating technology, we see whether R & D is available or not, and the results of the R & D. The process aims at putting the technology at the latest ladder of technology in the world and that is being done by filling in the gaps of technology for this particular field.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: My second Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Your second question has been answered.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: That was clarification of my first one. I would like to know what is the agreement period; what is the foreign exchange content?

MR. SPEAKER: These are details.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This is my second question.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, a proposal has just been received and before examining and taking a decision. It is not proper to give these details.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has done his home work and read the report prepared by a special expert committee headed by Dr. Raja Raman set up during the Janata rule? Not that everything during the Janata rule was bad so you must have.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot appreciate even this!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I know I am saying something which they should like. Anyway, may I know whether he has seen this Report whether it is a fact that as far as 200 magawatt technology is concerned, the Indian BHEL has managed to win international tenders by providing good technology at cheap prices and whether the Minister would give a guarantee that as far as ratings less than 200 magawatt are concerned, no foreign collaboration would be sought?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, as far as question number one of the hon. Member is concerned, I confirm I have said that we are only filling the technological gap in the 200 magawatt technology. He is one of those persons who objected to the umbrella technology and probably for that reason he said that all the things in Janata were not wrong. As to his second question, as far as the assurance about collaboration is concerned, we are not collaborating. It is

only updating the technology to fill the gaps. There is no total collaboration at all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On what basis did you identify these gaps? Was there an expert committee?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Below 200 magawatt we have identified the technological gap even in the process of supplying the 200 magawatts and below generators outside the country. And we have been filling in by importing these parts, so far. But before this, BHEL and the Ministry of Heavy Industry went into the whole question, by identifying these products. It is a technical examination, which brought us to this result, viz., that these three products were needing updating of technology.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure on Refugees in West Bengal

*413. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released from the Central Government to the West Bengal Government towards reimbursement of expenditure incurred for affording temporary relief and shelter to the non-Assamese people who have been forcibly evicted from Assam and are now living in camps in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government are aware that upto the 6th December, 1980, the State Government have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 34 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) to (c). Government of West Bengal have requested for financial assistance to meet the expenditure incurred by them for providing temporary shelter and relief to persons who left Assam as a result of the agitation on foreigner's issue. According to them about Rs. 34 lakhs have been incurred up to December 6, 1980. The request of West Bengal Government is under consideration.

Shortage of paper

*415. SHRI CHANGUR RAM.
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of paper in the country;

(b) if so, the shortfall in the indigenous production of paper, if any, during 1980 as against the installed capacity stating the reasons therefor;

(c) the gap between the demand and supply anticipated during 1981;

(d) whether there has been any slippage in the import scheduling programme during 1980 causing scarcity of paper; if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor;

(e) if so, the gap between the demand and supply of paper during 1980 as against the gap during the year 1979; and

(f) the manner in which Government propose to meet the demand of paper during the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). The domestic production of paper and paper board during the year 1980 was about 10.80 lakh

tonnes as against an installed capacity of 15.38 lakh tonnes. The utilisation of capacity was adversely affected due to shortage of power, bottlenecks in wagon movement, and inadequate availability of coal. There was a gap of about 70,000 tonnes between demand and supply of paper in 1980, which was met by imports, and consequently there is no shortage of paper in the country at present.

(c) As on 1st January, 1981, the installed capacity for production of paper and paper board was 16.57 lakh tonnes. With the expected improvements in power and coal supplies, capacity utilisation is expected to reach a level where the production is adequate to meet the demand.

(d) Imports have been arranged according to requirements from time to time.

(e) There was a gap about 70,000 tonnes between demand and supply of paper in 1980, and the position was nearly the same as in 1979.

(f) The domestic production is expected to be adequate to meet the demand for paper. However, the position would be reviewed from time to time and imports would be resorted to, if necessary.

कज्जारहाट चीनार सीमेंट फ़ैक्ट्री

416. श्री राम प्यार पणिका: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कज्जारहाट चीनार सीमेंट फ़ैक्ट्री में उत्पादन आरम्भ किया जाने वाला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाएगा और इस कारखाने में कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट का उत्पादन होगा;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने में बना सीमेंट अन्य कारखानों में बने सीमेंट की तुलना में सस्ता होगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस हद तक सस्ता होगा?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) और (ख). यू. पी. स्टेट सीमेंट कारपोरेशन ने सूचित किया है कि निगम की 8.4 लाख मी. टन क्षमता वाली चूना र सीमेंट फैक्टरी के प्रथम चरण में मार्च 81 के अन्त तक वार्षिक उत्पादन कुछ हो जाने की आशा है। निगम को ब्लैस्ट फर्नेस स्लैग सीमेंट की वार्षिक 16.80 लाख मी. टन क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) इस कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित सीमेंट उसी रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य पर बेचा जाएगा जो सीमेंट के अन्य कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित सीमेंट पर लागू होता है।

Import of Razar Blades

*421. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA,
CHARYA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Blades Ltd., a company formed with the Karnataka State Industrial Investment Development Corporation and Asian Cables Corporation as its promoters, would be marketing the razor blades by importing razor blades from a multinational company, M.s. Wilkinson Sword Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are encouraging a multinational foreign company instead of indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Advertisement Re: Recruitment of CRPF in Hyderabad

*422. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has completed its inquiries about the advertisement which appeared in Hyderabad Newspaper in October, 1980 calling for applications to fill 155 posts in the Constabulary to select 46 Muslims, 27 SC and ST, 15 Ex-Army men and 57 rest;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken action against those responsible for the issue of advertisement;

(c) if so, what action has been taken and against whom; and

(d) whether general instructions have been issued to all concerned not to issue advertisements showing reservations on grounds of religion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commandant Group centre, CRPF Hyderabad, the officer responsible for the said advertisement, has been warned to be careful in future.

(d) Instructions have been issued.

Investment in Industries in U.P.

*423. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much of Central money has been invested in industries in different districts of U.P. since Independence;

(b) whether it is a fact that some districts have been ignored completely;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what industries Government are planning to set up in Gonda district in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Gross investment in Central public enterprises in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 802.28 crores at the end of March, 1980. There cannot be any question of ignoring any particular district or districts as location of public sector units is governed by positive factors.

It will be explored if during Vth Plan period any public sector unit would be located in the Gonda district in U.P.

Shortage of Coal for Cement Industries in Orissa

*424 **SHRI A. C. DAS** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Cement Industries have been affected severely due to shortage of coal,

(b) whether any such cement industry of Orissa has suffered a set-back for the above reasons, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the easy movement of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the cement factories have reported short supplies of coal.

(b) There are two cement factories in Orissa, namely Hira Cement Works, Bargarh and Orissa Cements Ltd., Rajgangpur. Even though shortage of Coal has been experienced, the capacity utilisation of these two factories in

1980 has been 101 and 102 percent respectively.

(c) The coal supplies to cement factories are reviewed regularly and steps taken to step up coal supplies to the cement industry.

बढ़ावा में एक नया कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय का खोला जाना.

425. **श्री नूरीसंह मकवाना:** क्या अन्तर्मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बढ़ावा में बढ़ावा और पंच महल जिलों के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने के लिए गुजरात रीजनल कमिटी आफ वर्क्स प्रो-विडेंट फण्ड की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा लिया गया निर्णय क्या है;

(ख) गुजरात के उन श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं और उनमें से बढ़ावा और पंच महल जिलों के श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सुरत तथा राजकोट क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध सदस्य श्रमिकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

अस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज बूखारी सिन्हा): (क) बढ़ावा में उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने संबंधी सिफारिश अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) विवरण मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) सुरत और राजकोट में कोई क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय नहीं है। तथापि, इन स्थानों में उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं। इन

कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध क्षमकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

	छूट प्राप्त	छूट न प्राप्त
(क) सूरत	12345.	68050
(ख) राजकोट	14864	64743

विवरण

	छूट प्राप्त	छूट न प्राप्त	कुल
31-12-1980 की स्थिति के अनु- सार गुजरात क्षेत्र में भविष्य निधि के अंशदाताओं की कुल संख्या	256332	411421	667753
बड़ौदा जिले से सम्बद्ध सदस्यों की संख्या	60176	52924	1,13,100
पंचमहल जिले से सम्बद्ध सदस्यों की संख्या	4130	3467	7597

**Reduction in Plan Allocation for
Power Expansion**

*426. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
considerably reduce the allocation for
the power expansion programme during
the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the
reasons for pruning the power expansion
programme in the country when
the country is facing acute shortage of
power; and

(c) its likely impact on the new
power projects proposed to be taken
up during the Sixth Plan period and
on the achievement of the power
generation targets commensurate with
the growing demand for power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b)
No, Sir. A financial provision of Rs.
19265 crores is made for the power
sector in the Sixth Plan out of a total
of Rs. 97500 crores investment in the
public sector. This represents 19.8 per
cent of the total public sector outlay
as against 17.8 per cent in the Fifth
Five Year Plan.

(c) With the above investment an additional generating capacity of 19686 MW is targeted for commissioning in the Sixth Plan period which will step up the aggregate generating capacity to 51191 MW. This financial provision would also enable Government to initiate action to take up construction of new projects to synchronise with the build up of power demand which is directly dependent on the rate and pattern of growth of the consuming sectors in the Seventh Plan. The above target and the financial provisions are consistent with the rate of growth and pattern of economic development projected in the Plan for the country.

State Labour Ministers' Meeting Regarding Minimum Wages

*427. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standing committee of the State Labour Ministers' conference had discussed the subject of minimum wages, the need for its revision and machinery for negotiated wage settlements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision arrived thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The subject was discussed generally by the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers' in September, 1980. It decided to divide itself into four groups (sub-Committees) in order to consider in depth and to make recommendations on, *inter-alia*, regulation of minimum wages and periodical review of wage agreements. The concerned sub-committee met in February, 1981 and its recommendations will be put up to the Standing Committee in its next meeting.

Restrictions on Tourists on Leh-Manali Road

*428 SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leh-manali road in J&K State is prohibited for foreign as well as Indian tourists;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to restriction for tourists, many tourists are facing problems for the purpose of trekking and sight seeing in this region;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw restrictions for travelling of Indian and foreign tourists on this road in the light of public demand;

(d) if so, when the restrictions will be withdrawn and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether a copy of the notification under which the said road has been banned to tourists will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The Notification No. G.S.R. 300 (E) was published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part-II Section 3 Sub-section (i) on 24th May, 1978, a copy of which has been made available in the Parliament Library.

(a) Leh-Manali road is open upto Upshi in J&K and closed only from south of Upshi in J&K upto Sarchu in Himachal Pradesh. The foreign tourists are, however, permitted to visit the Gompas at Gya, Miru and Rumte, lying south of Upshi provided they are in possession of necessary permits from the District Magistrate concerned, travel in groups of upto 20 persons and are accompanied by a 'guide' provided by J&K state authorities. The Indian tourists can visit these areas after obtaining permit from the State authorities.

(b) to (d). Relaxations to the extent possible have already been made. It is not possible to make further relaxation at present for reasons of security.

DGTD Industries will negative growth rate

*429. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of industries registered with the DGTD have shown negative growth during the year 1980;

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

(c) the estimated growth rate likely to be achieved by the end of the financial year 1980-81 against the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Out of 132 industries for which the growth is monitored every month, 60 industries have shown a negative rate of growth. Details thereof and the reasons therefor are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The growth for DGTD industries during 1980-81 was targetted at 10 per cent. Based on the performance during April-December, 1980 the likely growth during 1980-81 is estimated to be between 7 to 8 per cent.

Sl. No.	INDUSTRY	Weight	% decline during	
			Jan-Sept 1980	1980 (Jan-Dec.)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A Mainly due to infrastructural constraints of power & coal etc</i>				
1.	Beer	0.69	..	-4.1
2.	Newsprints	0.02	-4.2	-1.7
3.	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	0.87	-12.5	-9.6
4.	Caustic Soda	0.32	-0.2	-3.1
5.	Soda Ash	0.22	..	-0.8
6.	Oxygen Gas	0.05	-11.1	-9.0
7.	L.A. Gas	0.12	-5.1	-2.9
8.	Calcium Carbide	0.06	-24.2	-19.8
9.	Viscose staple Fibre	..	-3.1	-18.6
10.	Vat Dyes	0.41	-0	9.9
11.	Cement	1.17	-7.8	-2.2
12.	Steel Castings	0.61	4.6	-5.7
13.	Aluminium	0.55	27.8	-12.7
14.	Power Transformers	1.48	-3.0	-3.8

1

2

3

4

5

'B' Due to constraints of Raw Materials

1. Biscuits	0.31	-2.8	-3.5
2. B.H.C. (Tech)	0.10	-22.1	-17.2
3. Malathion	0.0	-63.4	-66.2
4. Steel Tubes (Black & Galvanised)	0.52	-12.6	-10.4
5. Aluminium Sheets and Circles	0.36	17.6	-8.4
6. Wire Ropes	0.47	1.8	-3.5
7. Welding Electrodes	0.62	7.8	-6.1
8. Electric Lamps	0.29	-8.4	-0.1
9. P.I.L.C.	0.15	-14.0	-6.5
10. Wrist watches . . . . .	..	-10.5	-6.2
	3.07		

'C' Due to Industrial Relations Problems.

1. Cigarettes	2.21	-2.8	-1.4
2. P.V.C. Resins	0.12	-34.5	-35.3
3. Polyesterene	0.03	-22.8	-22.2
4. Viscose filament yarn	0.15	-2.5	-1.4
5. Nylon tyre cord . . . . .	..	-13.3	-2.7
6. Polyester Fibre	0.14	-9.4	-8.4
7. Zinc . . . . .	..	-34.4	-31.1
8. Air Conditioners	0.01	..	-0.7
9. Radio Receivers	0.97	-4.9	-6.1
	3.63		

'D' Miscellaneous such as reservation for small scale, long production cycle, capacity constraints, Demand etc.

1. Baby Food	0.33	..	-0.3
2. Leather Cloth	0.43	..	-4.0
3. Indian type Leather footwear	0.31	..	-7.0
4. Western type Leather footwear	0.03	-6.8	-10.3
5. Bicycle tyres	0.17	-7.8	-6.9

1	2	3	4	5
6. H.D.P.E.		0.02	-9.1	-19.6
7. Synthetic Rubber		0.10	-17.8	-29.6
8. D.M.T.		-5.9
9. Viscose tyre Cord		0.35	-15.4	-11.8
10. Cellulose Film		0.05	-10.4	-9.4
11. DDT		..	-16.7	-14.6
12. Matches		0.26	-7.6	-0.2
13. Pencillin		1.08	-15.7	-8.8
14. Streptomycin		1.03	-23.6	-14.9
15. Sulpha Drugs		0.20	-4.6	-4.9
16. Vitamin 'A'		0.12	-19.0	-5.3
17. Transmission Towers		0.12	-10.6	-6.5
18. Copper Brass sheet & Circles		0.32	-15.1	-11.8
19. Razor Blades		0.13	-13.6	-17.9
20. Sugar Machinery		0.19	-18.9	-17.0
21. Cement Machinery		0.21	-21.6	-3.5
22. Earth moving Equipment		0.06	-10.3	-13.8
23. Lifts		0.07	..	-0.4
24. Rubber & Plastic Accessories		0.07	-9.4	-8.1
25. Bicycles		0.37	-10.2	-5.3
26. Clocks		0.13	-16.1	-13.0
27. Pencils		0.19	-1.4	-0.2

6 39

Effect of Imported Cassette Tapes on Indigenous Industry

†430. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that imported cassette tapes in the domestic market are adversely affecting the indigenous industry and hampering its growth; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The import of cassette tapes is banned as per the import policy. The import of cassette tapes is allowed only against supplementary import licences to cassette manufacturers, and against REP licences secured by exporters against export of (a) cassettes and pre-

recorded cassettes and (b) tape recorders/combinations of tape recorders and record players or changers, or combinations of tape recorders and radios. However, against the REPs in category (b) tape for only one number of C-30 cassette is permitted against each product exported. This import policy is more restrictive than for many other electronic items and has been specifically formulated to protect the indigenous tape manufacturing industry.

Purchase from Small Sector Units by Large Scale Industries in Orissa

*431. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant Authority and other large scale industries in Orissa are not purchasing their required materials from the ancillary units functioning in the State for which the small and medium industrial units are facing great crisis to dispose of their goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to direct the big and large scale private and public sector industries to purchase their required goods from the ancillary industries in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Rourkela Steel Plant regularly places orders on small scale and ancillary units. The value of orders placed by the plant during the last three years is given below:—

1978-79	Rs. 6.17 crores
1979-80	Rs. 6.13 crores
1980-81	Rs. 5.63 crores

(upto Dec. 80)

In so far as other public sector units are concerned, the Bureau of Public Enterprises have issued detailed

guidelines to them, spelling out the steps to be taken to accelerate the growth of ancillary industries to meet their requirements. Besides, a sub-contracting Exchange is functioning in the SISI at Cuttack to assist the small scale units in the State to find suitable buyers in the public as well as private sector for their products.

Closure of Cement Permits in Ganjam District Orissa

3964. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of cement permits has been closed in the Ganjam district of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have come across the representations of the Ganjam District Cement Dealers Federation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government of Orissa have informed that one thousand tonnes of cement under free sale category was initially reserved for flood restoration work in Quarter October-December, 1980 in Ganjam District. On a representation of Ganjam District Dealers Association 500 tonnes of cement were released for flood restoration work.

Persons Arrested under NSA

3965. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the National Security Act in different parts of the country till 16th February, 1981 (State-wise);

(b) the number of detained persons released so far;

(c) the names of States which have not used this Act so far;

(d) whether Government are aware of arrest of trade union leaders of Delhi Rajhara Iron Ore Mines in Madhya Pradesh under NSA resulting in the strike of mine workers in February, 1981; and

(e) whether it is against the assurance given in the House that the N.S.A. will not apply to Trade Union leaders; if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The State Governments of Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal and the U.T. Administrations of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry have not invoked the provisions of the National Security Act, 1980 so far

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. Detention under the National Security Act is not made on the grounds of affiliation of an individual to any Trade Union or any political party. The detention of any person under this Act, wherever necessary, can be ordered by the authority empowered to detain, when his prejudicial activities attract the provisions of sections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Act.

Re-orientation of Space Programme

3966. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Space programme is being suitably re-oriented; and

(b) if so, by what time India will be in a position to achieve the above objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Indian Space Programme has had very clear objectives from the beginning. The main aim of these programmes is to use Space Technology in a self-reliant manner for defined national tasks which include enhancement of communications and the survey and management of natural resources. Towards this end the design, fabrication and launching of spacecraft and rockets has been proceeding steadily.

(b) It is expected that a multi-purpose geo-synchronous satellite system for communication satellite broadcasting and meteorological applications will be available by 1982. A remote sensing satellite may be available by around 1985. The capability to launch such satellites from India is likely to be achieved in the mid-eighties. In addition, constant review is being made of relevant national and international developments so that newer elements of the space programme may be conceived, if necessary, to fulfil our objective of utilising space technology for national development.

Rate of Rise or fall of Industrial Production

3967. **SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of percentage of rise or fall in industrial production during the last five years; and

(b) what is the compound rate of growth in industrial production during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The percentage change in the provi-

sional index of industrial production during the last five years is as under:

1975-76	. . . . . (+)	7.2%
1976-77	. . . . . (-)	9.6%
1977-78	. . . . . (+)	3.3%
1978-79	. . . . . (-)	7.6%
1979-80	. . . . . (-)	14%

(b) The compound rate of growth in industrial production during the same period works out to be 5.2 per cent.

Deportation of foreign nationals from Meghalaya

3968. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister or HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any arrangements have been made or tribunal set up to expedite the process of detection and deportation of foreign nationals from Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAVANA): (a) and (b). As per report received from the State Government a one Member Foreigners Tribunal has been set up recently in Meghalaya. A retired I.A.S. officer has been appointed as Member of the Tribunal and has assumed charge of that office on 13th February, 1981. This tribunal shall decide cases involving questions whether a person is or is not a foreigner within the meaning of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The jurisdiction of the Tribunal shall extend to the whole State of Meghalaya.

Employment Opportunities during Fifth Plan period

3969. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the employment opportunities generated during the Fifth Plan against the target and the number of educated/uneducated, skilled and unskilled job-seekers that could be provided with jobs during that period;

(b) the total number of unemployed educated/uneducated, skilled unskilled persons registered with the Employment Exchanges as on the 31st December, 1980;

(c) the number of such persons estimated to rise during 1981-82; and

(d) the programme; if any formulated by Government to provide jobs to the maximum number of persons during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Fifth Five Year Plan did not indicate a target for employment generation.

Comprehensive information regarding employment opportunities generated during the Fifth Plan period or the number of educated/uneducated, skilled/unskilled persons who were provided jobs during the period is not available. Available information, which relates to the increase in employment in the organised sector of the economy during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78), as reformation Programme of the Ministry of Labour, shows that organised sector employment increased by 22 lakhs during the period 1974-78.

There were 162 lakh educated/uneducated, skilled/unskilled persons on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of December, 1980, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed.

The probable increase in the number of unemployed in these categories during 1981-82 has not been estimated.

A number of programmes for generating substantial employment opportunities are proposed to be implemented during 1981-82 as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some of the important programmes are listed below:

1. Expansion of the area under irrigation by 25 million hectares during the year.

2. Further implementation of the integrated Rural Development Programme; which covers all the 5011 blocks in the country with effect from 2-10-1980. This will help 3 million families to cross the poverty-line during the year.

3. The National Rural Employment Programme is expected to generate 300 to 400 million mandays during the year.

4. Operation Flood II Project and other dairy development projects.

5. Development of fisheries.

6. 25 Regional Rural Banks will be established. Steps will also be taken to establish a National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.

7. Development of village and small industries.

8. National Programme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment.

9. 36,000 additional villages will be provided with safe drinking water.

10. Expansion of capacities in oil, coal and power sectors.

11. 22,000 villages would be electrified and 4.25 lakh pumpsets would be energised.

Transfer of Technology from Developed Countries

3970. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a policy on the transfer of technology from developed countries to India and from India to other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the detail especially in areas of oil drilling, drugs, fertilizer and power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). In several sectors of industry, including those in oil drilling, drugs, fertilisers and power, the basic policy is one of enhancing technological self-reliance.

Indian technology and experience has become available to other developing countries through joint ventures and by undertaking execution of projects abroad.

Guidelines have been laid down relating to foreign collaborations and for joint ventures abroad.

Non-cooperative States for Setting up of Nucleus Industries

3971. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are not cooperating in the Centre's 'Nucleus Industrial Plan' by identifying tribal or backward districts;

(b) if so, names of the States who have cooperated and the States who are non-cooperative;

(c) the steps being taken to spur the industrial progress in the backward districts with details of allocation and facilities; and

(d) steps against States who are non-cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d): In response to a letter from

Minister of State for Industry to state Chief Ministers requesting them to identify two districts in their States from out of the Centrally declared industrially backward districts, replies so far have been received from Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tripura. Chief Ministers of Punjab, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have also suggested the names of identified districts/areas during discussions with Minister of State for Industry.

The modalities of proceeding further are being settled in consultation with the State Governments, wherever districts/areas have been identified.

Expansion of T.V. Units

3972. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to expand the existing units of T.V.;

(b) whether fresh licences will also be given for T.V. tubes;

(c) if so, when the above proposals are going to be implemented; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The existing units licensed to manufacture T.V. sets in the Large Scale Sector who have reasonably implemented their present licensed capacity, are being permitted to expand their capacities to 40,000 sets per annum. So far as the Small Scale Sector is concerned, they are also being permitted to expand on the same basis.

(b) No, Sir. Fresh Industrial Licences are not being given to new

units for manufacturing T.V. picture tubes. However, the existing units are being permitted liberally to expand production.

(c) These proposals are already under implementation and applications for permitting expansion of capacities are being considered by the Government.

(d) So far as T.V. set industry is concerned, the existing units, who apply for the expansion of the existing capacities, are being approved for expansion of capacity to 40,000 per annum. In regard to T.V. picture tubes, proposals for expansion from the existing units are being considered by Government in consultation with the concerned parties.

Amendment to working Journalists Act

3973. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to amend the Working Journalists Act;

(b) if so, the salient features of the amendments; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to amend the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DLARI SINHA): (a) to (c): No decision has yet been taken to amend the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

A decision is expected to be taken soon.

Shortage of Cement in West Bengal

3974. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of cement in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to meet this shortage;

(c) what was the quota of allotment of cement during the last four years to the West Bengal State and actual supply year-wise;

(d) what are the reasons for decline in allotment quota; and

(e) steps taken by Government to meet the demand of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including West Bengal.

(b) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacities sanctioning new capacities and imports.

(c) The allocations and despatches of cement made in favour of State of West Bengal during the last four years were as follows:

Year	Allocation Despatches	
	(in thousand tonnes)	
1977.	1157.5	1099.0
1978.	1318.0	1062.1
1979.	1419.6	1106.4
1980.	1195.6	1051.4

(d) Lesser allocation of cement to the State is on account of lesser availability of cement in the country.

(e) Enhanced allocations to the States including State of West Bengal will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves for which every effort is being made. However, an additional allocation of 15,350 tonnes has been made to the State of West Bengal during the current quarter.

Setting up of Bamboo Based Paper Mills, Assam

3975. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up paper mills for utilisation of bamboo in which Assam forests abound; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In addition to Ashok Paper Mills, an existing unit with a capacity of 27,000 tonnes per annum located at Jogighopa in Assam, two new integrated paper mills are being set up in Assam based on the bamboo resources available in the state. These are being set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation at Jagi Road, Nowgong District and Panchgram, Cachar District with an installed capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes each per annum. The projects are expected to be completed by 1984.

Jobs to Unemployed Persons in Goa

3976. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proportionately a large number of unemployed persons in Goa; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove unemployment in that area?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN

DATT TIWARI: (a) According to the provisional results of the 32nd round (1977-78) survey of NSSO, the rate of unemployment in Goa was higher compared to the all-India rate.

(b) Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay of Goa has been finalised keeping in view, among other things, the prevailing unemployment situation. Various programmes included in the Plan are expected to generate employment opportunities in Goa.

Convention of Scientific Manpower Utilisation

3977. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention on Scientific Manpower utilisation was held under the aegis of the Institution of Engineers in March, 1980;

(b) if so, what observations and suggestions were made thereat; and

(c) what scheme, if any, has been chalked out for optimum utilisation of available manpower under the Sixth Plan, and how the observations and recommendations made in the said convention are reflected in the framing of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Workshop are as follows:

- Financial inputs in R & D activities have been considerably low for a developing country like India. These inputs will have to be substantially increased to atleast 1 per cent of GNP to reduce inelasticity of funding.
- R & D cess should be imposed on industry not engaged in R & D activity.

- Applied R & D activities should be given more recognition to attract best talent and to make S & T more productive.
- A few high risk research activities should be encouraged with the hope of making breakthrough in S & T.
- For effective transfer of applied R & D to the economy, an interdisciplinary approach in education, training and research is essential.
- Control over the intake to higher education in S & T is essential to achieve quality and objective oriented education and training.
- Good facilities and training in higher education should be aimed at to attract high scientific and technical calibre.
- As far as possible higher education should be organised to serve the specific needs of industry in terms of sponsoring candidates for higher education.
- A sound technician cadre should be built up in the country by diverting a significant proportion of students to diploma or ITI level education and training. The salary, and wage structure of technicians cadre need to be up-graded.
- There is a need for a well defined recruitment, evaluation and promotion policy for S & T personnel which should aim at meeting skills and jobs and identifying future recruitment and training needs.
- Efforts should be made to attract suitable talent by raising salary scales, providing incentives, and according due social recognition to the achievements of S & T personnel engaged in R & D. The possibility of allowing R & D personnel to augment income through consultancy should also be considered.

- R & D effort in the country suffers from staleness due to lack of mobility of R & D personnel. Efforts should be made to encourage people engaged in R & D to change their areas of work after a period of time.
- There is a need to maintain a data base regarding the S & T expertise available in the country.
- A very low percentage of women are engaged in S & T activities. They should be given greater participation in such activities.

(c) Apart from increased investment in the S & T sector the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as intensification of research in high priority areas, formation of a rural crops of young professionals, schemes for S & T for weaker sections, special programmes for women and young scientists, utilisation of expertise in professional and scientific bodies, setting up of State Councils for S & T and Information System for S & T.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास में गिरावट

3978. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1980-81 में औद्योगिक विकास में गिरावट आई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) गिरावट को रोकने तथा विकास की गति बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री चरण-जात चानना): (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गयी जानकारी के अनुसार 1980-81 के उत्पादन संबंधी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अतः निश्चित रूप से किसी

निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी स्वीकृत किये गये बाध्य पत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या संबंधी स्थिति इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	स्वीकृत किये गये बाध्य पत्रों की संख्या	स्वीकृत किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या
1979	34	1
1980	47	18
1981	3	1

(फरवरी, 81 तक)

Non-payment of loans to D.S.I.D.C.

3979. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Small Industry Development Corporation is facing serious financial problems due to non-payment of arrears by interpreneurs; and

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Total arrears from the allottees of industrial sheds including electricity dues, water and interest charges amounted to Rs. 6.30 crores upto 31-1-81. While effective steps to realise the arrears due to DSIDC are being taken, the desirability of leasing the sheds on a hire purchase basis instead of rental basis and the modalities thereof are being looked at;

Foreign Collaboration in Time Limit

3980. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having a fresh look at duration of foreign tie-up to avoid import of obsolete technologies; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed change in Government's decision regarding foreign collaboration, time limit etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Technology assessment is a continuous and ongoing process. Government's policy regarding import of technology is selective and based on national priorities. The objective is to import technologies which are not obsolete but are suitable to the needs of the country in a given timeframe, and to confer an increasing degree of self-reliance.

The period of the agreement in respect of individual cases seeking foreign collaboration is decided by Government on merits, on a case-to-case basis. Normally the period of the agreement allowed is 8 years and royalty for 5 years allowing three years for commencement of production, though a longer period of the agreement upto 10 years may be considered where necessary.

स्टेशन हाउस ऑफिसर के रूप में पिछड़े वर्ग के अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

3981. श्री जार. एन. राकेश : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र ने राज्यों को यह परामर्श दिया है कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ हरिजनों पर बहुधा अत्याचार किये जाते हैं अथवा जहाँ ऐसा होने की आशंका है वहाँ इन पिछड़े वर्ग के अधिकारियों को स्टेशन हाउस ऑफिसर के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन सुझावों का किन राज्यों में पालन किया है?

यह संश्लेषण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना): (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय यह मंत्री ने सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखे गए अपने तारीख 6 सितम्बर, 1980 के अपने पत्र में अन्य बातों के साथ यह सुझाव दिया था कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों को जहाँ तक संभव हो स्टेशन हाउस ऑफिसर के रूप में ऐसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर सामान्य रूप से हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं, तैनात किये जाना चाहिए। अधिकांश राज्यों से प्राप्त उत्तरों से पता चलता है कि राज्य इस सुझाव का जहाँ तक संभव है अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

Micro Projects in tribal districts of Orissa under tribal sub-plan

3982. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some micro projects are operating in the tribal districts of Orissa under the tribal sub-Plan;

(b) if so the name of those tribal districts where such micro projects are under operation under the Tribal sub-Plan; and

(c) the details about the structure of the Tribal sub-Plan in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a). There are ten micro-projects for development of primitive tribes in the State of Orissa. Eight micro-projects are operating in the tribal sub-Plan area of Orissa.

(b). Koraput Sundargarh, Mayurbhan, Keonjhar, Ganjam and Phulbani.

(c). The tribal sub-Plan of Orissa covers 118 Blocks which are constituted into 21 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The geographical area of 19 ITDPs is co-terminus with the concerned revenue sub-divisional boundary. Remaining two ITDPs cover only part of the concerned revenue sub-divisions. In 15 ITDPs

independent class I officers are functioning as project administrators. In 4 ITDPS, concerned sub-divisional officers are functioning as project administrators. In one ITDP Project Administrator of the adjoining ITDP is in additional charge. For each ITDP a project level committee has been constituted of which the concerned Collector is the Chairman, Non-officials like Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly and Panchayat Samiti Chairman are members.

Scooter Units and Losses in Scooters India

3983. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of scooters India were licensed in the country and what were their locations;

(b) what are the accumulated losses of Scooters India, till 31st March, 1980; and

(c) out of the licensed units, which are closed units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There were 7 licensees of Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow. The names and location of these are given below:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State</i>
() Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd	Patancheru	Andhra Pradesh
(ii) Karnataka Scooters Ltd.	Madur	Karnataka
(i) Scootere Kerala Ltd	Alleppey	Kerala
(iv) Punjab Scooters Ltd	Nabha	Punjab
(v) Tawi Scooters Ltd	Jammu	J & K
(vi) West Bengal Scooters Ltd	Kharagpur	West Bengal
(vii) Bihar Scooters Ltd	Fatuah	Bihar

(b) Rs 19 78 crores.

(c). Punjab Scooters Ltd. have discontinued scooter production. Scooters Kerala, Tawi Scooters, Jammu and West Bengal Scooters are functioning as works and labour contractors of Scooters India Limited.

Sangli mess land allotted to Maharashtra Government in New Delhi

3984. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have allotted Sangli Mess land to

Government of Maharashtra for expansion of Maharashtra Sadan in New Delhi;

(b) whether the land is accepted for defence personnel; and

(c) when Government propose to hand over its vacant possession to Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The State Government of Maharashtra require land in the Sangli Mess area for expansion of Maharash-

ira Sadan. On this land there are some married quarters for Service Officers. Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing have agreed to the transfer of this land to the Government of Maharashtra provided:—

(a) equal alternate area is allotted so as to leave an area of 3.8 acres with the Ministry of Defence;

(b) Ministry of Works and Housing provide alternative accommodation for the displaced families.

2. The Ministry of Works and Housing have agreed to item (a) above. As regards allotment of alternative accommodation, they are prepared to provide the same. The details of allotment, however, are yet to be settled with the Ministry of Works and Housing. The area required by the Government of Maharashtra would be vacated as soon as alternative accommodation is allotted on terms and conditions mutually acceptable to both the Ministries.

Lady killed by elephant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3985. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1140 on the 16th May, 1979 regarding lady killed by elephant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and state:

(a) whether compensation was paid by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to the deceased family members;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Andaman and Nicobar Administration paid Rs. 1,000/- as immediate relief to the legal heir of the deceased Purna Laxmi. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration are considering the question of giving compensation in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Crimes registered in State Capitals

3986. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of crimes registered in State capitals including Delhi during the last one year, city-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unemployed persons in India

3987. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of engineers, doctors, matriculates, M.A., B.A. and Ph. D. degree holders unemployed in the country at the end of December, 1980; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The available information is furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

Number of Educated job-seekers (Males and above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31-12-80 classified by educational levels (Provisional)

Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1980

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Graduates in			Total columns 4 to 7	
									Matricu- lates	Higher Secondary	Arts.		Engg.	Medicine	Others
1. A. Pradesh		362346	153564	24625	2709	3570	68507	99411					
2. Assam		87623	31548	13541	15	93	6652	20301					
3. Bihar		722628	208556	91154	7053	1397	63045	162649					
4. Gujarat		202687	24094	15061	620	669	24163	40813					
5. Haryana		109664	25487	18798	211	237	13789	33035					
6. H. Pradesh		58547	11009	4840	219	2	2134	7195					
7. J & K.		7910	5999	3398	221	7	2557	6128					
8. Karnataka		250835	37228	31422	1784	775	33254	67235					
9. Kerala		643102	78615	29321	1538	835	38780	70474					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. M. Pradesh	32367	251339	33846	1089	908	37905	79088
21. Maharashtra	460713	58652	48062	877	714	44388	94941
22. Mysore	39435	10559	7242	217	1	1272	8792
23. Madhya	2506	1003	470	..	5	219	694
24. Negaland	1581	217	51	..	..	22	79
25. Orissa	10427	24390	32471	279	412	17604	50766
26. Punjab	123240	43014	33269	311	354	22999	56393
27. Rajasthan	56612	69612	14480	430	232	29014	44026
28. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Tamilnadu	343118	92757	56695	2164	1037	62235	100131
30. Tripura	20087	8911	2875	22	..	1313	4210
31. U. Pradesh	269114	326879	110629	304	376	56359	162268
32. West Bengal	509249	522393	88398	1272	335	105624	195624

Statement—Contd

Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1980

States	Post-Graduates in						Total Educated (Metric & above) Columns 9, 10 & 11.
	Arts.	Engg.	Medicine	Others	Total columns 9 to 12	Total columns 9, 10 & 11.	
1. A. Pradesh	7901	29	64	8969	16857	691678	
2. Assam	103	..	..	102	205	199677
3. Bihar	3949	958	246	4862	9415	1109248	
4. Gujarat	1229	..	11	1713	2955	271989	
5. Haryana	2556	20	22	1208	3806	171992	
6. H. Pradesh	732	48	..	432	1202	73233	
7. J. & K.	997	10	..	703	1650	20382	
8. Karnataka	3419	12	8	1699	5138	960496	
9. Kerala	2487	11	5	2444	4947	797198	
10. M. Pradesh	8789	17	15	5775	14396	371390	
11. Maharashtra	4524	28	115	5381	10048	627554	
12. Manipur	544	..	..	175	719	53445
13. Meghalaya	34	..	..	30	64	4907
14. Nagaland	3	..	..	..	3	1674
15. Orissa	747	..	2	541	1290	186873	
16. Punjab	6307	6	5	1667	7985	231852	
17. Rajasthan	2798	..	14	2013	4825	175105	
18. Sikkim*	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamilnadu	7816	4	5	3551	11376	547382	
20. Tripura	115	..	..	63	178	33986
21. U. Pradesh	17912	1	5	4825	22743	767004	
22. West Bengal	2343	32	18	2368	4699	1932965	

Statement

Number of Educated job-seekers (Matric and above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 31-12-80 classified by educational levels)

(Provisional)

Number of Live Register as on 31-12-1980							
States/U.Ts.	Matricu- Higher		Graduates in				Total columns 4 to 7
	lates	Secondary	Arts	Engg.	Medicine	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Union Territories.</i>							
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1734	1194	249	..	..	296	45
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh	13210	6950	4362	214	324	2497	7507
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Delhi	104887	72848	27774	980	1926	38486	6066
6. Goa	11133	1931	1122	51	162	1179	2005
7. Lakshadweep	1090	60	32	4	6	26	68
8. Mizoram	4064	18	325	..	..	10	45
9. Pondicherry	12764	3466	1022	96	99	1653	2870
All India Total	4555373	2067433	675469	22620	14776	674073	1386038

Note : 1*. No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territory.

2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.

3. All the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

4. Registration being voluntary all unemployed persons may not register with the Exchanges.

Number of Live Register as on 31-12-1980

States/U.Ts.	Post Graduates in				Total Colms. 9 to 12	Total Educated (Matric & above) Col. 2,3, 8 & 13
	Arts.	Engg.	Medicine	Others		
	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	..	..	8	29	5502
2. Arunachal Pradesh* . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh	847	8	6	1165	2026	29583
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Delhi	2210	52	1289	3823	7374	254275
6. Goa	70	..	7	63	140	15709
7. Lakshadweep	8	..	..	7	15	1233
8. Mizoram	13	..	..	3	16	4433
9. Pondicherry	175	..	..	130	305	19405
All India Total	78009	1236	1837	53044	134126	81,43,870

Number of Unemployed Registered with Employment Exchanges during 1980

3988. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been steep rise in the number of unemployed during 1980;

(b) if so, the number of skilled and unskilled persons registered in the employment exchanges in the country during 1980; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The increase in the number of job-seekers

(all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of employment exchanges during the year 1980 was 13 per cent.

(b) Available information relating to the number of Job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31-12-1979 is as under:

(in lakhs)

Skilled & Semi Skilled	7.9
Unskilled	33.2

(c) The Sixth Plan envisages that the programmes which are to be taken up under the different schemes will provide considerable potential for Employment. It has been proposed to have a decentralised strategy for Manpower Planning and Employment Generation by setting up District Manpower Planning and Employment generation councils which will help the unemployed persons.

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Karnataka

3989. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up more District Industries Centres in the country;

(b) if so, how many Centres are to be set up in Karnataka; and

(c) the names of the places in Karnataka where these centres will be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 382 District Industries Centres covering 392 districts have so far been sanctioned. Remaining districts may be considered for coverage as and when the proposals are received from the concerned State/Union Territory Government.

(b) and (c). Out of 19 districts in Karnataka, DICs have been sanctioned for 13 districts. Proposals for covering

the remaining districts under the DIC programme have not so far been received from the State Government.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of M. P.

3990. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrially backward pockets of the country; and

(b) the steps Government have proposed to take to improve the industrial potential of these pockets specially in Eastern and Southern areas of Madhya Pradesh including backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 246 districts (as at Statement-I) in the country have been declared as industrially backward eligible for Concessional Finance and other facilities. Out of these, 101 districts/areas (as at Statement-II) have been further identified for benefit under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme.

(b) For rapid industrialisation of backward areas, the Government of India offers the following incentives;

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Concessional/Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iii) Tax Concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries from National Small Scale Industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for Import of Raw Materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

Statement—I

List of Industrially Backward Districts selected to qualify for Concessional Finance from the Financial Institutions.

Andhra Pradesh (14)	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srinakulam and Warrangal.
Assam (7)	Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong, and new Lakhimpur District.
Bihar (16)	Bhagalpur, Champaran,* Darbhanga,* Muzaffarpur,* Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal Parganas, Saran* Nalanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr.
Gujarat (10)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar.
Haryana (4)	Bhiwani, Hissar*, Jind and Mohindergarh.**
Himachal Pradesh (7)	Chamba, Kangra,* Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur.
Jammu & Kashmir (10)	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch, Rajori, Srinagar and Udhampur.
Kerala (5)	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur and Trivandrum.
Karnataka (11)	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh (36)	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dahar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Kargone, Mandla, Mandasaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shahapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha & New Sehore District
Maharashtra (13)	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chanda, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri and Yotmal.
Manipur (5)	All the 5 districts.
Meghalaya (2)	Garo Hills* & United Khasi and Jaintia* Hills.
Nagaland (3)	Kohima, Mekokchung and Tuensang.
Orissa (8)	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
Punjab (5)	Bhatinda,* Ferozpur,** Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.

*District as it existed prior to its recent re-organization.

**District as re-organised recently.

Rajasthan (16)	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
Sikkim (4)	All the 4 districts of Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namohi.
Tamil Nadu (9)	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai district.
Tripura (3)	All the 3 districts.
Uttar Pradesh (38)	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandsahar*, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi,* Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareli, Rampur, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao & Uttar Kashi.
West Bengal (13)	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hoogly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
Andaman & Nicobar.	Entire Area.
Arunachal Pradesh	Entire Area.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Entire Area.
Goa, Daman & Diu.	Entire Area.
Lakshadweep	Entire Area.
Mizoram	Entire Area.
Pondicherry	Entire Area.

Statement—II

Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh. Srikakulam district and 5 'areas' Two 'areas' from Rayalseema region comprising 22 blocks :

Area—I : comprising 13 blocks viz. Chittoor, Bangarupalam,* Pulicherla* Pattur,* Chandragiri and Kalahasthi (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhona, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Proddutur and Palivendla (from Cuddapah district) ;

Area—II : comprising 9 blocks viz. Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair* (from Anantapur district) and Dhona Kurnool, Banganapalli* Nandyal* and Giddalpur* (from Kurnool district).

Three 'areas' from Telangana region comprising 43 blocks ;

Area—I : comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabubnagar* Jadhcherla,* Shadnagar,* Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mehaboobnagar district) and

Nalgonda, Mungai,* Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad,* Huzurnagar,* Miryalguda,* Poddavora, and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda dist.) ;

Area—II : Comprising 14 blocks viz., Khammam, Thirumalaipalem, Kullur,* Yellandu,* Kothagudem,* Aswarapets,* Puragampao* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Mulug* (from Warangal district) ;

Area—III : comprising 15 blocks viz., Zaheerabad,* Patancheruvi, Narsapur* Medak* and Siddipet (from Medak district), Yedapalli,* Nizamabad,* Kamareddy,* and Demakond* (from Nizamabad districts*) and Sirilla,* Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Hazurabad (from Karimnagar district).

2. Assam Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup,* Nowgong*, Cachar*, and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3. Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, @ Champaran@ Palamau,* Saharsa* and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4. Gujarat Panchamahals, Broach* and Surendranagar districts.
5. Haryana Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari* Sub-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri* Sub-divisions and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz. Hissar Block No. 1 and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. 1 (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatchabad Tehsil), Tohana Block Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar, Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind
6. Himachal Pradesh Kangra, @ Chamba,* Kulu,* Sirmur,* and Solan districts.
7. Jammu & Kashmir Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag,* Doda,* Baramulla* and Poonch* districts.
8. Karnataka Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9. Kerala Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.
10. Madhya Pradesh 'Six Areas' :

Area—I : (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champra, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara Simgan Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Alhanpur and Rajim blocks (from Raipur district) ;

Area—II : (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz Dewas and Tonk Khurd Block (from Dewas district) Gulana, Shajapur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district) Panchor (Saragpur) and Biaora block (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Baghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).

*Represents districts/Sub-divisions/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent re-organisation.

Area—III *. (from Northern Region) : comprising 9 blocks viz., Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district) Datia and Seondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district).

Area—IV *. (from Central Region) : comprising 11 blocks viz. Bina-Itawa, Khur—Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh Sagar, Shahgarh (Amarnau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).

Area—V *. (from Western Region-II) : comprising 12 blocks viz. Potlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Nalobha (from Dhar district), Maheshwar & Barwaha (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Batlam district) Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).

Area—VI * : (from North Eastern Region) : comprising 11 blocks viz., Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district) Majhauli, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district) Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Maheudgarh Surjapur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 11. Manipur | All the five districts. |
| 12. Meghalaya | Garo Hills @ and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills. |
| 13. Maharashtra | Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts. |
| 14. Nagaland | Kohima, Makochung, Tuensang* districts. |
| 15. Orissa | Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir.* Dhenkanal*, Keonjhar* and Korapur* districts. |
| 16. Punjab | Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda @ districts. |
| 17. Rajasthan | Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaur* and Udaipur* districts. |
| 18. Sikkim | Gangtok*, Mangan*, Gyalshing* and Namchi* districts. (covered with effect from 16-5-1973). |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | Three 'areas'/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :—
<i>Area—I</i> : Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madikulathur, Sivaganga, Parinakuradi, Thiruvadani, Kuraikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district), Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alanguli and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).
<i>Area—*II</i> : Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharamapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishnagiri Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharamapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).
<i>Area III</i> * : Comprising 10 Taluks viz. Aruppukkottai Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalayam, (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirunangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigal and Vedasandur (from Madurai district). |
| 20. Tripura | All the 3 districts. |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | Almora*, Balia*, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilly* districts. |

*Represents districts/sub-division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972. .

@Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

22. West Bengal Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . Entire Territory
2. Arunachal Pradesh Do.
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Do.
4. Lakshadweep Do.
5. Mizoram Do.
6. Goa, Daman & Diu Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of territory's Capital.
7. Pondicherry Entire Territory excluding the area within the courts Chabrol, South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry Municipal area of territory's Capital.

Cancellation of Letters of Intent of Big Houses

3991. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that big industrial concerns first get licences for setting up industries in backward areas and then express their inability to set up the units on one pretext or another, thereby delaying the industrial progress of the regions concerned;

(b) if so, whether any action of a deterrent nature is taken by Government against them like the cancellation of licences/ letters of intent issued subsequent to their unwillingness to put units in backward areas or by blacklisting all such concerns for grant of licences in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof for last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government attaches great importance to a balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in levels of development between different regions are progressively reduced. All applications for grant of letters of intent or industrial licences are considered under the provisions of the In-

dustries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 with specific reference to locational angle. It is the endeavour of the Government to encourage shifting of industries from congested metropolitan cities to approved locations in the backward areas, and to generally discourage shifting of industries from approved backward areas to an area not notified as backward area.

(b) Any change of location by an MRTPL undertaking has to undergo the clearance of the Department of Company Affairs as also the appropriate Licensing Committee. As a rule, change of location from a backward area to a non-backward is not approved. In the circumstances, cancellation or lapse of an industrial licence itself is a sufficient deterrent.

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

Working of District Industries Centres in Sunderbans (West Bengal)

3992. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the working of the District Industries Centres in the Sunderbans (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to make it more effective?

*Represents districts/sub-divisions/Taluku/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). There is no separate District Industries Centre in Sunderbans (West Bengal). The District Industries Centre-24 Parganas set up in the year 1978-79 covers the Sunderbans area also.

An evaluative study of some District Industries Centres was undertaken of the effectiveness of the existing arrangements in consultation with the State Governments. On the basis of this study, certain proposals for re-orienting the District Industries Centres programme were discussed at the recent State Industries Ministers' Conference. The DIC scheme will be modified in the light of the suggestions made in the Conference.

Shortages and Productivity of Two Wheeler Scooters

3993. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of two wheeler scooters;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the demand of various types of two wheeler scooters during 1979-80 i.e. ending March, 1980;

(d) what was the company-wise production of various types of scooters during the last three years i.e. 1977-78 and 1979-80;

(e) what measures have been taken to increase the production of two wheelers;

(f) whether there is any proposal to give letter of intent to increase the production of two wheelers; and

(g) if so, the names of all the companies of whom the permission has been given to increase the production with name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). While there is a substantial waiting list in respect of the Bajaj and Priya scooters which enjoy a greater consumer preference, other makes are readily available.

(c) The working group on Transport, Earthmoving Equipment and Agricultural Machinery set up by the Planning Commission had indicated demand for the wheeler scooters during 1979-80 at 2,60,000 Nos.

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

(e) Various measures taken by Government to increase production of 2-wheeler scooters include augmenting of capacity by M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. from 80,000 nos. to 1,60,000 Nos. and provision of funds to Scooters India Ltd., a public sector enterprise, towards rehabilitation and modernisation for increasing the production.

(f) There is no proposal with the Government for issuing a letter of intent for the establishment of a new unit for the manufacture of scooters. However, in respect of mopeds an application for the issue of an industrial licence has been received by the Government.

(g) In respect of scooters M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited, Pune have been permitted to increase their capacity from 80,000 nos. per annum to 1,60,000 nos. per annum.

Statement

Production of scooters (two wheelers) during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Production (in Nos.)		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	20474	26844	26407
2.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona	85134	81422	62613
3.	M/s. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	16717	23101	33994
4.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	676	221	..
5.	M/s. Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Poona	27382	27279	18986
6.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Patancheru	8133	10265	9532
7.	M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad	222	291	1082
8.	M/s. Aravalli Svachalit Vahan Ltd., Alwar	965	424	..
9.	M/s. Punjab Scooters Ltd., Nabha (Punjab)	2572	1666	..
10.	M/s. Bihar State Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Fatwah (Patna)	75	..	..
11.	M/s. Karnataka Scooters Ltd., Bangalore	3523	3690	2831
12.	M/s. West Bengal Scooters Ltd., Calcutta	610	..	..
	Total	166484	175203	155445

SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Home Affairs

3994. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise in the Ministry of Home Affairs in New Delhi Office; and

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise and also their respective percentages, category-wise, out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information asked for in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs in New Delhi, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Category of post	Total number of employees as on 9th March, 1981.	No. of employees out of those shown in column 3 belonging to S.C. & their percentage	No. of employees out of those shown in Column 3 belonging to S.T. and their percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Group 'A'	98	5 (5%)	2 (2%)
2.	Group 'B'	438	46 (10.50%)	8 (1.83%)
3.	Group 'C'	636	76 (11.95%)	7 (1.10%)
4.	Group 'D'	1144	219 (19.15%)	40 (3.50%)

Headquarters special pay to scientific officers

3995. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a case of Headquarters special pay in respect of 30-35 scientific officers working in DGI, Directorate of Standardisation and DTD and P (Air) has been kept pending from 1976 by Government while their counter-parts working in other Headquarters organisation have been getting it since May, 1978;

(b) whether it is also a fact that legal adviser has stated in writing that these officers are to be paid Headquarters special pay;

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed for the delay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government for the payment of Headquarters pay to these Scientific Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The question regarding grant of Headquarters special pay in respect of officers belonging to Defence Quality Assurance Service and Defence Aeronautics Quality Assurance Service in the organisations of Directorate General of Inspection and DTD&P (Air) respectively and officers serving in the Directorate of Standardisation has been under active consideration and a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

(b) The Legal Adviser (Defence) has opined that officers of the Directorate of Standardisation are also entitled for the special pay.

(c) and (d). Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

Social survey

3996. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seminar on Social Statistics in 1975 recommended that an annual review of social trends (i.e., Social Survey) be undertaken as a Joint Project of the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Council of Social Science Research;

(b) if so, the particulars of the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) whether a Social Survey will also be presented to Parliament every year along with the annual Economic Survey?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a follow up action on the recommendations of the Seminar, it was decided to bring out a report on available data on Social Statistics and this report is in an advanced stage of finalisation in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

Participation of Assam Government employees in agitation

3997. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Citizens Rights Preservation Committee have urged the Prime Minister to take drastic action against Assam Government employees for their participation in the current agitation; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the demands of the Citizens Right preservation Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). A delegation of the Citizens Rights Preservation Committee submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 20th February 1981. Their suggestions/demands are in the statement.

Statement

(a) That the Government Employees who actively participated in the agitation should be brought to book.

(b) That the hands of assistance be extended to the State Government to overcome the difficulty to man senior officers in Executive Departments, Civil and Police Administration.

(c) That steps be initiated for structural change in the Administration in order to achieve the goal of reflection of population pattern in the Administrative set up at all levels and the Department of C.R.P. should continue till return of complete normalcy.

(d) That steps be taken to provide security to the Examinees belonging to minority community in and around the Examination Centre during the period of Board and University Examinations and also ensure security to teachers and students in the campuses.

(e) That immediate steps be taken to rehabilitate all victims of atrocities and to bring back all those persons who had to take shelter in camps outside the State and to rehabilitate them by ensuring security and to pay adequate compensation for loss of or damage to their properties and adequate fund be provided for the purpose.

(f) That steps be taken to withdraw all Quit India Notices served on Indian Citizens in defiance of the position of Government of India in this respect and to stop further issue of such notices pending instruction from Government of India on the

basis of policy announced in Parliament.

(g) That under no circumstances any unreasonable concessions should be made to the agitators while continuing the effort for arriving at a negotiated settlement with the agitators and that the Government of India should stick to its already proclaimed policy decision in regard to identification of foreigners.

(b) That the Citizens Right preservation Committee, the representative body of the linguistic, religious and ethnic Minorities of the State may be made a party to any future negotiation on the issue of so called Foreign nationals.

(i) That proper investigation may be conducted to find out the culprits of the murders committed on the minorities in the wake of agitation and exemplary punishment to the murderer should be given. All false cases instituted against the Minorities should be withdrawn forthwith.

(j) That steps should be taken for reconstituting State Integration Council with dedicated Workers from all religious, linguistic and ethnic groups of the State.

(k) That in order to achieve communal harmony and National Integration a mass mobilisation programme may be initiated and efforts may be made to associate State Units of National Political Parties having faith in the objectives of such programme.

Licences Issued to 15 Top Industrial Houses

3998. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state details of new licences, if any, issued to the 15 Top Industrial houses during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

Adopting the ranking of the Department of Company Affairs in regard to the 15 top Industrial Houses as on (31st December 1978), the total num-

ber of licences granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during 1976 to 1978 are as follows:

Name of the Industrial Houses	Total number of Industrial Licences issued during 1976 to 1978
1. Birla	10
2. Tata	8
3. Mafatlal	5
4. J. K. Singhania	7
5. Thapar	8
6. I.C.I.	5
7. Bangur	1
8. Shri Ram	12
9. Oil India . . . . .	..
10. Scindia . . . . .	..
11. Larsen & Toubro	12
12. A.C.C.	2
13. Bhiwandiwalla . . . . .	..
14. Kirloskar	7
15. Hindustan Lever	3

The details of all Industrial Licences issued are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and supplement to the 'Monthly News Letter' published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

हान सुरक्षा संयुक्त निदेशक के कार्यालय का शाहजोल से जबलपुर ले जाया जाना

3999. श्री बलजीर सिंह: क्या जन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त निदेशक, हान सुरक्षा का शाहजोल स्थित कार्यालय जबलपुर ले जाया गया है;

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(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और इसके क्षेत्राधिकार में जाने वाले स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह कार्यालय ऐसे स्थान पर ले जाया गया है जो 200 कि.मी. दूर है और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को अनावश्यक वित्तीय भार उठाना पड़ रहा है?

शुद्ध संज्ञाजब में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रत्न ब्रुसारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) . यह कार्यालय फरवरी, 1978 में स्थानांतरित किया गया था। साथ ही, सरपंचा जिले में चिरीमिरी (डाकघर मनेन्द्रगढ़) में एक नया उप-क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोला गया था। जबलपुर का कार्यालय हान सुरक्षा निदेशक को देख रहे के अधीन है। जबलपुर

कार्यालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में निम्नलिखित जिले आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मिर्जापुर, इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, बांदा, बनारस, गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती, हमीरपुर, पन्ड्या, फेजाबाद, आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, बहराइच, गाराबंकी, राय बरेली, जानाँ, जेरोय, बलिया, गुजा, बिलासपुर सतना, पन्ना, रायगढ़, जबलपुर, सागर, दगाँच, छतरपुर, टाकमगढ़, सिधी, मान्डला और सेहोर।

(ग) इस कार्यालय को हान अधिनियम,

1952 को अच्छी तरह से लागू करने के लिए जबलपुर में स्थानांतरित किया गया था। यह शाहडोल की अपेक्षा सेंटर में स्थित है। अतः इस कार्यालय को जबलपुर स्थानांतरित करने में प्रथमोत्प्रेक्ष्य व्यय में किसी प्रकार की परेशानी पैदा का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Labour cases pending in labour tribunals

4000. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of labour cases are pending in the Labour Tribunals and the High Courts; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to dispose of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA):

(a) 890 cases under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunals on 31st January 1981, 6838 labour cases were pending before the various High Courts on 30th June, 1980.

(b) The position of these cases is reviewed from time to time and the Presiding Officers are requested to expedite disposal.

Regarding labour cases before High Courts, though no special steps have been taken to reduce in particular the pendency of such cases the following steps have been taken to reduce the

pendency in High Courts by the Department of Justice:—

(i) High Courts have been requested to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals for filling up the vacancies of the Judges posts:

(ii) The sanctioned strength of the Judges has been increased; and

(iii) Cases involving common a question are being grouped together by several High Courts.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not specify any time limit within which awards are required to be given. However, some of the changes in the Act which are being considered to secure speedy disposal of cases include entitling workmen to approach the Labour Court direct in cases of discharge, dismissal, retrenchment or otherwise termination of services, specifying time limits for the disposal of cases by the Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and enhancement of the powers of these authorities.

Reconstitution of Coir Board

4002. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) The reasons for the delay in Constituting the new Coir Board; and

(b) when it is going to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). The reconstitution of the Board is still under consideration and Government hope to take a decision as early as possible

Production of Fans

4003. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government policy to allow total exemp-

tion of excise duties to small fan manufacturing units has adversely affected the growth of genuine small scale units; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the annual production of fans and the annual foreign exchange earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coir and Match Industries in Kerala

4004. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional industries like coir and match are facing serious economic problems especially in Kerala;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to help these traditional industries; and

(c) the financial assistance given to these industries and in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). Some reports about accumulation of stocks of coir yarn and products in Kerala have been received. Government have taken the following measures to improve sales of coir and coir products both within the country and abroad:—

(i) For improving the internal movement, availability of wagons has been ensured.

(ii) Various Ministries in the Central Government have been requested to buy more coir materials. They have been requested to issue similar instructions to the Undertakings and Offices under them.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to maximise the use of coir furnishings in Government offi-

ces, public enterprises and Government controlled/Aided institutions.

(iv) Efforts are being made to increase our trade with countries, particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreement.

(v) Efforts are also being made to increase domestic sales and for this purpose special teams have been formed in association with State enterprises to canvass orders from prospective customers.

No direct financial assistance to the Coir Industry is given by the Central Government. However, concessional institutional finance is being availed of by this industry.

The Ministry of Industry has not received any representation about the difficulties being faced by the Match Industry in Kerala.

योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए राज्यों का नियतन

4005. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए राज्यों का राशि इस बीच नियत कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में औद्योगिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्य राजस्थान को कम नियतन किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार राजस्थान के औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए राजस्थान को और अधिक राशि आवंटित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला और चमड़ा (बी. भारद्वाज वरु विचारणी): (क) सरकारी क्षेत्रक परिवर्धनों में राज्यों की योजना में परिवर्धन और विभिन्न राज्यों में अवस्थित केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक में निवेश शामिल हैं।

(ख) से (ड). जहाँ तक राजस्थान सहित राज्यों की योजनाओं का संबंध है, राज्यों को अपने संसाधनों और अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को जुटाने की उनकी क्षमता को ध्यान में रखा गया है। राज्यों की योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन में, बायोधित गार्डिगल फार्मूले की दृष्टि से वस्तुपरक कर्साटी उपनाई गई है। इसलिए अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान को कम राशि का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता। बायोधित गार्डिगल फार्मूले में राज्य की प्रति व्यक्ति आय में यथा अभि-व्यक्त राज्यों के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को अधिक तरजीह दी गई है। इसकी दृष्टि से राजस्थान को आवंटन की समीक्षा करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्रक निवेशों और अवस्थिति-मूलक वितरण का संबंध है, वे परिवर्धनों की अवस्थिति के सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार होते हैं।

चमड़ा विकास निगम

4006. **श्री मृग चन्द्र डाला:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चमड़ा विकास निगम स्थापित किया गया था और उसके उद्देश्य क्या थे और इस निगम ने टॉक चमड़ा केन्द्र के संवर्धन और विकास के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है क्योंकि इस परिवर्धनों को अब तक लाखों रुपये की हानि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या चमड़े के निर्यात के सिधे सीतारमैया समिति नियुक्त की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति ने क्या निर्णय किये हैं और ये निर्णय किस ढंग से क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धरम शीत चानना) : (क) भारत लैडर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (बी.एल.सी.) को स्थापना मार्च, 1976 में देश में चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा वस्तु उद्योग का संविधान एवं विकास करने हेतु एक शीर्ष निकाय के रूप में की गई थी। इन उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति देश में आवश्यक अवस्थापना का निर्माण करके प्राथमिकी के वर्तमान स्तर को सुधार कर तथा विवेकीकृत क्षेत्र में चमड़ा कर्मचारियों को जहाँ कहीं भी जरूरी हो, चमड़े के उत्पादों का विपणन करने में सहायता देकर करने का विचार है। राजस्थान टैनेरीज लि., टोंक राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा स्थापित की गई एक बलग ही कंपनी है। भारत लैडर कारपोरेशन द्वारा इसके कार्य-संचालन में सुधार करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जुलाई, 1972 में तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक डा. ए. सीतारमैया की अध्यक्षता में निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा निर्माण का विकास करने तथा अर्थ तैयार कालों तथा त्वचाओं से तैयार चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा उत्पादों का तैयारी से निर्यात करने के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का अध्ययन करने हेतु एक समिति का गठन किया गया था। उसने दिसम्बर, 1972 में सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी।

(ग) विवरण में समिति की सिफारिशें दी गई हैं। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया (दोसरे संख्या— 2136/81) सरकार द्वारा इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई के फलस्वरूप:

1. अर्थ तैयार कालों एवं त्वचाओं के निर्यात पर एक निर्यात शुल्क पहले ही लगाया जा चुका है।

2. अर्थ तैयार कालों तथा त्वचाओं के निर्यात को कोटा प्रतिबंधों के अंतर्गत ले आया गया है तथा इसे 1973 से राज्य व्यापार नियम के अन्तर्गत प्रणाली-बद्ध किया गया है।

3. कच्ची छालों तथा त्वचाओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया है।

4. देश के विभिन्न भागों में पांच सामान्य सुविधा केंद्रों का निर्माण करने हेतु कार्रवाई की गई है। इन पांच केंद्रों में से दो एककों में कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

5. कच्चे जाल के रूप में ई. वाई. कामए गवे तथा क्रॉस कामए गए बमड़े के बाजार पर सामान्यतः तैयार बमड़े के लिए नये एककों की स्थापना करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

6. तैयार बमड़ा तथा बमड़े के उत्पादों के निर्यात के बदले नकद राख-सहायता उपलब्ध है।

7. तैयार बमड़ा तथा बमड़ा उत्पादों के निर्यात का आयात से प्रतिस्पर्ति करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।

8. तैयार बमड़ा तथा प्रमुख बमड़ा उत्पादों का निर्यात करने पर हवाई शाङ्के की राजसहायता उपलब्ध है।

9. सले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत निःशुल्क कच्ची छालों व त्वचाओं, बटे ब्लू छालों व त्वचाओं का आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

Selection grade for Stenographers

4007. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that selection grade is given to Stenographers Grade 'C' not on the length of service but on the basis of percentage thereby depriving a large number of Stenographers who have put in over 16 years of service;

(b) if so, whether Government propose making the grant of selection grade automatic on completion of 15 years of service by making it a time-scale promotion as is the case with some other services like NCC officers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A Stenographer Grade 'C' of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service becomes eligible for appointment to selection grade either on completion of 14 years service in the grade or on covering 3/4th span of the scale of the ordinary grade whichever is beneficial.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The criterion for appointment to selection grade is based on the recommendation of Third Pay Commission.

Loans for raising commercial forests for paper industries

4008. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to direct the Industrial Development, Bank of India to work out a formula for providing soft term loans for raising commercial forests to meet the raw material requirements of the paper industries;

(b) whether the plan of raising the commercial forests will be able to check the deforestation on the large scale; and

(c) whether Government desire to direct the IDBI to similar soft term loans to other industries to meet their raw material requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. A Working Group has been constituted to explore the possibilities of raising pulp wood plantations for meeting the requirements of the paper mills. The Industrial Development Bank of India is represented

as a member of the said Working Group. The Group will work out the economic of plantations to be raised including modalities of financing these plantations.

(b) It is expected that industry oriented pulp wood plantations would prevent destruction of natural forests and also assure the paper industry of supply of raw material on a sustained basis.

(c) No, Sir.

Separate allocation for literacy and health services for women

4009. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in case of women no separate targets in regard to literacy and health services have been projected in the State Plans and no separate funds have been allocated to various departments;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the attitude of State Governments has not been found better in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Health programmes are primarily intended to create and develop the basic infrastructure in terms of primary health centres, sub-centres, referral hospitals, etc. required for providing services to the entire community. Therefore, benefits of this sector will flow to all the sections of the society who are in need and separate targets for women have not been fixed. Similarly in regard to literacy services for women, no separate targets for enrolment of women have been fixed under adult education programme. It has, however, been decided that while designing the programme of adult education, priority would be given to

the weaker sections like women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and agricultural labourers and slum-dwellers.

(b) and (c). Rural health and adult education, as part of elementary education, have been included under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plans and the outlays are earmarked as high priority programmes.

Prevention of Tribal population from being uprooted from their original abodes

4010. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to prevent the Tribal Population being uprooted from their original abodes in different States in general and in North-Eastern States in particular during 1980-81; and

(b) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) There are no reports of any case of tribal population being uprooted from their original abodes in any State of the country or in the North-Eastern States during 1980-81.

(b) Does not arise.

Beens of new found energy tree of Phillipines in substitute kerosene

4011. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the new found energy tree in Philippines, whose beens are useful to substitute kerosene and it can be grown in any soil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the authorities to develop the same in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is aware of the new found energy tree in Philippines whose nuts have been used to yield an oil similar to kerosene. The common name of the plant is 'Wax Tree' and the botanical name is *Aleuites-moluceana* (family Euphorbiaceae). It is a native of Philippines Malaysia and some other countries in the Pacific Islands. The nuts of the tree yield an oil called 'Tung Oil' which is rich in hydrocarbons. The oil is used for lighting purposes and for manufacture of paints and varnishes. The tree is also cultivated and grows wild in South India and Assam. This species, in addition to other fast-growing and hydrocarbon-yielding species has been identified for further detailed investigation including field trials under the Department of Science and Technology Programme on Production of Biomass.

Distressed labour of UP and Bihar in Punjab

4012. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 14th February, 1981 that Bihar labourers are being picked up every day at Ludhiana, Jullundur and Patiala for forced labour in Punjab farms;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the matter if so, findings in this regard; and

(c) if so, what step have been taken to prevent this exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Punjab is the appropriate Government in respect of agricultural establishments under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The State Government has reported that no such instances have come to notice, that complaints of discrimination or ill-treatment, if any, are promptly attended to and that payment of notified minimum wages to agricultural workers is ensured.

Post-matric scholarships to SC and ST Students

4013. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post-Matric scholarships being granted to the scholars of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe separately and the amount paid to each category annually, throughout the country; and

(b) the State-wise break up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is administered by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations and the expenditure, over and above the States 'Committed Share' i.e., the level of expenditure

reached at the end of the previous plan, is reimbursed by the Government of India. As the Scheme is implemented by the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations, complete and upto date information regarding total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and total expenditure incurred by each State|UT is not avail-

able. During the year 1979-80, Government of India have released Rs. 649.86 lakhs and Rs. 105.41 lakhs to various States|U.Ts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(b) A statement of break-up of Central releases made during 1979-80 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Central assistance released for		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	22.20	4.00	26.20
2. Assam	6.00	4.60	10.60
3. Bihar	10.00	12.50	22.50
4. Gujarat	20.00	12.90	32.90
5. Haryana	3.70	..	3.70
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.60	..	0.60
8. Karnataka	20.00	2.50	22.50
9. Kerala	8.00	1.00	9.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	11.70	3.68	15.38
11. Maharashtra	50.00	7.90	57.90
12. Manipur	0.90	7.35	8.25
13. Meghalaya	0.40	2.00	2.40
14. Nagaland	..	2.50	2.50
15. Orissa	6.00	4.68	10.68
16. Punjab	8.50	..	8.50
17. Rajasthan	8.70	7.31	16.01
18. Tamil Nadu	16.00	1.60	17.60
19. Tripura	1.50	1.00	2.50
20. Uttar Pradesh	433.00	8.75	441.75
21. West Bengal	22.00	5.90	27.90
22. Sikkim	0.26	0.51	0.77
Total	649.46	90.68	740.14

Statement

State/Union Territory	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Central assistance released for		Total
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
Total States (B/F)	649.46	90.68	740.14
<i>Union Territories</i>			
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	0.28	0.28
24. Delhi	..	..	..
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.10	..	0.10
26. Mizoram	..	14.45	14.45
27. Pondicherry	0.30	..	0.30
Total	0.40	14.73	15.13
Grand Total	649.86	105.41	755.27

रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान में कर्मचारी संघ

4014. श्री सत्य नारायण शेट्टिया: क्या रक्षा मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रक्षा विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारी संघों को किन नियमों के अंतर्गत मान्यता दी जाती है;

(ख) उक्त प्रतिष्ठानों में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित प्रतिष्ठानों में पंजीकृत श्रमिक संघों की सबसे संख्या 1979-80 में कितनी थी और उनमें से कितने अखिल भारतीय श्रम संगठनों से सम्बन्ध हैं; और

(घ) मान्यता प्राप्त श्रमिक संघों और फेडरेशनों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें किस-किस तारीख को मान्यता दी गई थी?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराम शिव. शर्मा): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण

विवरण

संलग्न है।

रक्षा स्थापनाओं में कर्मचारी युनियनों को मान्यता सिविल कार्मिक नमी आदेश 63/59 में दिए गए नियमों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है। इन नियमों की प्रति परिशिष्ट में दी गई है। [अस्थालय में रखा गया। दीखिए संख्या एल. टी.—2137/81]।

2. रक्षा मंत्रालय की निम्न विरचनाओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 5.50 लाख है। इस संख्या में उन स्थापनाओं के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं जो ट्रेड युनियन गतिविधियों के दायरे में नहीं आते।

3. जो कर्मचारी युनियन मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं उनकी समस्या की संख्या के बारे में ब्यारे ट्रेड युनियनों के रेजिस्ट्रार से लिए जा सकते हैं। मान्यता प्राप्त और पंजीकृत ट्रेड युनियनों के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या और अखिल भारतीय श्रम संगठनों से उन के संबंधित होने के बारे में सूचना इस मंत्रालय में तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

4. राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर रक्षा कर्मचारियों के दो महासंघ हैं अर्थात् अखिल भारत रक्षा

कर्मचारी महासंघ और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कर्मचारी महासंघ । इन महासंघों को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता नहीं दी गई है।

5. मान्यता प्राप्त कर्मचारी यूनियनों के नाम मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध हैं और परिशिष्ट "ख" में दिए गए हैं। इन यूनियनों को अलग-अलग तारीखों को मान्यता दी गई थी। मान्यता देने की तारीख के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा वाकी-टाकी रेडियो टेलीफोन का उपयोग

4015. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महागरो में समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा हूल आम मीडियम रेंज के वाकी-टाकी रेडियो टेलीफोन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके उपयोग पर रोक लगाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मटवानी): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापदन पर रख दी जाएगी।

गुजरात के लिए आशय-पत्र

4016. श्री छोटु भाई गामित: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए 1977 से 1980 के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष कितने आशय-पत्रों की मांग की गई;

(ख) उनमें से कितने आशय-पत्र मंजूर किये गये और सभी आशय-पत्र मंजूर न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) शेष आशय-पत्र कब तक मंजूर किये जायेंगे और उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा उनको शीघ्रता से मंजूर करने हेतु उठाये जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणवीर चानना): (क) गुजरात राज्य में विभिन्न किस्म के उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वर्ष 1977, 1978, 1979 तथा 1980 में प्राप्त औद्योगिक लाइसेंस संबंधी आवेदनों की संख्या क्रमशः 137, 156, 222 तथा 249 थी।

(ख) इन आवेदनों में से अभी तक 356 आशय-पत्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं 249 आवेदन रद्द किये गए हैं, 110 आवेदन अन्यथा निपटाए गए हैं तथा 49 आवेदन अब भी विचारार्थ गिनाइत पड़े हुए हैं।

(ग) आवेदनों को समय पर निपटाने का सरकार का निरन्तर प्रयास रहता है। आवेदकों को उनके प्रकरणों पर निष्पक्ष रूप से ही सूचना दे दी जाती है।

Non-deposition of employees P. F. Contributions by Parle Group of Companies

4017. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parle Group of Companies have not deposited Provident Fund contributions for the last number of years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated by the Provident Fund authorities to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULABI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that there are no dues against the Parle Group of Companies.

Promotion of Section Officers/Desk Officers to Under Secretaries

4018. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility for promotion of Section Officers/Desk Officers to the grade of Under Secretary in the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) the total number of Section Officers/ Desk Officers promoted to the grade of Under Secretary of the Central Secretariat Service during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Officers amongst them, separately;

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers is complete; and

Year	Gen. Category	SC/ST	Category	Total
		SC	ST	
1978	106	29	+	= 31
1979	113	12	+	= 12
1980	108	19	+	= 19

(d) and (e). The quota reserved for SC/ST Officers for the year 1978 is complete. The mode of filling up of the remaining vacancies for 1979 & 1980 is under consideration.

Crime Incidents.

4019. SHRI AJOY BISWAS. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many incidents of murder, dacoities, rape, Harijan and Girijan oppression have occurred during the last year in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of Posts for Economically Backward People

4020. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to reserve certain

(e) if not, the reasons for not completing the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers and when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): (a) In accordance with the Provision of Rule 12(2) of the CSS Rules, 1962, vacancies in Grade I of CSS are filled by promotion of permanent Section Officers/Grade 'A' Officers of CSS who have rendered not less than 8 years approved service.

(b) and (c).

percentage of posts for economically backward people irrespective of caste, in Central Government establishments, in addition to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in order to help economically weaker section; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration, at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Officials of Deputation in Government Offices

4021. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials on deputation for more than five years in all the Central Government offices;

(b) the reasons for their not being repatriated to their parent offices after completion of five years thereby depriving other eligible officials of equal opportunities; and

(c) what steps are being taken to repatriate such persons who have completed more than five years on deputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received.

Setting up of Industries in U.P.

4022. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of U.P. has approached Government of India for establishing major industries in U.P. and if so, the number of such industries; and

(b) how far the proposal has been accepted and what kind of industries are proposed to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Normally all the State Governments approach Government of India for location of Central Public Sector Projects in the respective States. But the locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. However, the various Central Sector Projects in U.P. as included in the Sixth Five Year Plan are listed below—

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar & Jhansi.

(i) Transformer Factory, Jhansi.

(ii) Large Size Turbo Generator Project, Hardwar.

(iii) Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar.

(iv) Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar Balancing facilities.

(v) Stamping Shop, Hardwar.

(vi) Testing Facilities for TG Sets, Hardwar.

(vii) Additional facilities for TG Sets, Hardwar.

(viii) Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar.

(ix) Captive Power Plant, Hardwar.

(x) Forging Press, Hardwar.

(xi) Replacement, renewals, modernisation, Township.

2. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Allahabad.

3. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.

4. Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad.

5. Aromatics Recovery Unit.

6. Indian Drugs (& Pharmaceuticals, Rishikesh.

7. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. Gorakhpur Project.

8. Pyrites & Phosphates Co. Ltd.

9. Central Electronics Ltd., Ghazialbad.

10. Tannery & Footwear Corporation.

11. Expansion of I.T.I. at Rae Bareilly and Naini.

राजस्थान में बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

4023. श्री विरदा राम कुलवारिया
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में बड़े
उद्योगों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र
सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना
कहाँ पर की जाती है और उस पर
कितना व्यय होगा तथा इस प्रस्ताव को
कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और
यदि इसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाना
है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
वरजजोत खानना) : (क) और (ख).
केन्द्रिय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध
संसाधनों के आधार पर राजस्थान
सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के
उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाती है। छठी
पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में
राजस्थान के लिए शामिल की गई
केन्द्रिय क्षेत्र की विभिन्न परियोजनाओं
की सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

1. हिन्दुस्तान कोपर लिमिटेड :
खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना (खेतड़ी तांबा
कम्प्लेक्स, स्मैल्टर और रिकवरी
उत्पाद संयंत्र आदि) परिव्यय 34.46
करोड़ रुपये।

2. हिन्दुस्तान मिट्ट लिमिटेड : राज-
पुरा दरिया खाने, जावारमाला खाने,
मेटल फोस्फेट खाने, असनवाय, देवारी
स्मैल्टर विस्तार, लॉक रेजिड्यू (अवशेष
ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र, आभक-सरोई खाने और
स्मैल्टर कम्प्लेक्स, बाँदी, पारा रिकवरी

संयंत्र, फाइराइट यूटिलाइजेशन संयंत्र
आदि। (परिव्यय 99.22 करोड़ रु०)

3. एच० एम० टो० लिमिटेड मशीन
टूल्स प्रभाग, अजमेर-विस्तार, विविर्धन-
करण आदि। (परिव्यय 1.32 करोड़
रुपये)।

4. हबो वाटर प्रोजेक्ट, कोटा :
परिव्यय—13.86 करोड़ रुपये।

5. पाइराइट्स एंड कास्केट लिमि-
टेड : सनादीं पुरा में पाइराइट्स का
खनन और छानना। (परिव्यय
10.50 करोड़ रुपये)।

6. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लिमिटेड :
सांभर सल्ट (परिव्यय—2 करोड़ रुपये)

7. इंड्रुमेटेशन लिमिटेड, कोटा :
सिल्क एनालाइजर प्रोजेक्ट में जिसका
अंशतः द्वितीय राजस्थान स्टेट इंड-
स्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट कार-
पोरेशा द्वारा किया जाएगा। उसमें
विभिन्नकरण, विस्तार और उत्पादन
(परिव्यय—3.85 करोड़ रुपये)

8. इंडियन इयर्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स
लि० : संयुक्त क्षेत्र निर्धारण एकक
(परिव्यय 0.11 करोड़ रुपये)

Demand for Return of Council Hall By Naval Authorities

4024. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be plea-
sed to state:

(a) whether the Naval authorities
have demanded the return to them of
the Council Hall Building in Bombay;

(b) if so, details therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Maharashtra
Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). An
informal request was made in 1978.

to the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, to consider returning the Council Hall building to the Navy.

(c) A verbal assurance was given by the then Chief Minister to look into this, as and when the new Council Hall was built.

Use of Coal Ash Discharged by Thermal Power Stations and Industries

4025. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any use has been found of the coal ash discharged by the Thermal Power Stations and other industries for the industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The coal ash discharged by the thermal power stations is used by the cement factories and Pozzolanic material for manufacture of Pozzolana Cement. There are 13 cement factories which are reported to be using this ash as one of their pozzolanic material.

Constitution of A Committee of M.Ps. To Help Freedom Fighters

4026. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal pending with the Government to constitute a small committee consisting of Members of Parliament from both Houses, as happen to be freedom fighters to advise the Government on policy matters so far as help to freedom fighters is concerned; and

(b) if so, how long the matter has been pending and by what time Government propose to constitute such a Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Offer of De Havilland of Canada and Casa of Spain for Manufacture of Feeder Liner Aircraft at Hal

4027. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether De Havilland aircraft of Canada and Casa of Spain have offered to start manufacturing line for their respective aircraft at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for feeder liner aircraft for the third level airline; and

(b) if so, the terms offered by two parties and reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Some foreign aircraft manufacturers, including M/s De Havilland of Canada and M/s Constructions Aeronautiques S.A. of Spain, have offered collaboration proposals to Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for manufacture of light transport aircraft for feeder lines and other roles.

(b) Negotiations will be initiated after completing studies relating to the feasibility and viability of the project for manufacture of a light transport aircraft in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. It will not be in public interest to disclose details of the terms offered by the parties, at this stage.

Energy Needs Met out of Existing Atomic Power Plants

4028. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's needs for energy which is met by existing atomic power plants;

(b) whether there is any plan to meet a substantial percentage of India's energy needs by atomic power plants; and

(c) if so, the details of such a plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS

(SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The existing atomic power stations contribute about 3 per cent of the total electrical energy consumed in the country.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to start work on six more reactors of 235 MWe each in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 which, when completed, would add 1410 MWe to the total power generation.

Acquisition of Submarines

4029. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire new Submarines for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, whether offers have been made by West Germany and Sweden for the sale of submarines; and

(c) if so, the terms and conditions for the sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The terms and conditions of the sale have not yet been finalised.

Change in The System of Conducting E.P.F. Account Service Examination

4030. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Provident Fund Commissioner has changed the earlier system of conducting the Employees Provident Fund Account Service Examination which was earlier being conducted by the Directorate of Training of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have approved such a change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Directorate of Training under Directorate General of Employment

and Training in the Ministry of Labour, had been conducting since, 1969 the employees' Provident Fund Accounts Service Examination on behalf of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. Since 1974 the Director General, Employment and Training has been expressing difficulty in continuing this arrangement owing to their own increased work load. This was reiterated in March, 1980. Meanwhile, the Staff Selection Commission of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms were requested to conduct the examination but they also expressed their inability to conduct examinations for non-government Organisations. In view of the Organisation having developed sufficient expertise to conduct this examination, the work has been taken over by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner with the approval of the Chairman, Central Board of Trustees. No change has been effected in the procedure of conducting the examination.

Cess on Salt and its Disbursement

4031. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount accumulated from the Central Salt Cess in the State of Gujarat over the last 5 years;

(b) out of this amount, how much has already been disbursed for the benefit of the Salt producers; and

(c) when will the balance amount be disbursed for the purpose for which it had been accumulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Since Salt Cess collected from various States is credited to general revenues of Government, from which expenditure on works pertaining to Salt Industry is incurred; the question of state-wise accumulations of Salt Cess Collections does not arise.

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

Settlement of Wages in BHEL

4033. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL signed a settlement pertaining to wages and other conditions of services with the unions of its employees on 9th January, 1980;

(b) whether this settlement was consequent upon prolonged negotiations between the unions and the management;

(c) whether Government have accorded formal approval to this agreement;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether the approval was given unconditionally or with any reservations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A formal memorandum of settlement was signed by the BHEL management with the unions of its employees on 8th and 9th January, 1980 which was in pursuance of the agreement reached on wage increases on 3rd and 4th November, 1979.

(b) The settlement was reached after prolonged negotiations commencing from March, 1978.

(c) to (e). The formal approval of the Government was not accorded but BHEL was informed that it has been noted that the settlement had been finalised in accordance with the approval given to the Chairman of BHEL by the then Minister of Industry.

उन्हें से रात जानकारी

4034. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैज्ञानिकों को भारतीय उपग्रहों अर्थात् आर्यभट-मास्कर और

रोहिणी से प्राप्त बहुत्वपूर्ण जानकारी किस प्रकार की है ; और

(ख) उक्त जानकारी से देश को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंचा है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०पी०एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). आर्यभट उपग्रह का मुख्य उद्देश्य उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी के लिये जरूरी विभिन्न उप-प्रणालियों के डिजाइन, विकास, संविरचन तथा कर्त्तव्य कार्य-निष्पादन के सन्दर्भों में उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुभव प्राप्त करना था। इसके अलावा, उपग्रह में आयनमण्डल, एक्स-रे खगोल-विज्ञान, सूर्य से सौर न्यूट्रॉन और गामा किरणों के बारे में परीक्षण करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक नीतिभार भी रखे गये थे। वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण केवल 5 दिन तक ही जारी रहे। फिर भी, प्रौद्योगिकीय उप-प्रणालियों का कार्य निष्पादन बहुत अच्छा रहा, जिससे सभी प्राथमिक मिशन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हुई। इससे प्राप्त अनुभव देश में उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी के लिये अत्यन्त उपयोगी रहा है तथा इसने मास्कर नामक भारत के प्रथम भू-परीक्षण उपग्रह के डिजाइन में भी सहयोग प्रदान किया।

मास्कर ऐसा प्रथम कदम है जिसने अन्तरिक्ष खण्ड भू-खण्ड और प्रयोक्ताओं के साथ एक पूर्ण सुदूर संवेदन प्रणाली को विकसित किया। टी०बी० कैमरों को चालू करने में उत्पन्न हुई आरम्भिक समस्याओं के बावजूद पर्याप्त अनुभवकारों ने समस्या की किस्म का पता लगाया और एक टी०बी० कैमरे को चालू किया जा सका। अभी तक 800 से अधिक चित्रावलिपि प्राप्त की जा चुकी हैं और आंकड़ों का प्रयोग जल विज्ञान

अ-उपयोग तथा बानिकी के विविध उपयोगों में किया जा रहा है। भास्कर में रखे उपग्रह माइक्रोवेव रेडियोमीटर (समीर) न समुद्री सतह के तापमान वायुमण्डलीय आर्द्रता की मात्रा इत्यादि के बारे में अत्यन्त उपयोगी सूचना प्रदान की है, जिससे मौसम संबंधी भविष्यवाणी करने के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण में अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है। इसके अलावा भास्कर में रखे विविध प्रौद्योगिकीय परीक्षण भी सफल रहे।

रोहिणी उपग्रह वस्तुतः उपग्रह प्र-मोचक राकेट (एस०एल०वी०) के चतुर्थ खण्ड के कार्य-निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन के लिये बनाया गया था। यह मिशन सफल रहा। इसके अलावा, स्वदेशी सौर सेलों से निर्मित दो छोटे सौर पैनलों की इस उपग्रह में सफल जांच की गई।

सभी तीनों उपग्रहों ने अपने प्राथमिक मिशन लक्ष्यों को पूरा किया तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास में उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग के लिये देश में एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण आधार प्रदान किया।

Non-Utilisation of Annual Plan Allocation by Orissa

4035. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa have shown poor performance regarding the utilisation of Annual Plan allocation by December, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the total budgetary provisions department-wise earmarked and the expenditure according to the assessment made by the Planning and Coordination department?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI): (a) and (b). Against the approved outlay of Rs. 250.16 crores for the Annual Plan 1980-81, the expenditure up to December, 1980 has been reported by the Government of Orissa at Rs. 109.92 crores. The Orissa Government has also reported that there will be full utilisation of Plan funds in the current year.

मध्य प्रदेश को सीमेंट का आवंटन

4036. श्री अरविंद नेताम: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अन्य राज्यों को आवंटित सीमेंट की मात्रा की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश को 1980 की प्रत्येक तिमाही में सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई और यह किस कार्य के लिए आवंटित की गई;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की सीमेंट की तिमाही मांग कितनी है;

(ग) सीमेंट का कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है;

(घ) 1980-81 में प्रत्येक राज्यों को प्रति व्यक्ति सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक राज्य को सीमेंट की कितनी मात्रा आवंटित की गई, 1980-81 के दौरान अतिरिक्त कोटा कितना था और प्रत्येक तिमाही में प्रत्येक राज्य को सीमेंट कितनी मात्रा प्राप्त हुई?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम): (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सहित राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों का जनवरी, 1980 से लेकर पांच तिमाहियों के सीमेंट के तदर्थ आवंटन तथा सहित तिमाही आवंटनों का एक विवरण अनुबंध के रूप में संलग्न है। राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जाने वाली सभी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के

लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सीमेंट का इकठ्ठा आवंटन किया जाता है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों की सीमेंट स्वन्धी मांगें इकठ्ठी नहीं की जाती। किन्तु, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में यह बताया है कि उनकी आवश्यकता प्रति तिमाही 3.5 लाख मी. टन होगी।

(ग) और (घ). राज्यों को तिमाही आवंटन पिछली रूपत के आधार पर और सीमेंट की समग्र उपलब्धता का ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है जनसंख्या आदि के आधार पर नहीं।

(ङ) वांछित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है। अन्धालय में रखा गया। (दीर्घ संख्या एल टी-2138/81)

Strength of Ministers' personal Staff

4037. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised strength of the different Ministers' Personal Staff, details and grades to be given;

(b) whether in every case sanction of the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Finance have been obtained;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). The entitlement of the Personal Staff to different Ministers is given in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 20/1/62-CS(B) dated 27th June 1962 laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-2139/81). The sanction of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Ministry of Finance is necessary only in respect of posts created in excess of the scale laid down in the aforesaid Office Memorandum.

Assent to Kerala land reforms (amendment) Bill, 1980

4038. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in giving President's assent to the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The Bill involves legal and constitutional issues which are being examined.

Degrees in number of employees in HAL Barrackpur

4039. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of employees of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Barrackpur, West Bengal has been decreasing in a sharp rate and the fresh employment has been stopped for a number of years;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) number of employees and fresh appointments of the last five years (year-wise and category-wise) of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Barrackpore Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., was set up to overhaul certain types of aircraft. With the gradual phasing out of such aircraft from service, workload in this Unit has diminished. This has had its impact on the level of employment. The number of employees of this Unit has decreased from 779 on 31st December, 1976 to 747 on 31st December, 1980. During the same period 14 fresh appointments have been made in the Unit.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Report of committee for setting up of Naval Academic

4040. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee constituted to report the locations of Naval Academy has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government. A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Number of jobless illiterates in the country

4041. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobless illiterates in the country at present; and

(b) the percentage of unemployment increased in each plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to the provisional results of NSS 32nd Round conducted during 1977-78, the number of unemployed illiterates in the country (age-group 5 and above) on the basis of usual status was 3.3 million.

(b) Reliable and comparable estimates of unemployment for the past Plan periods are not available.

Call to army to assist in maintaining Law and Order

4042. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and in how many places army has been called to assist civil authorities to maintain law and order in the past one year;

(b) whether the expenses of the army units on such occasions are met by the civil administration or by the army itself; and

(c) the usual procedure for requisitioning army's services for maintaining law and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the past one year viz. from 1st March 1980 to 28th February 1981, Army was called in by the civil authorities to assist them on 47 occasions at 38 places.

(b) All expenditure on the employment of armed forces in aid to civil authorities for maintenance of law and order is borne by the Central Government although it is open to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to contribute towards the cost, if they wish to do so.

(c) The Magistrate of the highest rank is authorised to requisition assistance of the Army for maintenance of law and order.

Fishery and Oceanography research vessels for development of living sources of sea

4043. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire fishery and oceanography research vessels for the development of living sources of the sea; and

(b) if so, the number of vessels to be acquired, total cost involved and the name of the country from where to be obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI O. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large deep ocean-going Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV) is proposed to be acquired by the Department of Science and Technology with Danish financial assistance. The cost is estimated to Rs. 22 crores. Two small Fishery Research Vessels (35M) are under construction in India for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 4.2 crores. Similarly three small Fishery survey vessels are also under construction in India for the Department of Agriculture involving an outlay of Rs. 7.29 crores.

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga, Bihar

4044. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans and projects for industrialising Madhubani, Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar; and

(b) what facilities are provided for cottage, mini-small and small scale industries in Bihar and other States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Various Corporations of the State of Bihar like Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation, Bihar State sugar Industries Corporation, Bihar State Textile Corporation, Bihar State Chemical Corporation, etc., have, in their Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85), proposals for setting up industries in the State. In the Village and Small Scale Industries sector all the 31 districts of Bihar, including Madhubani and Darbhanga, are covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of District Industries Centres which aim at providing all assistances and services required by the entrepreneurs, under one roof, as far as possible; for setting up of cottage and small scale units. The State Government of Bihar have suggested Madhubani and Palamau for establishment of Nucleus Industrial Complexes. Steps are being taken to set up Task Forces to go into the proposals in all details to formulate concrete possibilities in this regard.

The schemes and programmes for cottage, tiny and small scale units are mainly promotional in nature. Important among these are technical extension support through small industries service Institutes, branch Institutes, extension centres, regional testing centres, tool rooms. Other important promotional measures include entrepreneur development programme, provision of consultancy services, assistance in project formulation, hire purchase of machinery, reservation of items for exclusive production and purchase from small scale industries, provision for credit on softer terms etc. These programmes and schemes are in operation in all the States including Bihar. In addition to the above facilities, certain other facilities are available in Bihar as indicated in their Five Year Plan document. Important among these are electricity subsidy, long-term interest free loan in lieu of exemption from sales-tax, trade centre at Patna, Capital subsidy to small scale units for purchase of diesel generating sets and special infrastructure facilities being provided in selected industrial areas and estates.

Closure of Twenty Engineering Units in West Bengal

4045. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in 'Economic Times' dated February 16 captioned "Twenty Engineering Units closed in West Bengal";

(b) if so, details;

(c) whether it is a fact that these units have not deposited to appropriate authorities their share of contribution to the Provident Fund, ESI, family pension etc.;

(d) if so, the full details of arrears on this account of each of these companies;

(e) whether any action was taken against these companies for defaulting the remittance of such contribution; and

(f) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत चानना): (क) से (ग). मार्च, 1976 से एक तकनीकी विकास निधि योजना नामक योजना विद्यमान है जिसका उद्देश्य आधुनिकीकरण करना, किस्म नियंत्रण में सुधार लाना, प्रांतीयिकी को समुन्नत बनाना, मिश्र उत्पादों का युक्तियुक्तकरण करना तथा वर्तमान आंशिकिक एककों की निर्यात संबंधी क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना है। इस योजना में संतुलनकारी निवेश करना तथा प्रतिवर्ष 2,50,000 अमरीकी डालर तक की अपेक्षाकृत कम मूल्य का आयात करना शामिल है। इस योजना के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं:—

1. संतुलनकारी किस्म के पूंजीगत उपकरण;
2. परामर्श;
3. तकनीकी जानकारी, तथा
4. शाक एवं डिजाइनों।

इनके साथ ही लोक वित्त संस्थाएँ उद्योग समूहों अर्थात् सूती वस्त्र, जूट, सीमेंट, चीनी तथा कुछ इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिये एक वासान ऋण योजना भी चलाती है ताकि ये उद्योग आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें।

Chinese concentration in Pak occupied Kashmir

4047. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese have taken possession of the strategically important Karakoram Pass Highway;

(b) whether the Chinese are now in a position to deploy more than 36

पुराने उद्योगों का आधुनिकीकरण

4046. श्री अज्ञात गृहमंत्रि : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार देश में पुराने उद्योगों के आधुनिकीकरण और उन्हें अद्यतन प्रांतीयिकी उपलब्ध करने के विस्ती प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन उद्योगों को ये सुविधाएँ देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

military division at a very short notice on the Indian borders through the pass;

(c) whether the Chinese military personnel are regularly passing through the pass and are being deployed at the important military positions inside the Pakistan occupied Kashmir and in Pakistan as well; and

(d) if the answer of the above be in the affirmative, how do Government plan to safeguard the national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) China has gained certain strategic advantages because of the construction of this high-way.

(c) Government have no confirmed information on this subject.

(d) All events which have a bearing on our security are constantly monitored while updating plans for full defence preparedness.

Payments to be made by M/s. Maruti Ltd.

4048. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of persons and their addresses, alongwith amounts and reasons to whom various types of payments are to be made by Maruti Limited; and

(b) names and addresses alongwith amounts and reasons to whom various types of payments have been made by Maruti Ltd., after the Government take-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) These details are to be decided by the Commissioner of Payments in

accordance with provisions of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 regarding payment of compensation.

(b) No such payments have been made so far.

Filling up of vacancies by candidates who passed combined limited departmental competitive examination

4049. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Government servants pass the Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission for the Section Officers and the Senior Personal Assistants not once, twice but thrice but do not find a place in the merit list prepared by the Commission for want of sufficient number of vacancies resulting in the wastage of hard work and labour of the examinees;

(b) whether some unforeseen vacancies occur in the year and these instead of going to the examinees who rot in the absence of vacancies at the time of declaring the result go to ad-hocces;

(c) if so, whether Government would ensure that such vacancies should go to such Examinees who have passed the UPSC examination; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Under Rule 13(2) of the CSS Rules, 1962 read with Regulation 2 of the Schedule thereof, 28 per cent vacancies in a year in the Section Officers' Grade are filled in from among the candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission on the results of the Combined Limited Departmental

Competitive Examination. Since the said Examination is of a competitive nature, the merit list is restricted to the number of vacancies available to this mode of promotion.

(b) to (d). The short-terms|temporary vacancies in the grade of Section Officers are filled in by promotion of eligible Assistants in accordance with the provisions of Rule 13 of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962. The question of filling up of these vacancies by those who have not been found successful in the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination would not arise.

बीन बांध परियोजना के लिये मंजूर राशि

4050. श्री वसंत राम सारण: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने सम्बन्ध राज्यों की लागत और लाभ के बारे में निर्णय किये बिना बीन बांध परियोजना के लिये पंजाब योजना में कुछ धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लागत और लाभ का निर्णय किये बिना राज्य को धनराशि नियत करने का योजना आयोग का निर्णय अन्तर्राज्यीय परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में अब तक अपनाई गई सामान्य प्रक्रिया के प्रतिकूल है यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना और भूमि मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी): (क) और (ख) . . योजना आयोग ने बीन बांध परियोजना के लिए निवेश अनुमोदन नहीं दिया है। विद्युत् विभाग से इन विषयों के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण के लिए कहा गया है (1) परियोजना का संगठन, प्रबन्ध और वित्त-व्यवस्था; (2) सिंचाई और विद्युत् के बीच लागत के आर्बटन का तर्कसंगत आधार; और (3) अन्तर्राज्यीय विषय। पंजाब की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 130 करोड़ रुपये, सिंचाई क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 53 करोड़ रुपये और विद्युत् क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 77 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो

योजना आयोग द्वारा निवेश अनुमोदन दिए जाने के अधीन है।

Unemployed Engineering Graduates

4051. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Engineering graduates unemployed in the country till January, 1981; and

(b) the Government's proposal to tackle the unemployment problem of the engineering graduates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) the number of Engineering Graduate including Post-graduate, Job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1980 was 23,856 (Provisional).

(b) The Sixth Plan document 1980—85 provides details in the Chapter "Manpower and Employment" on different programmes to be taken up for creation of employment potential for the educated unemployed, including engineers. The Plan envisages that the programmes which are to be taken up under different Sectors, will provide considerable potential for the employment of the educated, including engineers. It is proposed to provide a new deal for the self employed by providing training programmes, credit facilities, marketing facilities and guidance.

Earned leave facility not for Industrial workers in Naval Dockyard and Depots

4052. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facility of 30 days earned leave is granted

only to ministerial and non-industrial staff of Flag Officer Commanding in Chief, HQ. Western Naval Command Bombay, while the same facility is not extended to the industrial workers in naval dockyard and other outlined depots, thus depriving the benefit to ten thousand employees;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination and if not, the reasons; and

(d) steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministerial & Non-Industrial and Industrial employees are governed by different sets of rules in the matter of their Earned Leave entitlement.

(c) and (d). The matter was referred to a Board of Arbitration (JCM) after a disagreement between Official Side and Staff Side had been recorded in the National Council (JCM). In pursuance of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration, Earned Leave entitlement of industrial employees has been enhanced w.e.f. 1-1-1981.

Manufacture of Gobar Gas Plants

4053. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned or propose to plan the manufacture of gobar gas plants either in public sector or private sector which could be easily installed and operated in remote villages; and

(b) if so, the details of such plan/scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI O. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government intends to launch a major programme of installation of biogas

plants all over the country during the Sixth Plan period. For this purpose, several thousand plants will have to be fabricated and both the public sector and the private sector units, which have the expertise, will have to be involved in the manufacture and construction. At present, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Planning Research and Action Division of the UP State Planning Institute and certain Agro-Industries Corporations in the States are manufacturing/constructing these units. Their programmes will also be further expended as per the requirements.

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास पर विचार

4054. श्री अतुलभूषण : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने परिवहन, रेलवे, सिंचाई, विद्युत तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना की दृष्टि से राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करने पर विचार किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राजस्थान ने उक्त विकास कार्यों के लिये मद-वार कितनी राशि मांगी है और उसे कितनी राशि देने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान ने केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य में विकास की गति को तेज करने संबंधी कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त प्रस्तुत किये हैं; और यदि हाँ तो तत्संबंधी व्याख्या क्या है?

योजना और अन्न मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी): (क) राजस्थान सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास उन विकास योजनाओं का भाग है जिन पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा अपनी 1980-85 की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए प्रस्तावित मद-वार राशि और सहमत परिव्यय संलग्न विवरण में बताए गए हैं।

(घ) राज्य में विद्युत् की शक्ति को तब करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त राजस्थान सरकार से योजना आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

विवरण

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85—राजस्थान

(करोड़ ₹0)

क्षेत्रक	1980—85	
	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित	अनुमोदित
1	2	3
कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रक	404.72	318.43
सहकारिता	28.00	24.38
सिंचाई	550.00	375.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बस्तियों का निर्माण	42.75	17.75
विद्युत्	1000.00	675.00
उद्योग और खनिज	119.87	83.59
परिवहन और संचार	294.00	136.50
शिक्षा	145.43	101.25
चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	58.75	40.98
मलक जल व्यवस्था और जल पूति	441.14	198.29
आवास	38.72	24.85
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	31.18	19.76
आर्थिक सेवाएं	2.08	1.22
सामान्य सेवाएं	11.23	8.00
	3167.87	2025.00

**Robbery in State Bank of India,
Sahibabad**

4055. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police has solved the Rs. 7 lakhs Sahibabad State Bank of India robbery of last month with the recovery of property worth Rs. 4½ lakhs;

(b) if so, the details of the same and the details of weapons, articles, goods and other articles recovered;

(c) the action taken against the culprits and the persons involved in the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that a inter-state gang and dacoits are involved in such robberies; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to wipe out such gangs for ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police has worked out the robbery committed at the State Bank of India, Maharajpur, near Sahibabad, with the arrest of 2 accused persons, Jagtar Singh and Ansar Ahmed. Rs. 57,000/- in cash, household articles, ornaments and one motor cycle which was purchased by accused Jagtar Singh out of his share of the bank robbery booty have been recovered. Four Fiat cars and one Ambassador car have also been recovered from the accused persons, Jagtar Singh and Ansar Ahmed. One pistol (Indian) alongwith five live cartridges and one empty (fired) cartridge was recovered from Jagtar Singh. One English revolver, along with six live cartridges was also recovered from the accused Ansar Ahmed.

(c) Both the accused have been arrested in case FIR No. 42 and 43 dated 22-2-1981 u/s 27/54/59 Arms Act, Police Station Najafgarh, Delhi. Efforts are being made to apprehend their associates.

(d) The gang involved in this robbery case is an inter-State gang.

(e). The Delhi Police have taken the following steps:—

(i) Pickets have been posted at vulnerable points.

(ii) Sources have been deployed to collect intelligence.

(iii) Strict vigil is being kept on the movement of bad character increased.

(iv) Mobility of the police force has been increased.

(v) Barriers have been placed at selected and strategic places.

(vi) Inter-District meetings with the police officials of the other adjoining States are being held and information exchanged.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR RESERVATION IN RECRUITMENT AND PROMOTIONS BY DEPARTMENT/OFFICES

4056. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain departments/offices which do not furnish any information to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other such bodies in regard to the implementation of Government orders for reservations at the recruitment/promotion stages although their entire expenditure is met from the Government funds;

(b) if so, what are these departments/offices which do not furnish not been sending the information to such bodies;

(c) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other such bodies have ever taken up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d).

The fact of the cases are furnished to the Commissioner for SC/ST whenever enquiries are made by him. According to the available information, he has not brought cases of non-furnishing of information to him by Departments/offices, except what he has included in his annual Reports for 1977-78 and 1978-79, where mention has been made of Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Railways, Union Territory Administrations, State Governments etc., who have either sent delayed, incomplete or no information. Ministry of Home Affairs processes all the recommendations of the Commissioner for SC/ST in consultation with the concerned departments/agencies. Instructions have been issued in January, 1981 requesting the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to ensure that the required information is made available regularly to the Commissioner for SC/ST.

Shortage of Cement in Kerala

4057. PROF P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Quarter I/80 (Jan-March, 1980)	2,28,400 tonnes
Quarter II/80 (April-June, 1980)	3,05,300 ,,
Quarter III/80 (July-Sept. 1980)	1,95,900 ,,
Quarter IV/80 (Oct.-Dec. 1980)	2,16,400 ,,

(c) Enhanced allocations to the States including States of Kerala will be possible only when the availability position of cement improves for which every effort is being made.

आग्नेयस्त्रों पर प्रतिक्रिया

4058. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न अपराधों, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों और हत्याओं में आग्नेयस्त्रों के प्रयोग में निरन्तर वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इन अस्त्रों को निषेध करने का है; और

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of cement in Kerala and the consequent adverse effect on the developmental activities in the Central and State sector;

(b) the quantity of cement asked for by the State Government and the quantity of cement supplied; and

(c) steps to provide adequate supply to the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) there is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Kerala and to this extent, it is possible that some of the development activities in the State might have been affected adversely.

(b) The demands of State Governments for cement are not collected. However, the Govt. of Kerala have indicated recently that their requirements would be 5 lakh tonnes per quarter. Despatches of cement made to Kerala State during the last 4 quarters are as follows:—

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को निदेश दिये गये हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

सरकार को इस समस्या की जानकारी है । राज्य सरकारों को अवैध शस्त्रों/गोला बारूद को पता लगाने के लिए अभियान शुरू करने के लिए कहा गया है । उनको यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि शस्त्रों के लिए स्वीकृत लाइसेंसों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाये और उन क्षेत्रों में लाइसेंसों को रद्द कर दिया जाये जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अत्याचार हुए हैं अथवा ऐसे अत्या-

चार होने की संभावना विद्यमान है। अवैध शस्त्रों के निर्माण के लिए कच्चात शस्त्रों की भी छानबीन की जानी चाहिए और अत्याचारों को करने के लिए आपूर्ति करने वाले साधनों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। उनको बाहर से हथियारों को तस्करी को रोकने के लिए भी कहा गया है। लाइसेंस शुदा व्यापारियों और लाइसेंस शुदा उत्पादकों की बारम्बार और सवधानी पूर्वक जांच की जानी चाहिए। अवैध शस्त्रों और गोला बारूद का पता लगाने के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण सभाक भी भेजे गए हैं।

(1) पुलिस मुख्यालय में केवल गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा निर्माण, विक्री और शस्त्र गोला-बारूद और विस्फोटकों को रखने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक छोटे कक्ष का सृजन किया जाये।

(2) गैर लाइसेंसशुदा निर्माण और अग्नेयस्त्रों और गोला-बारूद की विक्री का पता लगाने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करने के लिए सभी उप-मंडलीय पुलिस अधिकारियों और सभी धाना प्रभारी अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए जायें।

(3) इस संबंध में उनके द्वारा किए गए सराहनीय कार्य के लिए पुलिस अधिकारियों को उपयुक्त प्रस्कार दिए जायें। गैरलाइसेंस शुदा शस्त्रों और विस्फोटकों की बरामदगी को सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को भी उपयुक्त नकद प्रस्कार दिये जायें, ऐसे व्यक्तियों की पहचान गुप्त रखी जाए।

(4) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित उचित अवधि में गैर-लाइसेंस शुदा हथियारों को स्वेच्छा से समर्पण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को क्षमा करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये।

(5) अवैध शस्त्रों के बरामद करने के लिए राज्यों में शुरू किए गए विशेष अभियान के अंग के रूप में छात्रों के छात्रावासों से अग्नेयस्त्रों का पता लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

Refugees from Burma.

4059. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refugees had come to Nagaland from Burma for seeking safety and protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of refugees from Burma crossing over to Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the State Government 1362 such refugees belonging to the Khemungan tribe crossed over to Nagaland since April, 1980. Of these, 682 are reported to have returned so far.

Proposal for Employment and Welfare of women in the Sixth Plan

4060. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations put forward by the women organisations before the Planning Commission for the employment and welfare of women in the Sixth Five Year Plan,

(b) whether any of the recommendations has been accepted; and

(c) if so, what are these?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Replacement of family/household approach in programmes with women as a target group, special component approach with earmarked resources in all sectoral plans and programmes in the centre and the states, provision of a network of child care centres within the minimum needs programme, expansion of training opportunities for women particularly in agriculture and agro-based industries emphasis on

maternal, child health and family planning as a special component within the primary health care plans, adoption of physical and time targets to reduce male-female gaps in literacy and elementary education, promotion of values of sex equality through the educational process, improvement of the enforcement of the existing laws for the protection of women and women workers are some of the important recommendations made by them.

(b) and (c). Recommendations were fully kept in view while finalising the Sixth Five Year Plan. A separate chapter on "Women and Development" has been included in the Plan document.

Recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development for medium term Plan.

4061. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOWANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Working Group on Tribal Development for medium term plan 1978-83 have been accepted and implemented by his Ministry and concerned Ministries/Departments and the States;

(b) if so, the result of the implementation thereof; and

(c) how many of them have not been implemented and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The Working Group was set up to advise on the approach strategy and priorities during the medium term plan 1978-83. The Report was accepted by the Government and forwarded to the State Governments and Central Ministries so that they could take into account the views of the Working Group While preparing the State tribal sub-plans and the Central Ministries' sectoral Plans. Recommendations-wise information about how many have been acted upon by the State Governments etc. is not

available. The medium term plan has since been replaced by the Sixth Plan.

अन्त्योदय योजना को जारी रखने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा प्रस्ताव

4062. आचार्य भगवान डेव : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह अपनी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछली सरकार की भांति "अन्त्योदय" कार्यक्रम को जारी रखे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में इस कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय आने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग "अन्त्योदय" कार्यक्रम को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर रहा है ?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के लिए 1980-81 की वार्षिक योजना में 3 करोड़ रु. के और 1981-82 की वार्षिक योजना में 1.5 करोड़ रु. के परिष्वय की व्यवस्था की है ।

(ग) अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम बिहार, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों की योजनाओं में शामिल किया गया है ।

Monopoly of M/s. T.V. Sundaram Ayyangar

4063. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the monopoly of the automobile composites manufacturing plants at Tamil Nadu by the T. V. Sundaram Ayyangar and Sons; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to break the monopoly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Assuming the reference to the expression 'Monopoly' has the meaning of 'dominance' as defined in the MRTP Act, 1969, there is only one company belonging to the T.V. Sundaram Ayyangar and Sons Group, namely, M/s. Lucas Indian Services Ltd., which is registered under Section 20(b) read with Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as a dominant undertaking for the manufacture of rotor arms and ignition coils.

(b) Attempts are being made to develop additional sources of supply.

Special Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan

4064. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount given to various State Governments as special assistance for the implementation of tribal sub-

plan programme during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have surrendered some grants as they could not spend the entire amount in the upliftment programmes of the tribals; and

(c) the names of those States and the amount they surrendered as unspent during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): (a) A statement showing the amounts released State-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Surrenders under grants released as Special Central Assistance to States have not been reported during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The financial year 1980-81 has yet to close and no surrender is anticipated.

Statement

The amount released as Special Central Assistance for sub-Plan Programme

States	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	283.00	374.10	289.22
Assam	325.00	325.80	319.01
Bihar	994.00	972.10	967.98
Gujarat	624.70	566.20	560.20
Himachal Pradesh	150.00	125.00	31.22
Karnataka	28.00	48.00	17.17
Kerala	26.00	40.00	57.00
Madhya Pradesh	1922.80	1918.90	1918.51
Maharashtra	528.00	380.60	542.16

States	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Manipur	177.00	126.00	112.05
Orissa	1033.00	991.10	881.45
Rajasthan	388.50	537.00	496.49
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	10.00
Tamil Nadu	54.00	55.00	73.87
Tripura	115.00	130.00	19.07
Uttar Pradesh	18.00	31.20	122.58
West Bengal	268.00	314.00	359.03
A & N Islands	43.00	12.50	14.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	22.00	15.00	12.81
GRAND TOTAL	7000.00	6962.50	6774.26

**BSF Personnel Involved in Pakistani
Spy Ring**

4065. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-
SAD VERMA:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some
persons of the BSF were recently found
to be involved in a Pakistani spy ring
operating in Uri border in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
nature of anti-Indian activities in
which they were found to be involved;
and

(c) the action taken by Government
in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Accord-
ing to information available, only one
BSF constable was recently found in-
dulging in espionage activities.

(b) He had passed on certain docu-
ments as well as information pertaining

to the BSF to Pakistani security person-
nel.

(c) Action against the constable con-
cerned is being taken under the B.S.F.
Act and Rules.

**Hindi Training for Government
employees**

4066. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a
view to increasing the Use of Hindi
for official purposes, Government
employees are sent for Hindi training;

(b) if so, how many officers and
employees have under one Hindi lear-
ning courses including the typing
course during 1980;

(c) how many of them are being uti-
lised for increasing the use of Hindi
for official purposes;

(d) whether some of the employees
who have undergone training in Hindi
have refused to work in Hindi; and

(e) if so, what is the number of such employees and whether Government propose to issue instructions to the effect that those who have refused to work in Hindi are made to refund the cash awards granted to them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWAN): (a) In accordance with Presidential Order dated 27-4-1960, in-service training in Hindi is given to non-Hindi knowing Central Government employees. Arrangements have also been made for imparting in-service training in Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography.

(b) The number of officers/employees who have successfully completed various training courses in Hindi and Hind Typewriting in 1980 is as under:—

Name of the Course.	No. of employees
Probodh	5614
Praveen	5696
Pragya	5036
Hindi Typewriting	2651

(c) to (e). A Central Government employees is free to use either Hindi or English in his official work. However, as provided in rule 8(4) of the Official Languages (use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government may specify the notified offices where Hindi alone shall be used for official purposes by employees who possess proficiency in Hindi. No reports have been received by the Government regarding refusal of the employees to work in Hindi. The endeavour of the Government is to promote the use of Hindi in official work by persuasion as well as by providing incentives.

Trawler Development Fund

4067. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have created a Trawler Development Fund for the manufacture of Trawlers in India;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the year 1980-81;

(c) the fund utilised till 31st December, 1980;

(d) the present trawlers manufacturing capacity of the Indian Shipyard and the Trawlers actually manufactured during the year 1980;

(e) whether the fund allocated has not been utilised; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees One crore.

(c) Nil

(d) The capacity is about 170 trawlers per annum including that in the small scale sector. Two trawlers have been reported manufactured in the organised sector during 1980.

(e) Yes, Sir. The funds allocated have not been utilised.

(f) No applications have so far been received for assistance from the fund.

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक इकाइयों द्वारा कच्चे माल के उपयोग में की गई अनियमितताएँ

4068. श्री धर्म दास झास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों की संख्या क्या है, जो दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न स्रोतों से कच्चा माल प्राप्त कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या इन औद्योगिक इकाइयों ने कच्चे माल का पूरा उपयोग किया है और क्या विभाग द्वारा इस बारे में कोई जांच की जाती है;

(ग) उन औद्योगिक इकाइयों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें इस जांच के फल स्वरूप अनियमितताओं का दोषी पाया गया है; और

(घ) दोषी इकाइयों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत चान्ना): (क) दिल्ली में ऐसे 1655 औद्योगिक एकक हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन से कच्चा माल मिलता है।

(ख) से (घ). इन एककों द्वारा उपयोग में लाए गए कच्चे माल के बारे में कोई औपचारिक जांच नहीं की गई है किन्तु उद्योग निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों (फील्ड स्टाफ) द्वारा समय-समय पर जांच की जाती है। उन्होंने 1 अप्रैल 1980 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान 78 एककों में अनियमितताओं का पता लगाया था। विस्तार से जांच करने तक इन एककों के लिये आगे और कच्चा माल देना स्थगित कर दिया गया था।

Industrialisation of Tribal Areas of Rajasthan

4069. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for rapid indus-

rialisation in the tribal areas of the Rajasthan State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). While the Primary responsibility for formulation of schemes for the industrial development of any district/region is that of the State Government, the Central Govt. has taken a number of enabling measures to facilitate the growth of backward areas, *inter-alia*, provision of capital investment subsidy, transport subsidy and arranging for concessional finance to units coming up in these areas. In the tribal areas of Rajasthan, a number of schemes for development of that region are under implementation e.g. Lead & Zinc mines are being developed to enable production of metals by the Hindustan Zinc Limited. It is also reported that the State Government has a number of mining schemes under its consideration for exploiting other minerals in the tribal area.

"Facilities to Central Government Employees for Attending various Meetings"

4070. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the facilities provided to the Central Government employees while attending the meetings of (i) JCM III and II level, (ii) recognised federations/associations of Central Government employees, (iii) Advisory Committees/Board of Workers Education scheme sponsored by the Labour Ministry; and (iv) sports tournaments/meets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Facilities provided to the Central Govern-

ment employees for the purposes mentioned in the Question include:

(i) The serving employees of Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery are treated on duty and are paid TA/DA as admissible under the Rules for attending the meetings of the IIIrd and IInd level councils.

(ii) The members of the Executive Committees, etc., recognised Associations/Federations are granted 20 days special Casual Leave in a year for attending the meetings of such federations/associations.

(iii) Central Government employees attending the meetings of the Advisory Committees/Central Boards of Workers Education Scheme draw TA according to the Departments Rules. The officials are treated as on tour on behalf of their Departments.

(iv) For attending sports tournaments/meets, the Central Government employees are allowed:—

- a. Railway concession 'single fare double journey';
- b. DA @ Rs. 20/- per day;
- c. Refreshment @ Rs. 1.50 per day on match days;
- d. Journey allowance @ Rs. 5/- per 12 hours;
- e. Special Casual Leave to participate in the tournaments upto a maximum period of 30 days during a calendar year;
- f. Free accommodation by the host State at the place of tournament;
- g. The regular staff of the Board, when they attend sports tournaments/meets, are treated to be on duty and are entitled to TA/DA as provided under the existing rules of the Government of India.

Modernisation of Cement, Tyre and Paper Industries

4071. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to grant incentives for modernisation of cement, paper and tyre industries; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). It has been suggested to the Industrial Development Bank of India that the Paper and Tyre industries should be covered under the Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation. So far as the cement industry is concerned, a scheme is being formulated to assist the industry to modernise and adopt newer technology.

Bamboo based Paper Mills

4072. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of paper mills in the country which utilise bamboo for their raw material utilise bamboo for their raw material;

(b) the amount of bamboo utilised by such paper mills in 1979 and 1980; and

(c) the details of licences issued for bamboo based paper mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Paper mills generally utilise a variety of raw materials such as bamboo, tropical hardwoods, agricultural residues, grasses, waste paper, etc. and it is therefore not possible to specify which mills utilise

bamboo exclusively. However, a list of integrated pulp and paper mills based on substantial usage of forest raw materials including bamboo is placed at the Statement.

(b) Exact figures of consumption of bamboo by the paper mills are not available.

(c) Industrial Licences are issued for manufacture of different varieties of paper and paper board. No licence is issued stipulating manufacture of paper based on specific raw materials.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Capacity tonnes per annum	Location
1	Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Limited.	93,000	Titaghur & Kankinara West Bengal, Choudhwar, Orissa
2	India Paper & Pulp Co. Limited	23,000	Naihati (W. Bengal)
3	Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	50,000	Rani Ganj (W. Bengal)
4	Star Paper Mills Ltd.	46,000	Saharanpur (U.P.)
5	Rohtas Industries Ltd.	60,000	Dalmianagar (Bihar)
6	Orient Paper Mills	76,000	Brijraj Nagar (Orissa)
7	Straw Products Ltd.	50,500	Rayagada (Orissa)
8	Straw Products Ltd.	25,700	Bhopal (M.P.)
9	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	85,000	Amlai (M.P.)
10	Ballarpur Industries	69,000	Ballarpur (Maharashtra)
11	Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd.	66,100	Kaghaz Nagar (M.P.)
12	Andhra Pradesh pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	75,000	Rajamundry (A.P.)
13	Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.	24,000	Bhadravati (Karnataka)
14	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.	60,000	Dandeli (Karnataka)
15	Sehasayee Paper Boards Ltd.	50,000	Pallapalayam (Tamil Nadu)
16	Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.	40,500	Jogigopha (Assam)
17	Rayalseema Paper Mills Ltd.	42,000	Kurnool (A.P.)
18	Bhadrachalam Papers & Boards Ltd.	50,000	Bhadrachalam (A.P.)
19	Central Pulp Mills Ltd.	16,500	Songad (Gujarat)

Stitching of uniforms in ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur

4073. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering actively proposals for stitching and manufacturing uniforms and textile items used by Para military forces, Civil Police of various States, Railway uniforms and uniforms for Central Government employees by Ordnance clothing Factories; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Ordnance Clothing Factories are primarily meant for supply of clothing and other textile items for the Armed Forces which is being done to their satisfaction. The requirement of Para Military Organisations like Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Director General Border Roads and NCC are practically treated at par with the requirements of the Armed Forces and their requirements as projected on Ordnance Factories have all along been met. The requirements projected by other bodies such as Civil Police, Home Guard, Railways are also met to the extent capacity is available, after meeting the demands of the aforesaid organisations. While no scheme has been envisaged for setting up additional capacity to meet all the requirements of other organisations, a request has been made to them to project their requirements with a view to utilising whatever capacity may be available with the Ordnance Factories to meet their demands. After the response of these bodies are known, it will be possible to indicate whether all their demands can be met by the Ordnance Factories.

Setting up of Mini Husk-based cement Plants

4074. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to encourage setting up of mini cement industries; if so, the progress made so far, the incentives given to the entrepreneurs, the capital involved and the places selected for the purpose;

(b) what are the ingredients of raw materials of cement;

(c) whether it is a fact that paddy skin husk is also found to contain some material which can be used as one of the ingredients of raw materials for producing cement; if so, the details of same, if any; and

(d) whether Government propose considering encouraging the private entrepreneurs to set up paddy husk based cement industries in the paddy growing areas by giving them special incentives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The policy of the Govt. has been to encourage setting up of mini cement plants in the country. Apart from 57 mini cement plants registered with the DGTD, 32 letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted for setting up mini cement plants in the country. The incentives for setting up mini cement plants were announced through a Press Note of 4th January 1979 copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The Capital investment involved in establishment of 200 t.p.d. rotary kiln based mini cement plant is estimated to be around 5 crores depending upon the extent of automation. The location of the plants who have been granted letters of intent/registration by DGTD is given in the statement attached.

(b) The chief ingredients of the raw materials of cement include Cal-

cium Oxide, Silicon Di-Oxide, Aluminium Oxide and Iron Oxide.

producing a binding material in admixture with lime.

(c) Paddy husk ash obtained through controlled burning, contains reactive silica which can be used in

(d) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territory	District where Mini Cement Plant are proposed to be located
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad Cuddapah Guntur Karimnagar K.V. Ranga Reddy Kurnool Nalgonda Krishna
2. Gujarat	Banskantha Surrendranagar Katch Jamnagar Bhavenagar Junagadh Panch Mahal
3. Himachal Pradesh	Kangra Dharamkot Sirmur
4. Karnataka	Chitradurga Bijapur Gulbarga Belgaum
5. Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat Rewa Damoh Raipur

1	2
	Dhar
	Raigarh
	Khargone
6. Maharashtra	Chandrapur
7. Orissa	Sundergarh
8. Rajasthan	Sirohi, Chittorgarh
	Sikar
	Pali
	Banswara
	Jodhpur
	Jaipur
	Udaipur
9. Uttar Pradesh	Dehra Dun
10. Bihar	Hazaribagh
11. Maryana	Ambala
12. Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram, Madurai
13. West Bengal	Parulia
14. Pondicherry	Pondicherry

बस्तर में पुलिस और नक्सलवादियों के बीच मुठभेड़

4075. श्री कलु चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में, जो कान्छ प्रदेश की सीमा पर स्थित है, पुलिस और नक्सलवादियों के बीच मुठभेड़ में गोलियां चली थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र जकवाणा): (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Report of the Committee on the working of P.F. Organisations

4076. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL
REDDY:
SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam to study the working of Provident Fund Organisation has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee on Provident Fund Scheme are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House Placed in Library (See No. LT-2140/81) These are under consideration.

Setting up of News Print Project in Tamil Nadu

4077. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the letter of intent issued to a joint sector project in Tamil Nadu for establishing a newsprint manufacturing unit in Tamil Nadu for which the World Bank has agreed to participate in the equity capital; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure the implementation of the project according to the schedule so that the World Bank is not compelled to withdraw its offer an account of any bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued on 3rd July, 1979 to M/s. Tamil Nadu newsprint and Papers Ltd., a State Sector, for establishing a new undertaking for the manufacture of 83,000 tonnes of newsprint and 17,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper, at Salem District, Tamilnadu. As this is a State Project Tamilnadu Government appears to be taking all possible steps to implement the project on time.

Development of Small Units by National Small Industries Corporation

4078. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has formulated

some plans to help rural part of the country;

(b) whether the Corporation would help rural and small sector with improved equipment; and

(c) the other details of developmental programmes proposed to be implemented by the National Small Industries Corporation during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). In its Corporate Plan for rendering assistance to the small scale sector in the country, National Small Industries Corporation has laid due emphasis on the development of backward and rural areas. Under the plan, NSIC will give preference in supply of machinery under hire purchase to small scale units coming up in backward areas or promoted by SC/ST entrepreneurs; utilise its training centres for training rural youth in self employment; and develop and improve machinery and equipment applicable to rural industries.

Invitation of experts from foreign collaborators by BHEL

4079. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of experts from three foreign collaborators has been invited by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, which has supplied equipment to many thermal and hydroelectric plants, to resolve the long drawn crisis of confidence between the manufacturer and the BHEL and the State Electricity Boards and the consumers;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion which these experts had with various authorities; and

(c) what measures have been or are being taken to tone up the working of the BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) There is no crisis of confidence between BHEL and the State Electricity Boards. However, a team of 3 experts from M/s. Combustion Engineering U.S.A., 2 experts from Kuhnle Kopp and Kausch, West Germany and 2 experts from M/s Air Pre-heater Co., U.S.A. visited 8 power station sites during February, 1981. A conference was held on 26th and 27th February, 1981 to which, among others, representatives from all Electricity Boards, Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Energy were invited. BHEL's collaborators also sent other experts to attend the Conference.

(b) Technical discussions took place on the problems relating to the boilers, fans and air pre-heaters. Problems relating to the ash handling system, controls, seal air systems, open ash reject systems and fans were identified. The team of experts, inter-alia recommended that power plants should be put on automatic controls and oversized foreign material should be removed from the coal before it is fed to the bunkers.

(c) Efforts to tone up the working of such organisation is a continuous process. BHEL endeavours constantly to improve its performance by such measures as updating of technology and improvement in the quality of its products etc.

Non-issuance of annual statement of PF. by the establishments under sub-regional Office, Ranchi

4080. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large numbers of Annual Statement of Accounts of the establishment under the Ranchi Sub-Regional Office have not been issued so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of the establishments involved are in the Hazaribagh and Giridih in

the mica belt area and poor-subscribers have not received the annual statement of Accounts for as many as twelve to fourteen years although the establishments are upto date in payment and submission of accounts;

(d) whether Government are aware that this is due to the negligence of the Accounts Branch of the Employees Provident Fund Organisations; and

(e) if so, what steps are being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported that 1,90,308 Annual statements of Accounts of the provident fund subscribers in respect of the covered unexempted establishments have not been issued by the Ranchi Sub-Regional Office.

(c) to (e). The matter is under examination.

Problems of I. B.

4081. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems existing in the Intelligence Bureau for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government is aware of various problems existing in the I.B. Problems of 10 employees are more or less the same as exist in respect of other class of Government servants i.e. stagnation in promotion, disparity of pay and allowances problem of family accommodation etc. These problems are under constant review and revision by the Government

keeping in view the general approach to such problems of such classes of Government servants. Action has already been taken to remove some stagnation by re-structuring the executive cadres in the IB and by providing higher level posts.

areas and recommended measures which are being examined and whenever possible, implemented.

Sub-Committee of State Labour Ministers on Housing Schemes

States' Chief Ministers' demand to change in Gadgil formula

4082. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

4083. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sub-Committee of the State Labour Ministers has recommended to make a detailed study on housing schemes for workers in the country;

(a) whether some of the States' Chief Ministers have demanded the change in the Gadgil Formula including modified Gadgil Formula in the recent meeting of N.D.C.;

(b) if so, when the detailed study on the above matter is likely to be started; and

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

(c) what other steps his Ministry propose to take to study the problems of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Sir, no such recommendation was made. However, an official Committee in the Ministry of Labour is already going into the matter. Ameliorating the conditions of workers is an on-going process. Various surveys and reports have listed out problem

(b) A statement indicating the changes suggested by some of the States' Chief Ministers in the Gadgil Formula including modified Gadgil Formula at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 13th and 14th February, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The suggestions did not find general acceptance at the recent meeting of the National Development Council.

Statement

Suggestions given by the State Chief Ministers for changes in the Gadgil Formula including modified Gadgil Formula at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 13th and 14th February, 1981.

States	Changes suggested by the State Chief Ministers
a. Kerala	(i) Twenty per cent of the Central assistance should not be allocated to a few States having per capita income below the national average but to all States. (ii) Data on per capita income used for the calculations should be updated.

States	Changes suggested by the State Ch of Ministers
2. Karnataka	<p>(i) Data on per capita income used for the distribution of Central assistance under 'per capita income' criteria should be on the basis of average per capita income for the period 1977-78 to 1979-80.</p> <p>(ii) Central assistance under I.A.T.P. Formula should continue to be provided for the remaining two years of the Sixth Plan.</p>
3. Punjab	<p>(i) The weightage given under the modified Gadgil Formula for allocating twenty per cent of Central assistance to States having per capita income below the national average should be changed to ten percent.</p> <p>(ii) Ten per cent of Central assistance should be allocated on the basis of scheduled castes population in the States.</p> <p>(iii) Ten per cent of Central assistance allocated for 'Special Problems' of States should be dropped. Instead ten per cent of Central assistance should be allocated on the basis of 'Investment in Irrigation & Power Projects' as a percentage of total Plan Investment.</p>
4. Rajasthan	<p>(i) The weightage assigned to population criteria under the modified Gadgil Formula should be reduced from sixty per cent to forty per cent.</p> <p>(ii) Ten per cent of Central assistance should be provided on the basis of area.</p> <p>(iii) The weightage assigned to 'Special Problems' of States should be raised from ten per cent to twenty per cent.</p>
5. Tamil Nadu	<p>Twenty per cent component of Central assistance to be allocated to States having per capita income below the national average under the modified Gadgil Formula should be distributed on the basis of poverty percentages.</p>
6. Uttar Pradesh	<p>60 per cent of the Central assistance should continue to be distributed on the basis of population. The share of the States for the balance amount should be determined under the Income Deviation Formula.</p>

R. B. I. Study of Technology and Production Technique used by Small Scale Industries

4084. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to R.B.I. study of technology and production technique used by small scale industries in the country, 30 per cent of which are classified as poor being artisan units not using power;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to help the small scale industries through general pool of technology and production process; and

(c) what is the total number of small scale industries under operation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) RBI had prepared a Report entitled "Survey of Small Scale Industrial Units, 1977 (Statistical Report)". This is basically statistical report and is not an exhaustive Study on technology and production techniques used by small scale industries. According to the survey, 45 per cent of the units do not use power.

(b) Technical assistance and support to the small scale industries is being provided through a net work of Small Industries Service Institutes and its branches and Extension Centres, Regional Testing Centres etc, Tool Rooms and Prototype Development and Training Centres etc.

(c) There were 3.84 lakh small scale industrial units registered with State Directorates of Industries at the end of 1979.

Setting up of Industries in Assam

4085. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries set up in the backward areas of Assam during last three years; and

(b) the number of industries set up the district-wise during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). A Statement showing the number of Small Scale Units set up in the backward areas of Assam is enclosed.

The following Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were also issued:-

District	1978		1979		1980	
	LI	IL	LI	IL	LI	IL
Goalpara	1	..	..	1	2	..
Kamrup . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nowgong . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..

Statement

The number of small Scale Units set up in the backward areas of Assam

Sl. No.	District	No. of Units (SIDO)		
		1977	1978	1979
1	Goalpara	11	62	2
2	Karbi Anglong (Mikir Hills) .	Nil	1	Nil
3	Kamrup	29	91	99
4	Nowgong	2	18	6
5	Cachar	15	10	Not available.
6	New Lakhimpur	2	5	4
7	North Cachar Hills	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		59	187	111

Sick Industries Identified in Orissa for Revival

4086, SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to evolve a scheme for the revival of sick units in the small sectors;

(b) the number of sick units in Orissa that have been identified to revive;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of assistance that would be made available to these industrial units in Orissa during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government is finalising a Margin Money Scheme to help in the revival of sick small scale units.

(b) and (c). According the RBI the number of sick SSI Units out of those assisted by commercial units in Orissa as on 31-12-1979 was 772.

(d) It is not possible to readily quantify the amount of assistance given to the sick units, because such assistance takes various forms and is often given as a package for revival of a sick unit by various agencies, including the State Government, viz. waiver of penalty interest, re-scheduling of past liabilities, loan assistance to fill gaps in margins required from entrepreneurs, charging of concessional rates of interest, easier access to controlled raw materials and marketing assistance including in Government purchases.

Setting up of 1000 industries in Orissa

4087, SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government is going to set up 1,000 industries with

an investment of Rs. 1,000]- crores during 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether any central guidelines have been sent by his Ministry to the State for giving priority to set up industries in the backward areas;

(c) whether central sector units have been included in the target of this 1000 industries;

(d) the number of industries going to be set up in Ganjam district of Orissa; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (e). As per the Sixth Five year Plan proposals of Government of Orissa, the number of small scale units likely to be set up in the state during 1980-85 is 12,000 with 2100 units expected to come up in 1981-82. Incentive to set up units in backward areas.

The Government of India, from time to time, have stressed the need for giving priority in setting up of small industries in backward areas. For this purpose, various facilities like capital subsidy on fixed investment in backward areas, concessional finances for units in backward areas, income tax concessions services and concessional rates of interest etc., are already provided both under central and State Government schemes as an incentive to set up units in backward areas.

Some of the major Central sector industrial and mineral projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to be located in the State of Orissa are listed below:—

1. Rourkela Steel Plant (Silicon Steel Project, Modernisation of Hot Strip Mill, Additional. Naphtha reforming plant, fertilizer plant, diversification, cement plant, Modernisation of Steel Plant, Captive power plant, Coke Oven plant etc.).

2. National Aluminium Corporation—Orissa Aluminium Complex.

3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—Saragipalli lead mines.

4. Orissa Sand Complex (Indian Rare Earths Ltd).

5. Heavy Water Project (Talcher).

6. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.—Gandhamardan Bauxite Mine.

7. Fertiliser Corporation of India—Talcher Project.

8. Second New Steel Plant.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दी गई सहायता

4088. श्री शिव दामार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दि.सम्बर, 1980 तक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. चरणजीत चानना): मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजन और आदिवासियों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Demand of HMT Watches

4089. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great demand for HMT watches because of their durability;

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production capacity of HMT watches has been steadily increased from 2.50 lakhs in 1961 to over 30 lakhs, and it is being further raised to 40 lakhs through on-going schemes of modernisation, and expansion as well as new schemes.

Demand of Cement in Haryana

4090 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of cement of Haryana;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to meet this demand; and

(c) the yard stuck laid down for supplying cement to the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demands of State Governments for cement are not collected. However, the Government of Haryana have indicated recently that their requirements would be 20 lakh tonnes per year.

(b) Increase in allocation of cement to States including Haryana would be possible only when overall availability of cement in the country improves for which every effort is being made.

(c) The States are given allocations of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and keeping in view overall availability of cement.

Names of Industries in Haryana

4091. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industries, big, medium and small in Haryana, with names and locations in detail;

(b) total capital invested and number of men working there; and

(c) whether any industry is lying closed, if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences including the name, location etc., issued are published in the Monthly News Letter published by the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Other units do not require licensing and register themselves with the registration authorities concerned.

(b) No figures of these are maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

(c) Information on sick industrial undertakings in Haryana as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of norms accepted by it is as follows:

Sick large units		Sick SSI unit
As on		As on
31-12-78	31-12-79	31-12-1979
5	5	225

Details in respect of the above cannot be divulged in accordance with practice and usage customary among bankers under the provisions of statutes governing Public Sector banks.

Target of Cars in Sixth Five Year Plan

4092. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of cars to be manufactured fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan keeping in view of the requirements.

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up car manufacturing unit in public sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan Document indicated a target of capacity and production of cars as 60,000 and 48,000 nos., respectively. However, in view of a company having been recently incorporated in the public sector, which, *inter alia* proposes to have a capacity of producing 1,00,000 cars per annum, these targets are proposed to be revised to 1,50,000 and 75,000 respectively. These targets take into account the demand elasticity in relation to quality and price of cars.

Non-proper utilisation of funds by Delhi Administration

4093. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds allocated for various development schemes have not been fully utilised by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details in regard to the actual fund utilised for various development schemes in Delhi so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to Delhi Administration, no shortfall is envisaged in the funds allocated for various sectors of development in the Annual Plan 1980-81 of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of actual expenditure incurred under Annual Plan—1980-81 upto January, 1981 under different heads of development are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Actual expenditure incurred Under Annual Plan—1980-81 upto January, 1981. (As reported by Delhi Administration).
Agriculture & Allied Services	150.20
Cooperation	10.25
Medium Irrigation	..
Flood Control	563.16
Power	2620.82
Industries	105.17
Transport & Communication	1319.73
General Education	1162.26
Technical Education	52.15
Art & Culture	6.95
Medical	313.97
Public Health and Sanitation	130.44
Water Supply & Sewerage	1538.51
Housing including Police Housing	1095.22
Urban Development	566.22
Information & Publicity	5.18
Labour & Labour Welfare	13.08
Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	37.36
Social Welfare	50.84
Nutrition	45.90
Economic Services	1.95
General Services	2.62
GRAND TOTAL	9791.98

Central assistance of Orissa for tribal welfare

4094. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central assistance given to the Government of Orissa towards various tribal welfare programmes in 1980-81;

(b) the total amount out of that spent in Orissa in the various tribal welfare programmes during the above period;

(c) whether the entire amount earmarked for 1980-81 has been spent within the time schedule;

(d) if not, whether the unspent balance amount can be spent in February, 1981; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Central assistance given by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Government of Orissa for the tribal sub-Plan schemes for 1980-81 is Rs. 908.90 lakhs.

(b) Total amount spent till the end of January 1981 is Rs. 441.84 lakhs.

(c) to (e). The balance amount could be spent before the end of March 1981. The details of the expenditure will be available only after the financial year is over.

Allocation under tribal sub-plan to Orissa during Fifth Plan

4095. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa during the Fifth Plan period under the Tribal sub-Plan;

(b) the amount spent in Koraput district in 1976-77, 1977-78, 1979-80 for

the welfare of tribals from the Tribal sub-Plan allocation; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) An amount of Rs. 27,05,15,000 was allocated to Orissa as special Central assistance during the Fifth Plan period (1974—79) under tribal sub-Plan.

(b) the amounts spent in ITDAs/TDAs of Koraput District out of special Central assistance during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1979-80 were respectively Rs. 41,42,000, Rs. 1,60,63,000 and Rs. 1,73,43,000.

(c) Details are being obtained from the State Government.

Trade union workers, arrested under N.S.A.

4096. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trade union workers have so far been arrested under the National Security Act; and

(b) the names of the Central Trade Unions to which these arrested trade union workers belong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). No detention under the National Security Act, 1980 is made on the grounds of affiliation of an individual to any Trade Union, or any political party. The detention of any person under the Act, wherever necessary can be ordered by the authority empowered to detain, when his prejudicial activities attract the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 3 of the Act.

Infrastructure support to Industry

4097. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve a co-ordinating formula to streamline the infrastructure support to industry with a view to reviving constraints in achieving optimum production;

(b) if so, whether this has been done on account of the views expressed by the various State Governments;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to strengthen the support to financial institutions for industrial enterprises; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision will help the industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Government is committed to optimise industrial production, and where infrastructural bottlenecks act as constraints, these are being attended to, for removal, at a very high level. Government has instituted standing arrangements to oversee and improve performance of the infrastructure. Results are already beginning to be apparent, with improved railway movement and power availability to industry. The rates of growth of industrial production from September 1980 to December, 1980 were:

1980	Variation over preceding month (% charged)
September . . .	+2.5
October . . .	+4.6
November . . .	+5.6
December . . .	+9.4

(b) The importance of a coordinated approach to the programme infrastructure development was reaffirmed in the recently held Conference of Ministers of Industry of different States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d). Within the limits of available resources, efforts are made to meet the requirements of the financial institutions to the extent possible. The consequent increase in industrial production has not been quantified.

Conference of State Industries Ministers

4098. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Ministers conference was held on 8th February, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects that were discussed in the conference;

(c) whether more States have demanded that district industries centres should continue;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(e) to what extent the decisions of the meeting have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (e). A Conference of Ministers of Industry of different States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi on the 7th February, 1981.

Among the subjects discussed at the Conference were: implementation of Industrial Policy and monitoring of industrial approvals, rationalisation of incentives backward area development through nucleus plants, support for the small scale sector and re-orientation of District Industries Centres.

It was decided that State Governments would build up counterpart

mechanisms to ensure monitoring and fruition of letters of intent and licences for industrial projects. It was also agreed that incentive patterns should be individually tailored to the growth needs of different areas and concerted efforts will be made to set up nucleus complexes. Further discussion with Ministers of Industries will be held for evolving a consensus in regard to the criteria for identification of backward areas.

As regards District Industries Centres, the main thrust of the discussion was on giving a new project orientation to them. There was general agreement that District Industries Centres should function as the focal points of project conceptualisation and implementation at the district level.

The recommendations of the Conference are being processed.

**श्री. बृनकर सुहारी समिति लिमिटेड,
उज्जैन द्वारा भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि**

4099. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम मंत्री वी. बृनकर सुहारी समिति लिमिटेड, उज्जैन द्वारा भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि के सम्बन्ध में 26 नवम्बर, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1222 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त द्वारा उपर्युक्त सहकारी समिति, उज्जैन के कयो नी जांच कब शुरू की गई थी और इस जांच के कब तक पूरे हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना इस समिति पर लागू नहीं है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज बृनकारी सिंह): (क) क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्यप्रदेश ने 15-11-80 को जांच प्रारम्भ की और कतिपय रिकाउं का और आगे सत्यापन होने तक प्रतिष्ठान को 1-11-1980 से अन्तिम रूप से योजना के अंतर्गत लाया गया है ।

(ख) इस समय सोसाइटी कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत नहीं आती है ।

Extension of time limit for Foreign Collaboration

4100. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to updating technologies, Government are thinking of reversing its decision extending the foreign collaboration time limit from 5 to 10 years; and

(b) if so, its likely impact on the transfer of technology and collaboration agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). Government considers proposals from Indian parties seeking foreign technical collaboration on the basis of payment of royalty and/or lumpsum. Where royalty payments are involved, the royalty allowed is normally not more than 5 per cent (taxable) and will be comprised within the period of the agreement which may extend to 10 years including the period of going into commercial production. These are treated as upper ceilings and the rate of royalty and the period of the agreement in respect of individual cases are decided by Government on merits on a case-to-case basis. Normally the period of the agreement allowed is eight years and royalty for five years allowing three years for commencement of commercial production.

Annual Draft Plan of Karnataka For 1981-82

4101. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted its draft annual plan for 1981-82;

(b) if so, the proposed outlays and targets in various sectors of economy

and social welfare programmes envisaged therein;

(c) whether this has been approved by the Planning Commission and the Central Government; and

(d) if not, the modifications suggested therein?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposals have been discussed and finalised by the Planning Commission with the State Government. The State Government has, however, yet to present their Budget to the State Legislature.

Decline of Popularity of NCC IN Colleges

4102. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a short fall in the popularity of N.C.C. in the colleges during the past three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps proposed to be taken to restore its popularity particularly by increasing the 'refreshment amount' to Cadet-trainees and the allowance to officer/teachers in-charge of N.C.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from Clerks Working in Himachal Pradesh Govt.

4103. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Clerks working in Himachal Pradesh Government (consequent upon their allotment to Himachal Pradesh after the re-organisation of Punjab in 1986) against the decision of the Government of India

for equating them with Junior Clerks (having a pay scale of Rs. 55-110) whereas the representationalists were having a pay scale of Rs. 60-175 and had higher conditions of services and duties and responsibilities;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken by Government and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): (a) to (c). Representations have been received through Smt. Usha Malhotra and Shri R. L. Bhatia, Members of Parliament, on 29-12-1980. The matter on the subject is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and C.A. It will take about two months' time to arrive at the final decision in the matter.

Amendment of Industrial Development and Regulation Act to Empower to Take-Over of Sick Units

4104. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 1348 on 26th November, 1980 regarding Take-over of sick industries/companies and state;

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 inasmuch as to empower various State Governments to take over the sick industries/undertakings directly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Proposals to amend Industries (Development & Regulation) Act are being conceptualised and so neither details nor level of consideration can be indicated.

**Percentage change over in the Index
Number of Industrial Growth**

4105. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the general index number of industrial production (1970=100) and the corresponding percentage

change over the corresponding month of the previous year during 1975 to 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
A statement is attached.

Month	Statement					
	1975	1976	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
January	123.3	134.4	143.8	149.0	158.6	154.0
February	117.1	141.5	139.6	142.3	152.2	149.0
March	127.4	141.9	152.5	159.3	168.8	160.3
April	112.0	125.4	133.1	143.0	146.0	138.8
May	111.2	132.9	133.8	149.0	146.4	143.4
June	108.1	128.5	135.3	141.7	141.3	141.2
July	120.1	133.0	134.6	146.5	144.6	147.9
August	119.1	129.3	135.3	145.2	147.3	148.4
September	119.5	129.1	134.0	145.7	145.6	150.3
October	118.8	126.2	134.6	142.1	143.8	151.2
November	119.6	137.2	133.2	146.9	145.8	155.2
December	134.4	145.3	150.1	162.3	153.5	164.7

* Provisional.

Percentage change in the monthly index of industrial production over the corresponding month of the previous year for 1975 to 1980.

Month	1975*	1976*	1977*	1978*	1979*	1980*
January	7.1	9.0	7.0	3.6	6.4	-2.1
February	7.3	20.8	-1.3	1.9	7.0	-2.1
March	5.9	11.4	7.5	4.5	6.0	-5.0
April	4.3	12.0	6.1	7.4	2.1	-4.9
May	4.2	19.5	0.7	11.4	-1.7	-2.0
June	-0.6	18.9	5.3	4.7	-0.3	-0.1
July	4.5	10.7	1.2	8.8	-1.3	2.3
August	5.8	8.6	4.6	7.3	1.4	0.7
September	5.7	8.0	3.8	8.7	-0.1	3.2
October	4.9	6.2	6.7	5.6	1.2	5.1
November	5.7	14.7	-2.9	10.3	-0.7	6.4
December	8.8	8.1	3.3	8.1	-5.4	7.3

* Provisional.

Guidelines on Excise Policy in Tribal Areas

4106. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent guidelines to various State Governments for the implementation of excise policy in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the steps reported to be taken by various State Governments to protect the tribals from intoxication and exploitation;

(c) whether prohibition has been proclaimed in the tribal areas of Orissa; and

(d) the details about the implementation of the prohibition policy in various States?

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

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, See No. LT-2141|81].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Details are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

मोटर कार (बाइकोबाइल) वाहनों का निर्माण

4107. श्री जिव कन्नार सिंह ठाकुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कारों, तीन पहिये वाले स्कूटरों, वाणिज्यिक वाहनों तथा ट्रैक्टरों का पिछले चार वर्षों में वर्ष-वार अलग-अलग कितना निर्माण हुआ;

(ख) क्या 1900 में उनके निर्माण में गिरावट आई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) स्थिति में सुधार के लिए क्या उपाय लिये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. वरज-शीत चानना) : (क) यात्री कारों, तिपहिए स्कूटरों, वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और ट्रैक्टरों के गत चार वर्षों के उत्पादन के वर्ष-वार आंकड़े नीचे दिये जाते हैं :-

उत्पादन (नग में)

	1977	1978	1979	1980
यात्री कार	38285	34630	29303	30462
तिपहिए स्कूटर	18396	19151	17117	26519
वाणिज्यिक वाहन	41207	51560	58373	65931
ट्रैक्टर	34729	53046	60142	67662

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के उत्पादन की तुलना में 1980 में तिपहिए स्कूटरों, वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों, और ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई थी। वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के उत्पादन की तुलना में वर्ष

1980 में यात्री कारों के उत्पादन में गिरावट आई थी।

(ग) 1980 में यात्री कारों के उत्पादन में हानि मुख्य रूप से मेसर्स प्रीमियर आर्टो-

मोबाइल्स लिमिटेड, बंबई में औद्योगिक संबंधों की समस्याओं के कारण हुई थी ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । में प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स लिमिटेड के संबंध में औद्योगिक संबंधों के बारे में समस्याओं के सुलझाए जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप यात्री करों के उत्पादन में सुधार हुआ है ।

Police Training Institutions

4108. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police Training Institutions are inadequately equipped;

(b) whether these institutions are manned by third-rate Personnel, and

(c) if so, the measures proposed by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKANA): (a) to (c).

The Police training institutions are generally handicapped for want of modern equipment to the desired extent and improper recruitment of police personnel. The problem of identifying basic training needs for police personnel has been constantly engaging the attention of the Central and the State Governments. Realising the importance of training, the Government of India set up the Gore Committee on Police Training to suggest various measures for bringing about improvement in police training programme. The recommendations made by the Committee were communicated to the State Governments for implementation. The Central Government have taken a number of measures based on the recommendations made in the Gore Committee Report. A Directorate of Training has been set up in the Bureau of Police Research & Development to aid and advise the States/UTs on the training of police officers. A Standing Committee on Police Training has also been constituted in the Bureau under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Gore and

the various problems/requirements are reviewed from time to time. Instructions and guidelines have been issued to the States/ UTs on matters relating to training. Central Government have also been rendering assistance through Central training institutions where officers from the States/UTs are trained.

The question of improving the training of police personnel in States was also discussed at the Conference of State Chief Secretaries/Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police held on 3rd April, 1980, and Conference of State Governors and Chief Ministers held on 3rd April, 1980, and the need of taking immediate steps in this regard was emphasised upon the State Governments. The recommendations made in these Conferences have been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

With a view to assist the State Governments in modernising the police this Ministry introduced a Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces during 1969-70. Under this Scheme, total Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 52.24 crores was granted to the State Governments upto 1979-80. One of the items on which Central financial assistance was admissible was for the purchase of equipment for Police Training Institutions. The Scheme stood terminated at the end of 1979-80. However, keeping in view the importance of the Scheme, the Government have revived it for a period of another 10 years with a sizeable outlay of Rs. 100 crores. During 1980-81, it has been decided to grant Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 750 lakhs to the State Governments under this Scheme. As in the past, purchase of equipments for Police Training Institutions qualifies for Central financial assistance.

The Seventh Finance Commission have also recommended a total outlay of Rs. 16873.00 lakhs (Revenue) for the years 1979-84 for Upgradation of Standards of Police Administration in 9 States which are backward in Police Administration. One of the items for which the State Governments can utilise these funds is to improve staff

training. The Government have since accepted these recommendations and funds are being released to the State Governments on year to year basis. The State Governments have been and are being assisted by the Centre to the extent possible to equip Police Training Institutions with modern and latest equipments.

The Government have appointed a National Police Commission to suggest measures for bringing about improvements in the functioning of the police in the country. One of the terms of reference to the Commission is to examine the methods of police training, development and career planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any time in their service, to modernise the outlook and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong. The Government have under examination the question of re-orienting and improving the training needs in the light of the recommendations of the National Police Commission and to ensure that the State Governments take effective steps to improve their police training institutions.

Completion of Orissa Complex of Indian Rare Earth Limited at Chatrapur

4109. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach has been made by the Orissa Government to the Centre regarding completion of Orissa Complex of Indian Rare Earth Limited at Chatrapur in Ganjam district which is delayed by over one year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the expansion. Schemes and the details regarding foreign exchange required for its completion; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS

(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the Project is likely to be completed by end of December, 1982.

जनगणना में वेश्याओं का भिखारियों के रूप में उल्लेख

4110. श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान जनगणना में वेश्याओं का भिखारियों के रूप में उल्लेख किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परिभाषा के औचित्य का क्या आधार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) और (ख). परिगणनों के लिए अनुदेश पुस्तिका में व्यक्तिगत पची, जिसमें पेशे संबंधी प्रश्न हैं, भरने के लिए वेश्याओं के संबंध में कोई विशेष अनुदेश नहीं दिये गये हैं। परन्तु यदि कोई वेश्या यह कहती है कि वह एक श्रमिक है, तो उसे श्रमिक लिखा जायागा और "अन्य श्रमिक" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जायगा। यदि निर्वाह के साधन का कोई संकेत नहीं है तो वेश्या सहित सभी व्यक्तियों को "भिखारी इत्यादि" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जायगा, जो एक सामान्य वर्ग है।

"भिखारी इत्यादि" से संबंधित अनुदेश नीचे पुनः दोहराये जाते हैं :-

"इसमें भिखारी, घूमकड अथवा ऐसे व्यक्तियों के मामले जिनके आय के साधन संकेत नहीं हैं और निर्वाह के अविशिष्ट साधनों वाले व्यक्तियों, जो आर्थिक रूप से किसी उत्पादक कार्य में नहीं लगे हैं, आ जायेंगे।"

Expert to Find out Derects in Kota Atomic Power Plant:

4111. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. propose to send experts to inspect the Kota Ato-

mic Power Plant and find out its defects in machinery and design and set it right;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry had demanded an enquiry into the working of the Kota Atomic Unit; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to set it right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a), (b) and (c). Though a press report to this effect has been brought to Government's notice no such demand has been received by Government. The performance of the Station is under constant review by competent experts.

कौबर नृत्य को रोकने के लिए कानून

4112. श्री बलचन्द्र डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कौबर नृत्य, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता को धारा 294 के अंतर्गत नहीं आते; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस तरह के व्यवसाय को रोकने और कानून में कड़े बायामी अवलीलता को रोकने के लिए सरकार का कोई विशेष कानून बनाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जोगेन्द्र बकवाणा) (क) यह तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करेगा कि क्या कोई विशेष कौबर नृत्य, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 294 के विरुद्ध के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

Karnataka Government's Claim for one of the Three Nuclear Power Stations in the Sixth Plan:

4113 SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka Government has asked its claim

for one of the three nuclear power stations proposed to be set up in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Minister had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to the serious power shortage the State is facing due to total dependence on Hydel power;

(c) if so, whether it has also been pointed out by the Chief Minister that Karnataka had idle locations for the nuclear power stations;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(e) when the nuclear power plant in Karnataka State will be set up; and

(f) if not, the main reasons for the refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes Sir.

(d) to (f). Government has not taken a decision about the setting up of a nuclear power station in the Southern Region of which Karnataka forms a part.

Gobar Gas Cell Battery Invented by a Student of Banaras Hindu University

4114. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to popularise gobar gas cell battery invented by Sriman Mohan Prakash, a young student of Banaras Hindu University; and

(b) the details of the invention with the economic point of view and sources of energy and the encouragement given by Government to develop the new invention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) (a) and (b). techno-economic viability of the battery or "fuel cells" using gobar gas as one of the components claimed by

Shri Mohan Prakash of Banaras Hindu University and by some other workers has still to be established. Further investigations are in progress.

End to Inflation

4115. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that the economic survey for 1980-81 gives no promise of end to inflation, plan allocations will get reduced in real terms and thereby affect the process of growth?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 lays utmost emphasis on non-inflationary development. However, if prices rise, leading thereby to rise in project costs, additional resources mobilisation in nominal terms may have to be higher than indicated in the Plan, if the real size of the Plan is to be protected. Every effort will, therefore, have to be made to ensure that the Plan allocations do not get reduced in real terms and the process of growth is not affected adversely.

Supply of Jaguars

4116. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. K. handed over direct supply batch of Jaguar aircrafts to India in February, 1981 under the contract signed in April, 1979;

(b) if so, whether these will be owned by India;

(c) whether the previous Jaguar aircraft supplies were treated as interim-batch and were in the nature of a loan; and

(d) how many Jaguars were delivered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Supplies of Jaguar Aircraft are being made since 1979 as per agreements between the Government of India and the British Aerospace. No Aircraft was handed over in February, 1981.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d). It is not in public interest to disclose the terms of supplies and the numbers of aircraft delivered.

Resumption of Negotiations on Foreigners' Issue

4117. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have responded positively to the decision of the Assam students Union to resume negotiations over the foreigners' issue without preconditions;

(b) if so, whether talks were held during the month of February, 1981; and

(c) if so, whether any concrete formula was evolved during the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) efforts towards finding a solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam are continuing.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Confrontation Between Public and Police in States

4118. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indiscipline in the police force has increasing all over the country and this indiscipline has led to a confrontation between the public and police;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention in this regard has been drawn

to the times of India dated the 19th February, 1981;

(c) whether during January and February, 1981 many cases of confrontation between public and police have been noticed in various States;

(d) if so, the States involved and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to call a meeting of the State Home Ministers to discuss this and find ways and means to remove this confrontation which will go against the interests of the country if not checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a), (c) and (d). There is no such indiscipline and confrontation between the Public and Police in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab. Information in respect of other State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

Brain Drain

4119. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether our economic growth is being held back because of Brain drain of our educated manpower;

(b) what are the up-to-date figure of our doctors, engineers and scientists working outside India country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to create conditions for the absorption of our talented manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No material is available which indicates

the impact of brain drain on economic growth.

(b) The Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains the "Indians abroad register" for enrolling persons with overseas study/training/research/employment. The registration is voluntary. As on 1-1-1981 the number of Indian Scientists/ Technologists/ Engineers and Medical personnel registered in this register was 22,085. Of these 11,402 did not report return to India and their country-wise break-up is as under:

Name of the Country	No.
U.S.A.	4,417
Canada	818
U.K.	3,819
West Germany	988
Other European countries	704
Austadia & New Zealand	172
Others	484
Total:	11,402

(c) Several Schemes in operation are as under:

— The Scientists' pool Scheme operated by CSIR provides for temporary placement of scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc. with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

— Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The public sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures

— Financial assistance is also rendered by nationalised banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

— Industrial Cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Govt. contribution to the equait capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infrastructure,

rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like, exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

— The Scheme for the Transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) has been initiated under which professional men and women, who have achieved prominence in their fields, and have settled abroad, are being invited on a voluntary basis for short technical assignments for the transfer of know-how to selected institutions.

— In some scientific institutions there is provisions for appointment of scientists working and/ or studying abroad against supernumerary posts.

Employment and Training in Labour Force of Tea Garden

4120 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Labour Committee has agreed to strengthen the infrastructure of employment and training in the country;

(b) the details of the scheme for the infrastructure of employment and training for the excess labour force for the tea gardens of North Bengal; and

(c) the steps taken for self-employment and the schemes "earn while you learn and learn while you earn" in North Bengal with full details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) the matter relating to strengthening of the infrastructure of employment and training was discussed in the meeting of the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers held on 15th and 16th September, 1980 and the State Labour Ministers agreed to ensure that necessary provisions are made in the State Plans to strengthen the infrastructure of employment and training.

(b) No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Labour on any scheme for the infrastructure of employment and training for the excess labour force in the tea gardens of North Bengal.

(c) A copy of the 'Production Oriented Training Scheme' on the concept of 'Earn while you Learn' introduced by the Government of Maharashtra in selected Industrial Training Institutes was circulated to the State Governments, including West Bengal for implementation in some selected ITIs, in their respective States by adapting the same to suit local conditions. The scheme is under process at the Directorate of Industries (Training) of the Government of West Bengal to explore the possibilities to implement the same.

Part-time classes for industrial workers on the concept of 'learn while you earn' are conducted in some Industrial Training Institutes in some States including West Bengal and also in the Central Training Institute under Government of India.

H.M.M. LTD., Faridabad

4121. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. HMM Ltd. had been utilising its factory premises at Faridabad for packaging Horticks through a contractor M/s A. K. Packaging;

(b) if so, how many workers were employed therein and for how long.

(c) whether this factory has since been closed down because the workmen, who were engaged in perennial nature of job, demanded to be treated as workmen of the principal employer, M/s. HMM Ltd.;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in the matter; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Haryana which is the appropriate Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in respect of M/s. HMM Ltd., Faridabad, the packaging of Horlicks was done by M/s. A. K. Packaging in their rented premises the DLF Industrial Area, Faridabad on contract basis for M/s. HMM Ltd.

(b) The contracting firm of M/s. A. K. Packaging employed about 138 workers, who remained employed with them for more than a year.

(c) M/s. A. K. Packaging closed down their factory w.e.f. 7-2-81 with due notice it without assigning any reasons.

(d) The State Government of Haryana has received a representation in the matter.

(e) The State Industrial Relations Machinery made efforts to resolve the dispute; but since no settlement could be arrived at, the dispute relating to the closure of M/s. A. K. Packaging has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Haryana on 11-3-81 for adjudication.

Russian help for Tripura Paper Mills

4122. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian Government have shown keen interest to help the Tripura Paper Mills Project,

(b) if so, the details of expenditure to be incurred on setting up the project and the estimated paper production annually; and

(c) whether a Soviet delegation had visited India in this regard and if so, the outcome of discussion held with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). A Working programme of Cooperation

between India and the U.S.S.R. in the field of the pulp and paper industry was agreed upon in June, 1980 when a Soviet delegation visited India. The programme *inter alia* provides for co-operation in the setting up of new pulp and paper mills. The Government of Tripura have proposed setting up of a paper project with a capacity of 250/300 tonnes per day based on the forest raw materials of the State. According to the State Government the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 175 crores. No formal offer of assistance has been received from the Government of U.S.S.R. in respect of the Tripura paper project.

Price Line of Consumer Goods

4123. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had held a high level meeting of manufacturers' representatives and businessmen in the month of August to discuss reduction in the price level of consumer goods;

(b) whether the manufacturers and business-men, as agreed, submitted to Government concrete proposal to hold the price line; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals and the implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). In the context of rising prices of consumer goods, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry held meetings during the month of August and September, 1980 with the producers of soaps, tooth pastes, tyres and tubes, footwear, etc. As a result of these meetings, the prices of some of these commodities, were stabilised or reduced to some extent. The price cuts ranged between 2½ per cent 3½ per cent in the case of soaps and between 4 per cent and 5 per cent in the case of tooth pastes. The tyre manufacturers agreed to reduce prices to tyres of certain sizes by 2 per cent at the manufacturer's level and 1 per cent at the dealer's level. The manufacturers of footwear in the organised

sector also undertook to market two varieties of shoes priced at Rs. 30/- and Rs. 35/-.

Harijans and Adivasis victims of Police Firings

4124. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans, and adivasis amongst the victims of police firings in 1980 in different States;

(b) whether there is a sudden increase in the Police firings since the present Government has come to power at the Centre; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Payment of Bonus

4125. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of staff which have been given production-linked Bonus in his Ministry and in which departments; and

(b) the ground/criteria on which the Bonus can be given to any category of staff in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Productivity linked bonus (not Production linked bonus) has been sanctioned to all categories of civilian employees of the following Defence Production establishments covering industrial, non-industrial, supervisory staff including Gazetted Officers drawing

monthly wages up to and including Rs. 1600/- except teaching staff in schools maintained by Ordnance Factories, DGI Organisation and Heavy Vehicles Factory and those employed in Headquarters Establishment of DGI and audit staff employed in Cells looking after R and D establishments exclusively:—

(i) Ordnance Factories, OEF group of Factories, Ordnance Factories Board Hqrs (including Ordnance Factories Cell, New Delhi) and OEF Group Hqrs, Kanpur.

(ii) Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi;

(iii) Directorate General of Inspection;

(iv) Organisations of the Controller of Accounts (Factories) and Chief Internal Auditor (Factories); and

(v) Controller of Finance (Factories).

(b) The Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme has been extended to employees in production oriented/related organisations. There is no proposal to extend this scheme to the generality of Central Government employees.

Vigilance Cases against Gazetted Government Officers

4126. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many vigilance cases were instituted against the Central Government officers (Gazetted) during last two years;

(b) how many of them have been proved guilty; and

(c) the number of cases which are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). In all vigilance cases against Gazetted officers of the Central Government, the Disciplinary authorities are required to consult the Central Vigilance Commission. During the years 1979 and 1980, on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, 798 cases against Gazetted officers of Central Government were instituted out of which 265 were concluded and 533 are still pending. In the 265 cases concluded, 147 officers were found guilty and 82 were not found guilty; in respect of the remaining 36 officers, charges framed against them were not proved but other lapses were noticed and CVC advised suitable administrative action against them.

Lockout in Factories/Companies During 1980

4127. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI SUBHAH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories, companies have been lock-out, lay off throughout India during the last three years, State-wise and the names of factories; and

(b) how many workers have been out of employment as a result of lock-out and lay off in these factories, State-wise and the names of the factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement (i) showing the number of lock-outs, the number of workers involved therein and the number of mandays lost due to them during the last three years, 1978 to 1980, by States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See no. LT—2142/81*]. Another Statement (ii) showing the number of units affected by lay-offs and the number of workers affected due to them during the

same period by States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2142/81*]. The names of individual factories affected due to lockouts/lay-offs are not readily available.

Implementation of Recommendation of Dinesh Singh Committee on Development of Tripura

4128. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dinesh Singh Committee recommended to take up some developmental works for quick upliftment of the condition of Tripura people by setting up Paper Mill, extending Railway line, etc.

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any decision to implement those recommendations which are connected with the development of Tripura;

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

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Recommendations of the Dinesh Singh Committee are contained in the report, which was laid on the Table of the House on August 11, 1980. Those requiring immediate attention have been communicated to the State Government and all concerned authorities for necessary action. The Government is alive to need for accelerated development of Tripura and is taking necessary action in this direction.

Opening of a sub-Regional Office of Employees P. F. Organisation at Jamshedpur

4129. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHARTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are approximately 900 establishments/factories/mines covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 in Singhbhum district;

(b) whether there are about more than 50,000 subscribers in the unexempted and more than 1.50 lakhs subscribers in the exempted establishments;

(c) whether the poor subscribers are facing acute hardship and immense difficulties in getting their final settlements and loans and advance from Ranchi Sub-Regional Office, where they are struck up for months together and even years;

(d) whether Jamshedpur will be a Central Place from Chakradherpur and Chaibasa, Chakulia, Ghatshila etc.; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to open another Sub-Regional Office at Jamshedpur to ameliorate the grievances of the poor workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have informed that:

(i) there are 774 establishments/factories/mines (753 unexempted and 21 exempted establishments) in Singhbhum district covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(ii) There are 25,350 subscribers in the unexempted and 1,09,684 sub-

scribers in the exempted establishments.

(iii) The provident fund claims, loan and advance application of subscribers received in complete form with all the supporting documents are settled without delay. Only those applications received in incomplete shape or not accompanied with the supporting documents get delayed in settlement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Central Board of Trustees has laid down certain guidelines for opening of Sub-Regional Offices. The proposal for opening of a Sub-Regional Office at Jamshedpur when received, will be examined in the light of these guidelines.

Opening of a Sub-Regional Office of P. F. at Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

4130. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more than 800 establishments covered in North Bihar and there are more than 50,000 subscribers in those covered establishments under the Employees Provident Fund organisation;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hardship faced by the subscribers in approaching the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open Sub-Regional Office at Muzaffarpur to ameliorate the grievances of the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There are 428 covered establishments and 71089 subscribers in these covered establishments in North Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has recently approved the proposal to open a Sub-Regional Office at Muzaffarpur.

Poor Maintenance on Inspectorate Offices under Employees P. F. Act.

4131. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various Inspectorate Offices all over India under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 are so poorly equipped that there is no furniture, no typewriter, no assistant, no sufficient forms and stationery;

(b) whether all Gazette notifications circulars and Government orders regarding pattern of investments etc. are not sent to the Inspectorate Offices in various states so that Inspectors do not know the upto-date position and amendments made etc.; and

(c) whether in view of the above, Government propose to take immediate steps to equip the Inspectorate Offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Provident Fund authorities have reported that necessary sanction according to existing norms has already been accorded for the provision of the required furniture, typewriter and clerical assistance to all the Provident Fund Inspectorates situated all over the country. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are supplying the forms and stationery to all Inspectorates according to their requirement. Copies of all important gazette notifications, circulars and other Government orders relating to investment pattern and amendments to the schemes are also circulated to the Provident Fund Inspectorates.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Orissa

4132. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to expand some of the public sector industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have already decided the location of establishment of such expanded industries;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government would select some places in the State of Orissa to set up such expanded industries like BHEL, Hindustan Paper Corporation, HMT, IDPL, etc;

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to set up all such expanded industries in their State; and

(e) when the decision for setting up such expanded industries will be taken by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The decision on location of expansion projects of Central Public Enterprises is taken on techno-economic considerations at the appropriate stage in each case. While there is no proposal at present to locate any of the expansion projects of BHEL, Hindustan Paper Corpn. and HMT in Orissa, a proposal of IDPL for setting up a drug formulation unit in the State of Orissa in association with Industrial Promotion & Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd. is under consideration.

Some of the major Central sector industrial and mineral projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to be

located in the State of Orissa are listed below:—

1. Rourkela Steel Plant (Silicon Steel Project, Modernisation of Hot Strip Min. Additional Naptha reforming plant, fertiliser plant diversification, cement plant, Modernisation of Steel Plant, Captive Power Plant, Coke Oven Plant etc.)
2. National Aluminium Corporation—Orissa Aluminium Complex.
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—Sargipalli lead mines.
4. Orissa Sand Complex (Indian Rare Earths Ltd.)
5. Heavy Water Project (Talcher)
6. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.—Gandhamardan Bauxite Mine.
7. Fertilizer Corporation of India—Talcher Project.
8. Second New Steel Plant.

Regularisation of casual Labour

4133. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to make a definite policy at All India level for speedy regularisation of casual workers;

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented.

(c) whether guidelines will be sent by his Ministry to various State Governments for the implementation of this proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). A Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of labour Ministers in its meeting on 10-2-81 *inter-alia* suggested that the Model Standing Orders by Maharashtra could be adopted *mutatis-mutandis* to all casual labour. The deliberations of this

Sub-Committee are yet to be considered further by the Standing Committee of Labour Ministers.

Setting up of Industrial in the Backward Districts of Orissa

4134. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight out of thirteen districts in the State of Orissa have been declared industrially backward districts for which Central subsidy is available to the industrialists of these districts;

(b) if so, whether State Government of Orissa has moved the Centre to declare that whole State as industrially backward, considering the industrial backwardness of the entire State; and

(c) if so, the Union Government's decision on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANNA): (a) Out of eight districts of Orissa, indentified as industrially backward for concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Institutions, six districts, namely, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Koraput are eligible for Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(b). The Government of Orissa had made a request in April, 1980 that the entire State excluding selected urban areas should be declared as industrially backward.

(c). National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission to *inter-alia* review the existing Scheme of incentives to backward areas and to recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified and the Commi-

tee had submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' which is under examination in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries and financial institutions and any change in the existing list of backward areas would depend upon the decisions to be taken on the recommendations of this report.

Cancellation of Non-Implemented Letters of Intent

4135. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA;
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER;
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half of the letters of intent issued by the industry ministry during 1977-78 have not been implemented so far.

(b) the details regarding the letters issued year-wise and not yet implemented;

(c) whether some letters have been cancelled or lapsed which were issued during above mentioned time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a). No, Sir Only 10.5 per cent of the total number of Letters of Intent issued during 1977 to 1979 lapsed or were cancelled.

(b) to (d). Details of all the Letters of Intent issued are available in Parliament Library in the Monthly News Letter published by the Indian Investment Centre. All Letters of Intent have a validity period of one year, and many are frequently extended while under implementation, on valid justification being advanced. Others lapse or are cancelled, and details of all Letters of Intent cancelled/lapsed are available in the above newsletter.

(e) All administrative Ministries are to review all extant Letters of Intent and if no valid reasons exist for grant of extension to weed them out by 31st March, 1981.

राजस्थान में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पूंजी निवेश

4136. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय पूंजी-निवेश बहुत कम है जबकि राज्य में जस्ता, तांबा और अनेक अन्य खनिज प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना के अन्तर्गत और उसके बाहर पूंजी-निवेश में वृद्धि करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण-जीत चन्दाना) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

31 मार्च, 1980 को विभिन्न राज्यों को 18161.14 करोड़ रुपये के कुल निवेश (सकल ब्लॉक) में से राजस्थान को 337.62 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे । निःसन्देह राजस्थान में मिलने वाले कच्चे माल पर आधारित उद्योग राजस्थान में ही स्थापित किए गए हैं । हिन्दुस्तान जिन्क लिमिटेड तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड इसके उदाहरण हैं । हां सकता है कि राज्य के आकार तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों में किए गये निवेश के बीच वस्तुतः कोई सह संबंध विहाइ न देता हां क्योंकि इस्पात, कोयला, पेट्रोलियम आदि क्षेत्र के उद्योग जिनमें भारी निवेश करना होता है, सामान्यतः कच्चे माल को सीत के समीप ही स्थापित किए जाने हैं । एं भी क्षेत्र का सन्तुलित विकास करने पर सर्वव ध्यान रखा जाता है और जहां कहीं भी नया निवेश करने संबंधी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं संगत आर्थिक कारणों पर विचार कर लिया जाता है । तथापि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के

लिए उपलब्ध समस्त साधन स्रोतों को तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई योजना-गत प्राथमिकताओं को देखते हुए राज्यस्थान के लिए राज्य में उपलब्ध खनिज स्रोतों के आधार पर उद्योगों का विकास करने हेतु उपयुक्त बल दिया गया है। राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक विकास करने के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये गये परिव्यय नीचे बताए गये हैं :—

रुपये करोड़ों में
1980-85 की
योजनावाधि में परिव्यय

1. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि.
खेतड़ी कापर काम्पलेक्स 34.46
(क) चालू योजनाएं, बदलना एवं नवीकरण 17.01
(ख) नयी योजनाएं अर्थात् स्मेल्टर विस्तार, रिफाइनरी विस्तार, उत्पाद संयंत्र अन्वेषणकारी तथा संभारजतापूर्व अध्ययन 16.00
(ग) एस. एण्ड टी. कार्यक्रम 1.45
2. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड 99.22
(क) चालू योजनाएं अर्थात् देबरी स्मेल्टर विस्तार, राजपुरा दरिया खान, मातन फास्फेट खानें 41.75
(ख) नवीकरण एवं बदलाव 23.00
(ग) नयी योजनाएं अर्थात् जाम्बाला खानें, बाराड़ एक्सप्लोरेशन लीच रेसीड्यू ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट अगूचा बाराड़ खान तथा स्मेल्टर काम्पलेक्स सिल्वर मरक्युरी (चांदी, पारा) रिक्वरी प्लांट, पायराइट यूटिलाइजेशन प्लांट, संभाव्यता अध्ययन तथा अन्वेषण 33.27
(घ) एस. एण्ड टी. कार्यक्रम 1.20

3. पायराइट तथा फारफेट लिमिटेड (नई योजनाएं) 10.50

खनिज पर आधारित उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम के अलावा, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य केन्द्रीय उद्योगों के लिये भी निम्न प्रकार से परिव्यय नाहिस्त है :—

(करोड़ रुपए में)

1. एच. एम. टी. लि.
मशीन टूल प्रभाग
अजमेर 1.32
2. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि.
सांभर साल्ट्स 2.00
3. इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि., कोटा 3.85
4. हवी वाटर प्रोजेक्ट,
कोटा 13.85
5. आई. डी. पी. एल.
के सहयोग से ज्वायन्ट
सेक्टर फारमूलेशन यूनिट 0.11

कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

4137. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश में निरन्तर बिगड़ती हुई कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). विधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है क्योंकि संविधान के अधीन "लोक व्यवस्था" राज्य का विषय है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी सहायता और मलाह राज्य सरकारों को देती है जो आवश्यक और उपयुक्त होती है।

राजनीतिक दलों और अन्य वर्गों को राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद के सामान्य मंच पर

साने को लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि वे राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये खतरा पैदा करने वाली समस्या पर विचार कर सकें। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 1980 अधिनियमित किया गया है ताकि विधि और व्यवस्था से संबंधित अधिकारी राष्ट्र-विरोधी और समाज विरोधी तत्वों को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिए सख्त और समय पर निरोधात्मक कार्यवाही कर सकें। दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के हाथ मजबूत करने के लिये संशोधित किया गया है। पुलिस बलों को पुनर्व्यवस्थित, पुनः संगठित और आधुनिक बनाने के लिए तथा अवैध गतिविधियों में शस्त्र पाये गये तत्वों से कारगर ढंग से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण देने हेतु कार्यवाही की गई है।

अपराध को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पर्याप्त कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जैसे राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजपथों की गश्त लगाना, रात में यात्रा करने वाली बसों और रेलगाड़ियों पर संरक्षण प्रदान करना, अपराध वाले क्षेत्रों में पुलिस टुकड़ियां तैनात करना और डकैतों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये विशेष दस्तों का गठन करना।

CRP Battalions and Companies

4138. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Reserve Police Battalions and Companies existing on 1st January, 1980 and the total number of CRP personnel;

(b) the number of CRP battalions increased in 1980;

(c) the number of C. R. P. battalions as on 1st January, 1981 and the total number of Personnel; and

(d) the headquarters of CRP battalions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA) (a). As on 1-1-1980, there

were 58 battalions of C.R.P. The total number of personnel were 69,610.

(b) 8 additional CRP battalions were sanctioned in 1980.

(c) After the raising of the additional 8 battalions, there will be 66 battalions of CRP. The total number of personnel would be 78,823.

(d) A statement showing the location of Headquarters of CRP battalions is attached.

Statement

THE LOCATION HEADQUARTERS OF CRP BATTALIONS

Group Centre CRPF

- (1) Hyderabad.
- (2) Nagpur
- (3) Avadi
- (4) Pallipuram
- (5) Neemuch
- (6) Rampur
- (7) Mokamoahghat
- (8) Durgapur
- (9) Bhubaneswar
- (10) Bantalab
- (11) New Delhi
- (12) Ghandinagar
- (13) Ajmer (I)
- (14) Ajmer (II)
- (15) Imphal
- (16) Gauhati

Technology for Converting Spent Uranium into Plutonium

4139. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has developed a technology for converting spent uranium into plutonium and utilising it

as a fuel in the Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the findings of the research along with the details of nuclear scientists working on such research; and

(c) whether Government are considering to utilise spent uranium as fuel for Tarapur Atomic Power Station in case U.S.A. does not fulfil its commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Technology has been developed for making molten fuel for use in certain type of reactors. The work has been carried out by a team of engineers and scientists in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Nuclear Fuel Complex of the Department.

(c) Such an eventuality will be considered when the need arises.

Per-Spective Plan for Weapon System by Research and Development Wing

4140. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry has formulated plans for the manufacture of weapons for the country's security within the country before the present weapon system become obsolete;

(b) whether any perspective plan has been drawn up for increasing internal manufacture of such weapons during the Sixth Plan and if so, the break up for sophisticated weapons and conventional ones; and

(c) how has the R&D contributed over the past years to cut down import Bill for army weapons and equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is responsible for the design and development of weapons whereas the formulation of plans for their manufacture is the responsibility of other agencies. DRDO has formulated plans, both five year plans as well as perspective plans, to take up design and development programmes of contemporary and sophisticated weapon systems. The five year plans suitably dovetailed into the perspective plans. Some of the important weapons/equipment stores undertaken/planned for development include: Main Battle Tank; modernisation of Vijayanta; advance technology gas turbine engines and simulators; advanced types of radars and communication systems, sonars and underwater weapons, futuristic missile systems, special materials, high energy propellants and ammunition and so on. The efforts of DRDO have resulted in achieving a greater degree of self-reliance and a large number of items developed by DRDO have gone into production and are in service use.

Measures to place Industry on Road to Healthy Growth

4141. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey of the efficacy of the various measures taken during the last one year by Government to lift the industry and place it on road to healthy growth;

(b) if so, how Government policies helped the public sector undertakings and the private sector industries separately to boost production and export; and

(c) whether depending on this survey Government are able to move any projection for the future for the

industries in both the sectors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c) | The variation of the index of industrial production over the preceding month from July, 1980 to December, 1980 is as follows:

Period (1980)	Variation (%) over Previous Month
July	+1.9
August	+1.6

Industry Group	Weight (per cent)	Percentage change in April-Nov. '80 over April-Nov. 1979.
A. Basic Industries	28.58	(+) 1.7
B. Capital Goods Industries	9.79	(-) 9.2
C. Intermediate Goods Industries	15.11	(+) 0.8
D. Consumer Durable Industries	5.95	(+) 3.8
E. Consumer Non-durable Industries.	23.72	(-) 2.9

The analysis of provisional data of 29 industries which account for a combined weight of about 47 per cent in the general index shows that they have together recorded an increase of about 10 per cent during December, 1980 as compared to December, 1979.

The performance of some selected industries during the period April—November, 1980, over the corresponding period of 1979 is as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.—LT—2143 81]

Government will continue to pursue policies for optimising industrial growth, with particular care being devoted to infrastructural requirements of industry, and to removing all bottlenecks which may be adversely affecting industrial production.

Period (1980)	Various (%) over Previous Month
September	+2.5
October.	+4.6
November	5.6
December	9.4

Pattern of growth for 148 selected industries, accounting for a weight of 83.2 per cent in the general index, was as follows:

Supply of Cement to states

4142. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of cement for house building and other construction purposes in the country;

(b) if so, what is the procedure and machinery for the distribution of cement to consumers;

(c) whether there is any quota for the States and Union Territories, on an annual or quarterly basis and the details thereof for each State and Union Territory;

(d) whether there has been any reduction in the quota or supply during the financial year 1980-81; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps taken by Government to ensure the sufficient regular supply of cement to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country.

(b) and (c). Distribution of cement among the various sectors including States/Union territories is effected by the Cement Controller through a system of bulk quarterly allocations on the basis of the past consumption and

keeping in view its overall availability. A Statement showing allocation and supply of cement to State/Union territories during the years 1980 is attached.

(d) and (e). There has been no reduction in the basic quarterly allocation to States during the financial year 1980-81 compared to the allocation of the last quarter of 1979-80. Details of supply of cement against allocation during the year 1980 are in the Statement Annexed. Every effort is being made to improve the availability and supply position of cement in the country.

Statement

State-wise allocation of Cement and Despatches during the year 1980

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

S. No.	Region/State	Allocation	Despatches
NORTHERN REGION			
1	Haryana	619.5	430.0
2	Rajasthan	571.7	501.0
3	Uttar Pradesh	1952.3	1439.6
4	Himachal Pradesh	118.0	91.4
5	Jammu & Kashmir	184.4	140.4
6	Punjab	911.9	523.8
7	Chandigarh	83.6	72.6
8	Delhi	527.2	429.5
SOUTHERN REGION			
9	Andhra Pradesh	1550.5	1539.1
10	Tamil Nadu	1529.9	1489.2
11	Karnataka	1025.7	949.9
12	Kerala	983.7	941.0
13	Pondicherry	45.0	51.1
14	Andaman Nicobar	18.3	13.1
15	Laccadives	7.6	2.3
EASTERN REGION			
16	Assam	219.0	169.9
17	Bihar	914.6	819.6

S. No.	Region/State	Allocation	Despatches
18	Orissa	431.9	409.8
19	West Bengal	1195.6	1051.4
20	Manipur	46.5	21.2
21	Nagaland	46.5	35.9
22	Arunachal Pradesh	52.0	17.3
23	Tripura	49.0	18.1
24	Meghalaya	66.0	44.6
25	Sikkim	44.6	32.4
26	Mizoram	26.4	6.2
WESTERN REGION			
27	Gujarat	1539.3	1431.6
28	Madhya Pradesh	746.1	662.9
29	Maharashtra	2108.9	1800.3
30	Goa Daman Diu	120.2	115.8
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	11.6	5.4

Setting up of Panel to take stock of Rubber Industry's Requirements

4143. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a panel to take stock of the rubber industry's present and future requirements and also to find out ways to increase the industry's capacity utilisation;

(b) if so whether any recommendations have been made by this panel; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. No such panel has been set up by the Ministry of Industry.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel

4144. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on a plan to reprocess the spent fuel from Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations;

(b) if so, whether the fuel thus obtained will be fit for being used at the Atomic Stations; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. However, in case of the spent fuel from the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, under the 1963 Corporation agreement between India and the United States, the United States is required to complete a "Joint Determination" exercise on the "Safe-guardability" of the reprocessing plant before the spent fuel can be re-

processed. The Government of the United States has not responded to our repeated approaches for the completion of this formality.

(b) and (c). The results of our development work indicate the feasibility of using mox fuel in certain type of reactors.

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई वर्यक ग्रेड परीक्षा/स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड 'डो' परीक्षा

4145. श्री जैनुल बखर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 में कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई क्लर्क ग्रेड परीक्षा/स्टेनोग्राफर ग्रेड "डी" परीक्षा में कितने उम्मीदवार थे ;

(ख) उन में से कितने उम्मीदवार हिन्दी माध्यम से लिखित परीक्षा में शामिल हुए ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवार हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी आशुलिपि में अलग-अलग शामिल हुए और कितने उम्मीदवार सफल हुए ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त दोनों परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से कितने रिक्त पद भरे जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संश्लेष्य कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री गो. बेकट-सुब्रह्मण्य : (क) 2,06,326 ।

(ख) लिखित परीक्षा के दो प्रश्न-पत्र थे । दोनों ही प्रश्न-पत्र वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के थे जिनमें उम्मीदवारों को उक्त प्रश्न में दिए गए विकल्पों में से अपने उत्तर चुनने थे । इस प्रकार उम्मीदवारों द्वारा लिखित परीक्षा को हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी माध्यम से लिखे जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था ।

(ग) माध्यम	सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
हिन्दी	160
अंग्रेजी	3998
कुल जोड़	4158

चूँकि आशुलिपि की परीक्षाएं अभी तक सभी क्षेत्रों में पूरी नहीं हुई हैं इसलिए इस स्टेज पर सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निर्दिष्ट करना संभव नहीं है ।

(घ) लिपिक ग्रेड परीक्षा
लगाभग 7000
तदर्थ आचार पर काम कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिक

आशुलिपिक परीक्षा
लगाभग 800

4146. श्री जैनुल बखर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय और उसके अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों में कितने अवर श्रेणी लिपिक तदर्थ आचार पर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) तदर्थ आचार पर काम कर रहे अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की सेवाओं को कितने समय के बाद नियमित किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि उन्हें नियमित नहीं किया जाता है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर महाबाना) : (क) 21 निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक गृह मंत्रालय और उसके संबन्ध एकाकों में तदर्थ आचार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक के पदों जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में

शामिल हैं पर नियुक्ति वलर्न ग्रेड परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है। परन्तु इन पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां कभी कभी की जाती हैं जब योग्यता प्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। ऐसी तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को नियमित तभी किया जाता है जब वे निर्धारित परीक्षा योग्यता प्राप्त कर लेते हैं।

सं. नो. 6 सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित
आशुलिपिक परीक्षा

4147. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1980 में आयोजित की गई आशु-लिपिक परीक्षा में कुल कितने उम्मीदवार बैठे थे ;

(ख) इनमें कितने उम्मीदवारों ने लिखित परीक्षा हिन्दी माध्यम से दी ;

(ग) हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी माध्यम से लिखित परीक्षा देने वाले उम्मीदवारों में से पृथक-पृथक कितने उम्मीदवार सफल हुए और उन्होंने कितने प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किये ;

(घ) हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी आशुलिपिक परीक्षा में पृथक-पृथक कितने उम्मीदवार सफल हुए ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त परीक्षा के आधार पर कुल कितने पद भरे जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट-सुब्रह्मण्य) : (क) 573।

(ख) 797।

(घ) माध्यम सफल उम्मीद- प्राप्त अंकों
वारों की संख्या की अधिकतम प्रतिशत

हिन्दी	36	09 प्रतिशत
अंग्रेजी	774	82 प्रतिशत
(घ) हिन्दी	30	
अंग्रेजी	603	
(ङ) 103		

Pension to Freedom Fighters

4148. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters, Statewise, who are getting a monthly pension of Rs. 300 or above, upto Rs. 500;

(b) the number of applications from freedom fighters for grant of pension pending with the Home Ministry and the time likely to be taken in disposing of these applications;

(c) whether medical aid to freedom fighters continues to be the responsibility of the State Governments and the quality of such aid vary from State to State;

(d) if so, what is the position, Statewise; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend medical aid to freedom fighters on a uniform basis; if so, what and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) The number of freedom fighters and their dependents who have been granted pension under the Pension Scheme is 1,19,310. The number includes self freedom fighters getting pension @ Rs. 300/- p. m. and their eligible dependents if they are no more alive, whose monthly quantum of pension ranges from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- depending upon the size of the family. A Statewise statement

(Annexure I) in this respect has been laid on Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2144/81]. The number of freedom fighters who are getting higher pension upto Rs. 500/-p.m. is 27. A Statewise Statement has been attached (Annexure. II) laid on [Placed in Librar.. See No. LT-Library See No. LT-2144/81].

(b) No application for the grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainiks Samman Pension Scheme formerly known as Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 is pending initial scrutiny. However 37,793 cases have been filed for want of documentary evidence from the freedom fighters and/or reports from the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations. A decision in all such cases will be taken as soon as the requisite information from the individual or from the State Government is received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement attached (Annexure. III) laid on the table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-2144/81].

(e) Providing medical aid being the responsibility of the State Governments. No such proposal is under consideration at present.

डिपार्टमेंटल कौन्टीन स्टोर्स

4149. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ डिपार्टमेंटल कौन्टीन स्टोर्स चल रहे हैं और उनमें कितना पैसा लगा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन विभागीय कौन्टीनों में सामान्य लोगों को सामान खरीदने की अनुमति नहीं है और केवल भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा सैनिकों को ही इसकी अनुमति है; यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त विभागीय कौन्टीन "न लाभ न हानि" आधार पर चलाई जाती हैं; यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1979-80 दौरान इन पर सरकार को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई?

रक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराम जी. पाटील): (क) रक्षा मंत्रालय के कौन्टीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट की कौन्टीनों मुख्यतया यूनिटों, सशस्त्र सेना के फार्मे-शन मुख्यालयों और सेना द्वारा सीधे संचालित परासैनिक दलों, सम्मिलित प्रादेशिक सेना यूनिटों, तट रक्षक यूनिटों, राष्ट्रीय कडेट कोर के महानिदेशालय, उसके मुख्यालयों और ग्रुप मुख्यालयों में खुली हुई हैं। जिन स्थानों में यूनिट कौन्टीनों चलाई जा रही हैं उनके नामों से संबंधित सूचना वर्गीकृत होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में उसे प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता।

1980-81 के बजट अनुमान में स्टोर खरीद के लिए 111 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) कौन्टीन स्टोर डिपार्टमेंट की कौन्टीनों से सामान्य नागरिकों को सामान खरीदने की अनुमति नहीं है क्योंकि ये मुख्यतया यूनिटों और सशस्त्र सेना की फार्मे-शनों/रक्षा स्थापनाओं में स्थापित की गई हैं और इन्हें खासकर सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कल्याण के लिए चलाया जाता है। दूसरे ये परबून स्टोर या दुकानें नहीं हैं। इन कौन्टीनों से सामान खरीदने की सुविधा केवल प्राधिकृत वर्ग के कार्मिकों को ही दी गई है क्योंकि इन कौन्टीनों के माध्यम से संवसारत और भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को बेचे जाने वाले माल पर विशिष्ट बिक्री-कर छूट और कल्याणकारी उपाय के रूप में भारतीय संघ के लग-भग सभी राज्यों द्वारा शराब पर दी गई उत्पाद शुल्क: रियायतें लागू होती हैं।

(ग) इन कौन्टीनों को मुख्यतया एक कल्याणकारी उपाय के रूप में चलाया गया है। फिर भी इनको अपना क्रयद्वार चलाने में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाने के लिए हर साल थोड़ा सा लाभ कमाने की अनुमति होती है। 1979-80 में इस

विभाग ने कुल 6.6 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ कमाया।

छठी योजना में मद्य निषेध के लिए प्रावधान

4150. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मद्य निषेध के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का रुखा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का है जो मद्य निषेध को लागू करना चाहते हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यारा क्या है?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री जगदीश चन्द्र शर्मा): (क) मद्यपान के खतरों के संबंध में जानकारी के प्रसार के लिए स्वीच्छक संगठनों और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा नशाबंदी के लिए शैक्षिक प्रचार के संवर्धन के लिए 1980-85 की योजना में 75 लाख रु. की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अलावा, विद्यार्थियों, औद्योगिक कामगारों और सामान्य समुदाय में क्षराब के उपयोग सहित भादक द्रव्य की बुराई से संबंधित अनुसंधान अध्ययनों के लिए भी सहायता की जाएगी। इनके अलावा, विभिन्न प्रकार के भादक द्रव्यों के व्यासन के दुष्प्रभावों के बारे में जानकारी का प्रसार करने के लिए जन सर्पक के साधनों का उपयोग किया जाएगा।

(ख) वर्तमान स्कीम के अनुसार, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को, 1977-78 के वास्तविक उत्पादन शुल्क के राजस्व तो आधार मानकर, वर्ष 1978-79 से हर वर्ष मद्य निषेध के लागू किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली उत्पादन शुल्क

के राजस्व की हानि के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को पूरा करने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति करती है।

सरकारी/गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के खानों में दुर्घटनाएं

4151. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में 30 से 60 श्रमिक तक प्रति हजार दुर्घटनाओं के शिकार होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की खानों में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं; और

(घ) इनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोग विकलांग और अयोग्य हुए, इसके क्या कारण थे और उनमें से कितनों को मुआवजा दिया गया?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बलारि सिन्हा): (क), (ख), (ग), और (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न जिसमें वर्ष 1977 से 1980 तक खानों में दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या, प्रति हजार नियोजित श्रमिकों की दर दुर्घटनाओं के कारण और स्थाई रूप से विकलांग हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या दी गई है।

वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के लिए उद्योगों के संबंध में वैसे आंकड़े भी विवरण में दिए गए हैं। 1979 के लिए आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1980 के आंकड़े राज्य सरकारों से श्रम ब्यूरो में केवल अगस्त 1981 से प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

विकलांग श्रमिक, कर्मकार प्रतिरूढ़ अधिनियम, 1923 या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जो भी खानों या उद्योगों में नियोजित व्यक्तियों को लागू होते हैं, मुआवजा प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं।

विवरण

वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	प्रति हजार नियोजित श्रमिक दर		स्थाई रूप में विकलांग हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण
			मृत्यु दर	गंभीर चोट दर		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1977	273	2892	0.40	4.01	139	1. छत और दीवारों का गिरना
1978	227	2652	0.35	3.70	130	2. रोप हल्लेज
1979	202	2768	0.32	3.85	135	3. मशीनरी का परिवहन
1980	215	2775	0.34	3.32	121	4. व्यक्तियों का गिरना
						5. वस्तुओं का गिरना
						6. अन्य विविध कारण

ज्ञाने

उद्योग

वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	अघातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	प्रति हजार नियोजित श्रमिक दर		महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों में स्याई रूप से विकलांग हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण
			घातक दर	कुल दर		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1977	686	315552	0.13	63.96	12666 (1976-77)	1. असुरक्षित प्राकृतिक दसाएं।
1978	819	341829	0.16	68.54	13276 (1977-78)	2. काम के असुरक्षित तरीके तथा प्रणाली।
1979	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	16532 (1978-79)	3. सुरक्षित कार्य प्रक्रियाओं और पद्धतियों का अनुपालन न करना।

नोट : आंकड़े अनन्तितम हैं।

Police Computers

4152. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in linking of the Police computers in Delhi and in the States for creating a national grid and evolution of the system of integrated traffic management;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the police computers are presently being used by some States and Central Police Organisations for preparing pay-rolls and maintaining provident fund records; and

(d) if so, reasons for not putting them for the use for which they were installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Computers (TDC-316) have been allotted to eleven State Governments viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and one computer has been allotted to Delhi (Directorate of Coordination Police Computers). It is planned to have a national hook up of all the computers connecting them with the National Police Computer Centre in Delhi. The question of having communication channels from the P&T is being pursued with them.

An integrated traffic management system has been developed by the Directorate of Coordination Police Computers. In this system it is proposed to have comprehensive data of all the vehicles in the State in the Police computers. This will enable the Transport and Police authorities to know the status of any vehicle in respect of taxation, licence particulars, registration particulars, permits, violation of traffic laws and rules etc. At any point of time. This system has been circulated to all the States for

formal acceptance. This will also help the Police authorities to keep track of erring vehicles and exercise effective supervision over vehicular traffic in the cities.

A common pay roll package has been developed by the Directorate of Coordination Police Computers for preparation of pay bills of the Police forces in the country. Three Central Police Organisations namely, the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police and Indo-Tibetan Border Police have implemented this package in the National Police Computer Centre in Delhi and are producing the pay bills of the force on a day-to-day basis. No State has yet implemented this package.

A sub-system on GPF records has also been developed which is being implemented by BSF and CRPF in the National Police Computer.

The Computer have been introduced in the Indian Police mainly with a view to help the field staff in the prevention and detection of crime by building up a comprehensive data bank on crimes, criminals and fingerprints. The investigating officer will be in a position to send query to the computer on specified parameters and get the reply within the shortest possible time. Since computers are costly equipment and in view of their large capacity of storage and fast processing speed, it will be necessary to use them round the clock. Thus, there will be considerable spare time for the computer as it will not be used by the field staff round the clock for the purpose of crime, criminal and fingerprint job. Thus, the computer can be very effectively used as a tool in man and resource management. Keeping these factors in view, systems like payroll package, personnel information system, traffic information system, inventory control etc. which are very useful to improve the efficiency of the police could be implemented on the computer. At present the National Police Computer Centre

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in Delhi caters to the needs of Delhi Police and all the Central Police Organisations. The Delhi Police have created data banks on crimes and criminals for the purpose of retrieval by the field officers. During spare time the computer is also used for other applications like pay roll jobs.

Setting up of electronic industry during Sixth Five Year Plan

4153. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA
RAGHAVAN;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many new electronic units are going to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total outlay involved in that;

(c) the places where they will be set up; and

(d) the reasons for choice of those sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Department of Electronics will be setting up an Electron Tube Complex and a Radar Systems Consultancy and Production Corporation at a total investment of Rs. 9 crores.

As far as the Ministry of Communications is concerned, the new units are to be: a new plant at Rae Bareilly, UP at an investment of Rs. 65 crores to manufacture Crossbar Telephone Switching Equipment, the first large Electronic Switching Systems plant at an outlay of Rs. 40 crores, a start on the second Electronic Switching Systems plant at an outlay of Rs. 10 crores during the Sixth Plan period, and an Electronic Teleprinter Unit of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. Madras, to be located in the Hosur Industrial Complex of the State Industrial

Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu at an outlay of Rs. 5 crores.

Proposals for the establishment of two new units of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) for the manufacture of electronics equipments for the Defence Services at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.5 crores and a new unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the manufacture of Advanced Avionics (Air Borne Electronics), at an approximate cost of Rs. 30 crores are under consideration of Government.

The Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) is proposing to set up a subsidiary company called Marine and Communication Electronics (MACE) jointly with the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation on a 51:49 basis at a total capital cost of Rs. 5.8 crores. The unit is to be at Vishakapatnam because of the proximity of the Hindustan Shipyard and Naval Dockyard both of which would be important customers of the marine electronic products which the company is to make.

Instrumentation Limited has set up a subsidiary company called Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. jointly with the Rajasthan Industrial and Investment Corporation on a 51:49 basis at a total capital cost of Rs. 97 lakhs to produce Electronic Milk Analysers and other agri-electronic and analytical instruments.

Several new electronic units are also proposed to be set up by the various State Electronics Development Corporations during the Sixth Plan. However, the exact details regarding the financial outlays involved in those units and the places where they will be set up have not been worked out in detail.

Pac Responsible for Killing and Looting in Moradabad

5154. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 28 Members of Parliament belonging to minority community, submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister saying that the PAC is responsible for the killings and looting in Moradabad; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken for punishing the guilty and giving relief to the sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum has been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The P.A.C. is an armed police force administered and controlled by the State Government. It is, therefore, for the State Government to consider the allegations made against the P.A.C. and take such action as they might consider appropriate in the light of such inquiries as they may decide to make. As regards giving relief to the sufferers, it is again for the State Government to make an assessment of situation and decide about the steps to be taken for giving relief. The State Government have initiated action for relief to those affected in the Moradabad riots.

Quantity of Paints Products

4155. **SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paints produced in the country in organised as well as small scale sector;

(b) the per capita consumption of paints in the country and its comparison with other advanced nations of the world; and

(c) the steps proposed for raising the consumption rate of paints in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The quantity of paints produced in the organised and small scale sector is as under:

Year	Production in Organised Sector (Tonnes)	Small Scale Sector (Tonnes)
1978 . . .	88,552	88,000
1979 . . .	77,612	84,400
1980 . . .	90,500	Not available

(b) The per capita consumption of paints in India is very low, being only about 0.3 Kg. to 0.4 Kg. Similar information for advanced countries is not available.

(c) Adequate capacity for the manufacture of paints has been approved/proposed to be approved to meet the likely demand on account of industrialisation and economic development in general.

Ban on Strikes in Public Sector

4156. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:**
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the strikes in the public sector units and the organised labour in key sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

Study conducted on sick small scale industries

4157. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been conducted in the field of sick small scale industries;

(b) the findings of that study team;

(c) the remedial measures suggested by the study team;

(d) whether such a scheme has been circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories; and

(e) the reaction of State Governments/Union Territories in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries through his machinery keeps a watch on the sickness in this sector. Government have recently decided to initiate a sample survey through DCSSI to determine the extent and nature of sickness in this sector. The extent of sickness is being continuously monitored by the commercial banks and compiled from time to time by the Reserve Bank India.

Death of Tribal Miners in Mining Areas of Anantgiri, Visakhapatnam

4158. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the deaths of tribal miners in mining areas of Anantgiri forest, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether the deaths were caused by radic-activity in the rocks of the mines;

(c) if not, the causes of their deaths;

(d) the amount of compensation paid

to relations of each individual deceased on the spot;

(e) whether such deaths have occurred earlier also and the number of such persons;

(f) whether any action has ever been taken against such mine owners; and

(g) whether any safety measures were adopted or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected from State Government and Directorate General of Mines Safety and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Vacant posts of peons of Central P.F. Commissioner's office

4159. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 30 posts of peons have been remained vacant in the office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi for a year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that candidates were interviewed but not a single appointment has been made; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling up the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). According to the Provident Fund authorities there are at present 25 posts of peons vacant in the office of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and action is in progress to fill the vacancies.

Class I & II Posts vacant in employees Provident fund organisation

4160. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of class I and class II posts proposed in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have not yet been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether large number of Regional Commissioners have retired or are on the verge of retirement during the next five years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how many posts have been requested for Regional Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Provident Fund Inspector (Grade I) and Ac-

counts Officer and how many posts have not been filled up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Proposals for creation of a few posts of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner and Regional Provident Fund Commissioner have been received from the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. These are under consideration of Government.

(c) During the last five years (i.e.; 1976—1980), nine departmental officers retired from service of the E.P.F. Organisation while working as Regional Provident Fund Commissioners. Seven Regional Provident Fund Commissioners are likely to become due for retirement during the next five years (i.e. 1981—1985).

Statement

		Number of posts sanctioned	Posts filled	Vacancies
(i) Regional Commissioners (including Deputy Regional Provident Fund Commissioners)	. . . . .	34	31	3
(ii) Assistant Commissioners (Grade-I)	. . . . .	54	49	5
(iii) Assistant Commissioners (Grade-II)	. . . . .	8	8	Nil
(iv) Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade-I)	. . . . .	144	142	2
(v) Accounts Officers	. . . . .	159	145	14

As regards filling up the vacant posts of Regional Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, the matter has been taken up with the Union Public Service Commission. Orders in respect of appointment of two Provident Fund Inspectors (Grade. I) are expected to be issued soon after the completion of formalities concerning this matter, in respect of appointment of 10 Accounts Officer, orders have already been issued while selection of four more officers for appointment is under finalisation.

Child Labour in State Factories

4161. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 4000 children are working in the inhuman conditions at the slate factories of Mandsaur and Malhal in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by the Central Government

to stop the exploitation of child labour in these factories;

(c) whether it is a fact that the average life of the labourers is only 40 years if so, the list of deaths recorded from 1970 to 1980, year-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that out of 4000 workers, only 1000 are employed permanently and the rest are treated as casual labourers;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the dust is dangerous for the health of the labourers, if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of recommendations made by the Committee on ~~child~~ child labour and steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh there are 89 Slate pencil factories at Mandasaur which has an estimated employment of 1000 workers and no child labour is employed in these factories.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh have stated that it is not a fact that workers working in the factory die before the age of 40. Civil surgeon Mandasaur is reported to have intimated that there were only two cases of death last year, record prior to this period does not show any recorded death due to Silicosis.

(d) Information is awaited from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(e) Yes, the Silico dust if inhaled can cause Silicosis in six months' time and the disease is incurable. According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all workers are medically examined. 75 suspected cases were ex-rayed between December, 1979 to March, 1980 and 26 certificates issued for partial infection of Silicosis. Factory owners have

been instructed to install exhaust appliances to save the workers from the pollution of dust. Seventeen factories have already fitted these appliances in thirty cutting machines. The State Government has also instructed factory owners to provide suitable dust masks to workers to check inhalation of dust and they have agreed to provide them soon. The exhaust machines and dust masks will almost completely save the workers from dust inhalation. The State Government has also prosecuted the defaulting factory owners.

(f) The Committee on Child Labour submitted its report in December, 1979 which contained 23 recommendations for the welfare of the working children as well as to check exploitation on Child labour. An Empowered Committee which was set up to examine the recommendations of the Committee on Child labour have taken decision on the recommendations submitted by the Committee on Child labour. The Government of India have accepted decision of the Empowered Committee. Necessary follow-up action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Child labour accepted by the Government is being taken. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of the Committee on Child labour a Central Advisory Board has been set up to review and to suggest legislative and other measures for welfare of working children and to recommend the Industries and areas where there must be a progressive elimination of child labour. All State Governments/Union Territories have also been instructed to set up State/District level Advisory Board on child labour with similar functions.

Reintroduction of Supervisory inspectors by the Provident fund inspector Grade-I

4162. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supervisory inspections were to be conducted by the Provident Fund Inspector according to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and if so, the details of recommendation thereof;

(b) whether the supervisory inspection conducted by P.F.I. (Gr. I) under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, has been discontinued;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to accept the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission by giving the same powers to Provident Fund Inspector Grade (I) for supervisory inspection for the sake of efficiency, administrative propriety and check over the inspection of the Inspector (Grade II) as already accepted earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Provident Fund Authorities have reported that on a review of the system of Supervisory Inspection, by Provident Fund Inspectors (Gr. I), it was found that it was not working well and, therefore, it was decided to discontinue it.

(d) Provident Fund Authorities have reported that the inspection work has been reorganised and that the present arrangement is working satisfactorily. The matter is under examination.

Statehood to Pondicherry Goa, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshdweep

4163. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshdweep have demanded Statehood; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b). Suggestion for grant of statehood to these Union territories except Lakshdweep are being received from various quarters from time to time. These are considered keeping in view the totality of circumstances and other relevant factors.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION MAKING AMENDMENT OF THE DELHI EATING HOUSES REGISTRATION REGULATIONS, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 896/DCP/Lic. (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th January, 1981 making certain amendment to the Delhi Eating Houses Registration Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. 1555/Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1980, under Sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2121/81].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise to seek your permission, Sir. I gave an adjournment motion regarding the Rajasthan Judge who has been taken away.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing was to be discussed. Please sit down. I seek your cooperation in implementing what you have agreed. Please sit down.

Please consult your leaders before talking. Now Mr. Barot.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 177(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add five more products of Nepalese origin to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(2) A copy of Notification No. GSR 178(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting smoking mixture known as Gudaku in the form of granules from so much of the duty of excise and additional duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of the duty leviable on hookah Tobacco, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

STATEMENT re: PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS OF THE 1981 CENSUS OF INDIA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the provisional population totals of the 1981 Census of India.

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1981."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1981".

DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.06 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOURTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th March, 1981."

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala):
Sir, I have given an amendment.

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down. How can you do it? Why should you do it? You are a part and parcel of the Committee. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th March, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INCREASE IN
RATE OF ROYALTY ON CRUDE
OIL

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr Speaker Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement about the enhancement of royalty payable to the States where crude oil is produced.

The rate of royalty on crude oil is fixed under the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. Royalty is payable on onshore crude oil to the States of Gujarat and Assam and Arunachal Pradesh where it is being produced. The rate of royalty on crude oil was increased from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 42/- per tonne with effect from September 8, 1976 and has continued to be paid to these State Governments at that rate.

The Government of Gujarat and Assam submitted detailed Memoranda requesting for further enhancement of the rate of royalty. At present, the price payable for onshore crude oil as fixed by Government is about Rs. 305 per tonne. After due consideration of the views of the two State Governments and other factors, Government have decided to increase the rate of royalty payable on crude oil from Rs. 42

per tonne to Rs. 61 per tonne with effect from 1st April, 1981. Royalty of Rs. 61/- per tonne is the maximum that can be paid on the basis of the present sale price of crude. Extra income to the States in terms of royalty and sales tax for the year 1981-82 is estimated at about Rs. 6.32 crores for Gujarat and about Rs. 10.08 crores for Assam.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Speaker, we should get an opportunity to discuss this statement.

AN HON. MEMBER: What happened to item no. 3(a)?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done it. Now the Statutory Resolution—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): In the List of Business it has been mentioned that at 4 p.m. Rao Birendra Singh will make a statement. But in the revised List of Business, at 4 p.m. it is said that a motion by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan will be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: Supplementary; List of business is there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Both will be taken up at the same time. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Within 4-5 minutes, we will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make it.

12.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
DISAPPROVAL OF SPECIAL BEARER
BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND
EXEMPTIONS) ORDINANCE 1981,
AND SPECIAL BEARER BONDS
(IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS)
BILL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

(Ordinance No. 1 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1981."

Sir, this bearer bond which I am inclined to call as a bail bond, because it is a bond which is bailing out the economic criminals of this country, is unparalleled in the history; and it has come out of the brain of one whom I have always described as the queen of blackmoney and fountain of corruption in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Why have you opted for a queen?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It carries favour with the rich who keep them in power. In the Cabinet meeting one thoughtless Minister like Patil had sought a clarification, but the Minister was pushed aside at once, and since it was an idea from the Supreme Commander, Cabinet was simply informed as was done in the devaluation case where none but the Prime Minister had gone to the United States of America and agreed with President Johanson and the World Bank Chief in 1966 to devalue the Indian rupee. (*Inter-ruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The bearer black bond has not surprised me at all.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am on a point of order. We are going to discuss the Bearer Bonds legislation, etc. which we will discuss, we will not allow and I submit respectfully that you will not allow personal allegations to be made here against anybody; whether it is Prime Minister or anybody else unless he has given to you evidence of his allegations. I want to draw your attention to your ruling and the ruling of your predecessors.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): May

I request you to please sit down and allow this Bill to be passed quickly? This will only delay the passing of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: What I said, we always adhere to. We have given certain rules and regulations and they are also enshrined in this book. Whatever is said, that goes according to them. Otherwise, we take exception. It is so simple. He knows the rules.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I just want to say this. I will not take any time.

MR. SPEAKER: He will not name anybody.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I just want to say that there are rulings of your predecessor in 1967. You protect me.

MR. SPEAKER: These are standing orders to be followed. We have certain things, certain decorum, certain tradition and certain rules and regulations. Nobody, who is not present in the House or anybody else also, if he is a member or a Minister,—he has to give prior information....

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Notice and submit evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to give prior information and proof. He has already done. He will do whatever is required of him. Otherwise, it will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This bearer bond or black bond has not surprised me. This is the first gift for the year 1981 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1981) because this is the Government which can only survive on blackmoney, this is the Party which can survive only on blackmoney and the beginning has been made

with the induction of L. K. Jha and Tandon and their report. This is a naked and unabashed surrender and is quite consistent with their character and class character. Blackmoney is the life line of the ruling class. Here I have already produced before you the photostat copy of the file in which... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what are these files? (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Photostat copy of AICC File of Collection (Interruptions) and the collections and receipts nos.....

MR. SPEAKER: How do we determine?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will authenticate it. (Interruptions) I take full responsibility for this. I will take full responsibility for this. The collections are like this: Asian Cables—Ramnath Goenka caught on criminal charges—Rs. 3 lakhs; Associated Cement—Rs. 7 lakhs; Ballarpur Industries Limited (Thapard)—Rs. 10 lakhs; Bennet Coleman Ltd., Jains—Rs. 5 lakhs; Bombay Dyeing—Rs. 5 lakhs, Baroda Rayon—Rs. 4,75,000; Century Spinning (Birlas)—Rs. 6,50,000; Chowguls Limited—Rs. 5 lakhs; Chowgule Steamship—Rs. 7 lakhs; Coramandal Fertilisers—Rs. 10 lakhs; Delhi Cloth Mills—Rs. 30,50,000; Dempo Mining—Rs. 5 lakhs; Dempo Company—Rs. 6 lakhs; etc. I will take two hours to read the list. The total amount collected comes to Rs. 12 crores and what is the colour of that money and how could they give? Where are the souvenirs? Was a letter written to the Home Minister and the Finance Minister to inquire into these cases? If so, the Finance Minister must give a reply because we have given him advance intimation in this regard.

It is a disgraceful thing that the Indian Tobacco Company one of the major beneficiaries of tobacco export and duty was exempted and a sum

of about Rs. 90 lakhs was given just before the Janata Party came to the office. The dates of the notings on the file reveal that it was done in a matter of hours so that they could take money, because they know they were going out of power. That is why, I say this black bond is a big hogwash and nothing but that, I can say, I remember that famous cartoon by Abu Abraham in which he said, "Black money wrapped in Khadi becomes white". (Interruptions) He is not trying to do anything. They are trying. They are involved. I tell you one thing. Precisely, that is why the then Prime Minister in 1970 suppressed the Wanchoo Committee's interim report. Mr. Wanchoo was the Chief Justice of India and in the interim report they stated that demonetisation was... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is this a conjecture?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. I have every document. She tried to pressurise them not to submit the interim report and also to make no mention of it in the final report that such a report about demonetisation was sent. This report was laid on the Table of the House. by this humble self on the 18th August, 1972. Hats off to Patils and others. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: When? (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the 18th of August, 1972. (Interruptions.) Mr. Finance Minister, you have a large Secretariat, you must work. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I was a witness to it. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I cannot work as fast as you do.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She failed to pressurise the Committee as they were non-official members. Do you know, Sir? The Cabinet Ministers did not know. I might take the names of many Ministers. I would

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

not mention all the names. Some of them are still sitting here not with the Treasury Benches but with the ruling party, including a famous economist like Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. He told me: "Please give me a copy of the report. I have not seen it." He was the most eminent economist of that time, in the Cabinet. He was not consulted and that is how embarrassing it was to the then Prime Minister—the proposal about demonetisation—because of her radical pretences she was talking about socialism. And what was the recommendation? I am quoting from the report;

'On November 12, 1970 the Directors' Enquiry Committee, popularly known as the Wanchoo Committee, submitted an interim report to the Government of India. While submitting the report the Committee reported: "We decided therefore to address ourselves to the task of making an interim report on matters which called for urgent remedial action and could not wait until our final report—the Committee report said—one subject which needs immediate attention was black money had been cutting into the vitals of the economy." They further went to recommend the following:

'After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that some remedial measures should have been taken immediately if the problem is to be tackled effectively'.

In their interim report they recommended three measures.

1. Demonetisation, 2. Ceiling on cash holdings and 3. Acquisition of immovable property. These are the things they have recommended. It was impossible for them to do so, because if they did it, they would have committed harakiri. In May, 1971 she had an election. She knew

for 1971 elections a lot of money was needed. And, what was the money? It was to be only black money and nothing but black money. Therefore, I say, they are the product of black money. When they talk of curbing black money it is nothing but bluff, the biggest fraud they are committing on the people.

The Santhanam Committee Report had pointedly revealed this earlier in clear language. But they did not take notice about this. This is the person now at the helm of affairs, Mr. Venkataraman....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Be sure of your dates, because you will be caught!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ex—and now—this is the person now at the helm of affairs. Mr. Venkataraman, I take it, carries out her wishes only. Mr. Venkataraman has got a new boss, Mr. L. K. Jha. We know his antecedents. We know his connections in the big business and jute tycoons—the story of diamond necklace and Scotch whisky cases; we would not elaborate on that here.

Just a month before the session, they brought this ordinance. Couldn't they wait for this session to start? Could they not bring a full-fledged Bill? What was the hurry? Because her part of the deal with the big business and her policy and philosophy in life had been to run with the hare and hunt with the hound. And, this is the hog-wash and nothing but that. The mighty financial tycoons and godfathers—they must get a share of the loot, money out of sugar, money out of edible oil, money out of kerosene. All the money must come to their hearth. Otherwise, how can this dynastic democracy survive? Sir, a floodgate of pernicious concessions were given. The bearer bond totally is a self-defeating exercise. If you have gone through the papers, you will notice—Mr. Venkata-

raman will kindly agree, I am sure he will agree—that it is a super-protected international currency, a super-protected international currency which took its birth from dirty money, pernicious money, the blood and sweat of the working class and the poor people's money. Thousand rupee currency is legal tender. You need to record your name in the bank, although I know there was a secret directive that if a Minister's private secretary wanted to cash thousand rupee notes, the banks will not note the name. If you want, I can try to get a copy of that also! But outside, what are the stipulations? The bearer bond system is outside the very taxation system. They have said clearly it is outside the very taxation system. What are the things? No questions asked. No tax on interest. No wealth-tax. No gift tax. No estate duty. Bank overdraft as collateral security, as usual. If you give dowry, it cannot be touched. No ban on taking it out—Mr. Venkataraman, that is the most dangerous concession that you are giving—no ban on taking it out of the country. Can you take out legal tender? Can you take out a bundle of currency, showing it to the customs officer? No. If you take out and then you are caught in the aircraft, you can be hauled up, prosecuted and punished. But if you take out a bundle of bearer bonds worth Rs. 10 crores and show it to the customs officer saying, "I am taking out the bundle", he has no law till today which can authorise him to prevent you. Therefore, Sir, it enjoys diplomatic immunity also. These black bonds or bearer bonds—that I call black bond, not deliberately but it comes out of my mouth—are purchasable by any currency in the world. Do you know that you are putting your neck and hand in the fire together? This black bond will gather wool as it changes hands. That provision is clearly indicated in the Bill. It will generate more black money. That is the provision in the Bill. After years, 10 years, Rs. 10,000/-

will become Rs. 50,000/- for her. This year's inflation we are apprehending will be 25 per cent. And what about the poor white moneyed man—man with limited shown, visible income? He loses everyday a percentage of the money. Here are the criminals, economic offenders and looters prospering on the sweat and blood of the people. They are flourishing with the help of Mrs. Gandhi, Venkataraman and Company Limited.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): Unlimited!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, unlimited.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):
Your ways are unlimited.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wish Mr. Stephen was adequately rewarded for the services rendered.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is the basis on which you are working with your party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I try to make the House understand the simple thing. Would it not be the most convenient paper or document or asset or exchange or exchange order or legal tender, whatever you call it, for any power who would be wanting to subvert our democracy in the country? Would not the CIA buy these bearer bonds, buy crores once the Supreme Court judgment comes out?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): KGB also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know about KGB. But I know CIA's activities.

Then, Sir, just before the last election how did the price of Indian rupee appreciate in the international market? And that has to be done in a clandestine manner. How many countries have financed elections in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

this country for various reasons and interests of their own? Sir, today they have no difficulty at all—buy bearer bonds and dump it. When time comes, send the bearer bonds which are the second super-protected diplomatic immunity—Indian currency. This is the creation and contribution of this wretched Government that claims to have the popped up support.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Wretched language also!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, wretched language. It will protect the corrupt Ministers. Therefore, the irritation I agree. (Interruptions) But sugar Reddy you do not get into this. He is neither a Minister nor an official. Corrupt Ministers and officials will buy bearer bonds and keep them with their mother-in-laws—lawful or unlawful it does not matter. And if a raid is conducted by the anti-corruption department or by the vigilance all that they will be required to say is that these bearer bonds belong to my mother-in-law. They do not ask what sort of mother-of mother-in-law because that is not within their jurisdiction. Wonderful arrangement to protect all and sundry with one object—to remain perpetually in power at the cost of everything they like of the country.

Sir, for multi-directional trade operations, every Indian buying foreign assets in the country in industry, plantation, of collaboration agreement, there is a black deal. There is a deal which is below the table. Now they will have no problem. They would not have to take trouble in paying premium to Hong-kong and Tangiers dealers. They will be able to do it sitting here. Parcels of black bonds will go out. It will change hands. It will be

treated as Indian currency enjoying diplomatic immunity.

As far as control of economy is concerned, this will add fuel to the fire through generation of additional credit and proliferation of black money. Honest tax-payers keep their savings in cash at home. There are income-tax raids because I have seen as Chairman of PAC that in many cases, raids are conducted without any rhyme or reason—vendetta, just to pressurise the man, humiliate the man. It is the practice in this country. If this man has cash, if over the years, he has saved the money, he would not be able to get out of the income-tax officer. But if this man has a pile of black bonds in his locker—marked “for custody of black Bonds; how much? Rs. 5 crores—the income-tax officer cannot even ask a question. So, I would like Shri Venkataraman to give a direction to the General Insurance Company to insure even its coverage free of charge, even against theft, fire, burglary and loss in transit! I do not know why this has been left out.

Let us see what the ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Wanchoo, had stated:

“According to the Wanchoo Committee, the bearer bond scheme”

—it was said years ago, Mr. Venkataraman, years ago—

“the bearer bond scheme is a poor substitute for a disclosure scheme.”

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, Mr. Bosu. I would like to point out to the House that we have got four hours time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five hours.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Four hours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Five hours. Who told you four hours?

(Interruptions) No, no. At 4 O'Clock we adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then we have to allocate....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am the Mover of the Motion. I can take time.

MR. SPEAKER: But we have to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But no unnecessary interruption.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think it is an unnecessary interruption?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That would not make them Ministers, and that is the only thing that I wanted to say.

"According to the Wanchoo Committee, the Bearer Bond Scheme is a poor substitute for a disclosure scheme, as it can cover only the black money, which is not invested and is lying in cash. Further, the investment of black money in such bonds will not connect it up with any particular source of income and, as such, it does not offer to the investor immunity from investigation and proper assessment of the income from that source and penal consequences."

This is what is stated by the Wanchoo Committee, headed by a former Chief Justice of India.

As it is, the currency in circulation, the latest figure as on 31st March 1980 is Rs. 11,821.14 crores. I have the break-up, according to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, but it is difficult to analyse it. There you have got hundred rupee notes and ten rupee notes, which are predominant figures, and fifty rupee notes also. I do not know why you are deliberately omitting the figures of demonetised one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand rupee notes and why they are not taken into account.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Because, they are not in circulation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not saying that you have to include that in the currency in circulation but there should have been a foot note, giving the details. I do not understand why this is not being given.

Mr. Venkataraman, you kindly hear me, the national income statistics of Government and private income will throw light on this more clearly and only it can reveal how much of the currency is in black today. The total black wealth, not black currency but black wealth through GNP etc. is round about Rs. 30,000 crores, and that is the modest estimate. I can assure you that nobody can calculate it. The correlation of household income and wealth surveys—I have got the latest, and the source is the Central Statistical Organisation and the Planning Commission, 1976-77—shows the figure at Rs. 1,42,000 crores and ten top families own 56 per cent of the wealth, according to the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Black wealth means gold jewellery, commodities, trading assets, movable and immovable property, productive and sick units. Therefore, the volume of black wealth is anybody's guess. They are only doing an exercise to protect those that landed with cash and allow them to go out and come in as they like, to help themselves.

Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 139 dated 26th July 1977, it was stated:

"Birla Group: During the financial year 1976-77, total additions to the income declared and proposed under Section 144B of the Income-tax Act in the various cases amount to Rs. 27.59 crores"—Birla Group alone—"152 penalty proceedings under Section 271/272 of the Income-Tax Act have been initiated. In 6 cases penalties totalling Rs. 15.42 lakhs have been levied."

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

"*Bajoria-Jalan Group*: ...157 penalty proceedings for tax evasion have been initiated. In 40 cases penalties have been levied. 17 prosecutions..."

"*Shriyans Prasad Jain Group* : Total additions to income declared and proposed under Section 144B of the Income-tax Act amount to Rs. 5.66 crores in 8 cases. 13 income-tax/wealth tax proceedings have been reopened. 5 penalty proceedings for concealment of income have been initiated."

Then *J. Dalmia Group*. It is a long list. I would not like to go into details.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take a little more time.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have to give time to others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take a little more time because I am the mover of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given enough already.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, it is always given.

He has not said how the bearer bonds will mop up the rural rich and how the rural rich will be touched by the bearer bonds. It is a huge sum. The 1971 Reserve Bank of India 10-yearly Debt and Investment Survey shows Rs. 82,000 crores only. The 1981 figure will come out again. The urban black money converted into the rural agriculture-oriented wealth is a flourishing scheme nowadays. Sir, they are only beating about the bush and at the periphery—a drama where a rogue elephant is being tried to be controlled by its tail. How will you repay after 10 years—you are silent over that—to those who are buying black bonds in foreign currency? How will you tackle the balance of payments problem at that particular year and at that particular

point of time? Sir, it is a great fraternity, you can even protect black money owners abroad. Explain why you have extended it outside the country. Why is it that you have extended it outside the country? The laws of the country may not exempt. Their countries' own laws may not exempt. This will make financing or espionage etc. easier. Why the penal provisions are not there clearly? The whole operation is done surreptitiously in a clandestine manner. The Auditor General's Report is there and there are many other things. I would only like to say that in the earlier fiasco, three schemes yielded only Rs. 90 crores and the figure of Rs. 1600 crores given in 1976 is a total fraud by the Ministry's Board of Direct Taxes. The amount of Rs. 840 crores was not concealed income, but it was concealed wealth. Rs. 746 crores was mainly out of raids, not voluntary disclosures. How much of black money, Mr. Venkataraman, you have allowed the cement, sugar, paper and edible oil manufacturers or dealers to generate? Mr. Venkataraman, kindly tell us one thing that you have heard the name of National Herald Associated Journals Limited. Now, we have got documentary evidence to prove that that National Herald has, in the books of accounts, got Rs. 82,67,476 in black money.

In reply to Rajya Sabha Short Notice Question No. 2 dated 12th of March 1979, it was also disclosed:

"Miscellaneous receipts to the tune of Rs. 35.15 lakhs between 1974-75 to 1976-77."

Only in two years' time it was Rs. 13.15,000. So, a person who is generator of black money is heading the Government. A person who lives on black money possesses black money. I have got the Annual Report of the National Herald Associated Journals Limited which shows how they got miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 14,08,000 for the period ending

31st March 1977. Wonderful system. Do you know what they do? They create phony agents all over the country. In Ranchi their circulation is 2,000 copies, in Maharashtra, in one day there is a circulation of 2,000 copies. Money comes pouring in and goes into miscellaneous receipts. Sources have got to be disclosed. That is Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's paper and you expect us to swallow that they want to curb black money? So, I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain immunities to holders of Special Bearer Bonds, 1981 and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such bonds and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to replace, with some minor modifications of a clarificatory nature, the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981 which was promulgated by the President on 12-1-1981.

The circumstances which necessitated recourse to legislation by an Ordinance have been explained in a Statement placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Let us share the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is perspiring.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There are ignorant fellows in this House. Little knowledge is dangerous. They think they know too much.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The very fact that the Bonds were put on sale on 2nd February, 1981 so as to realise a significant amount through their sale before the close of the financial year provides ample justification for promulgation of the Ordinance. Further any measures for mopping up black money or dealing with it in any other manner can be taken only in a sudden and surprise move. This surprise element could have been ensured only through an Ordinance.

I am sure that all sections of the House will agree with me that the problem of black money has assumed serious proportions and poses a threat to the national economy. The causes for generation and proliferation of black money are complex and varied. A comprehensive analysis of the genesis and growth of black money and the related problem of tax evasion will be found in the Report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee referred to by my friend repeatedly i.e. Wanchoo Committee Report. It has been argued that high rates of taxation have provided a powerful urge for suppression of income and the consequential generation of black money. Government have taken note of this aspect and have come forward with progressive measures in this direction. Last year the maximum marginal rate of tax was brought down from 72 per cent to 66 per cent i.e. by reduction of 10 per cent surcharge. Mr. Bosu did not hear and, therefore, laughed out of turn. And this year the surcharge on companies has been reduced from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. At the same time, we have removed 14 lakh assesses from the purview of income tax so that the Department can now concentrate on bigger cases. Further steps in this direction would depend on the response Government gets from

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

the community to the steps which I have already initiated.

The fact that there is unaccounted money circulating outside the banking system is not denied and that it exerts an unhealthy pressure on the economy is also evident. In order to mitigate these pressures, it would be necessary to mop up the liquidity in the economy which is done through open market borrowings. Government floats loans of various kinds or securities from time to time and thus reduce liquidity in the system. Variation in the interest rates is another device that is often used. In order, however, to immobilize the unaccounted money circulating outside the banking system some other measures are necessary and the scheme of Bearer Bonds is one such measure.

The suggestion that black money can be flushed out by granting immunity to the offender is nothing new and has been tried out at various times in our country as also a number of other countries. As early as in 1951, a scheme popularly known as 'Tyagi Scheme', was tried out. Under this scheme, assesses who made a true disclosure of past concealments and allowed the Income Tax Department to verify the same were assured that no prosecutions would be launched against them and that penalties would be mitigated.

The next Voluntary Disclosure Scheme was introduced by the Finance Act, 1965, under which persons could bring unaccounted money into their books by paying 60 per cent of the amount as tax. No questions were asked regarding the nature and source of the income. Another scheme introduced in 1965 was what came to be known as the 'Block Scheme'. Under this scheme, people were allowed to disclose such concealed income which had not already been detected by the authorities and the persons were given immunity from imposition of penalty or prosecution in respect of the disclosed amount. Immunity from prosecution and exemption from taxation

was also given in certain cases of undisclosed income invested in National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980. The last voluntary disclosure scheme was introduced in 1975 under which the disclosed income was taxed at graduated rates varying from 25 per cent to 60 per cent.

Even in this House, some hon. Members of the Opposition have suggested that black money holders may be allowed to invest this money in industrial and housing schemes. This suggestion, however, suffers from the drawback that no penalty would be levied on the persons holding black money and further this would accentuate pressures on the prices of scarce and essential commodities like, steel, cement, coal, etc. Under the Bearer Bonds Scheme a measure of sacrifice is being extracted and at the same time this money will be immobilised from circulation through unauthorised channels in a manner detrimental to the interests of the community.

Similar schemes of tax amnesties have also been offered in several countries from time to time. The terms offered in such amnesties usually contain an immunity from prosecution and penalties and the application of a compound or composite rate of tax to amounts of income or assets not reported in tax returns earlier. Apart from India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, it is understood that tax amnesties in some form or other have been offered in the last 30 years in some other countries too as, for example, France, Malaysia, Argentina, Israel, Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil and Italy.

These Bonds of the face value of Rs. 10,000/- have been issued at par with a maturity period of 10 years. On maturity, the holders of the bonds will be entitled to receive Rs. 12000/- for every bond. To enable persons to subscribe or these bonds, an original subscriber or the possessor of these Bonds will not be required to disclose the source of acquisition of such Bonds. The mere fact of being in possession of the Bonds will not make the possessor

liable to tax, penalty or prosecution under the Direct Tax Laws.

May I stop here? I thought Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is really one of the persons who is sure of his facts and always prepares very well. He put a Question for Answer on 20th February, 1981, in which he asked about this very question:

"(a) total sale of Special Bearer Bonds..."

"(b) whether any restrictions have been imposed by law prohibiting taking Special Bearer Bonds outside the country."

The Answer which I have given is this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not accept that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You saw that and yet you repeated the argument? I have better appreciation of your abilities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is your observation. I would not like to counter you because of your age.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Thank you. At least you respect something in the world.

The Answer given is:

"In view of the provisions in section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, no person can take the Bonds out of India except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India." You put questions but you never care to read answers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did. Your Bill does not provide anything, your Special Bearer Bonds Bill does not say anything at all.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am reminded of Goldsmith's poetry about 'Village School Master':

"Growing rich on 40 pounds a year, Though vanquished will argue still."

The premium payable on the redemption of the Bonds will be free from income-tax and the value of the Bonds will be exempt from wealth tax. Transfer of the bonds on resale will not attract liability towards capital gains tax. Similarly, transfer of the bonds by way of gift will be free from gift tax.

I would like to stress that the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme will be completely independent of the Tax System. No holder of the Bonds will be entitled to claim any set-off or relief in any proceeding under the Direct Tax Laws on the ground that he had subscribed to or otherwise acquired the bonds. It will not also be possible for any tax payer to claim in his wealth-tax assessment proceedings that any asset owned by him has been converted into bonds.

I want to make it clear that, if a person has Rs. 10 lakhs of declared wealth and if he goes and says that he has bought Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs worth of these Bonds, then he will still be assessed to the original wealth of Rs. 10 lakhs and the fact that he has bought these Bonds will not be taken into account. That is the meaning of the fact that this will be outside the tax system and will not be taken into account for tax purposes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have patiently listened to whatever you said, Mr. Venkataraman, about no derogatory...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No; please excuse me; that was not what I meant. After all, you must take something when you give so much.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly answer this question. When you are allowing the people residing in foreign countries, foreign nationals and nationals of Indian origin, to buy these Bonds in foreign exchange, how do you propose to regulate the inflow and outflow of this?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will expose that ignorance also later as and when I come to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Physically 'no'; theoretically 'yes'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that. I am not going to leave any one point unanswered. I have never done it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Excellent. I am very glad that you are here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): What about Cessna aircraft?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are like a leap-frog. You jump from the subject which you are dealing with.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mental agility. I come from the same part of the country as you do.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): What a contract!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Further, it will not be possible for any person to claim in respect of any period upto its maturity that any sum credited in his books of account or otherwise held by him represents the amount received by him on the transfer of these bonds. It will, however, be open to investors to bring the money received on redemption of bonds in their books of account without attracting any tax liability.

I would like to submit that the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme is only one of the measures which the Government is taking for dealing with the evil of black money. You cannot expect the Government to disclose all their schemes.

We expect to raise about Rs. 1,000 crores from the sale of these Bonds—Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 800 crores in 1981-82. Subject to the usual small marginal error of estimation in

all such matters, we have no doubt that this amount will materialise. I would like to remind the House that, under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme implemented in 1975-76, about Rs. 700 crores of undisclosed income was declared for purposes of taxation under the scheme.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the PAC Report under the chairmanship of Mr. Narasimha Rao?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): What about the PAC Report?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You do not understand....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That was a hoax.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Please hear me fully. Under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme which was implemented in 1957-76, the amount disclosed was about Rs. 700 crores; I did not say that the tax realised was Rs. 700 crores. What is this? You do not hear me even! I am very careful about my words Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Venkataraman, Rs. 746 crores were mainly out of raids and not out of Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. If you read the Comptroller & Auditor General's Report on this, you will see this. If you read the PAC's Report under the chairmanship of Mr. Narasimha Rao, your colleague in the Cabinet, and with members like Mr. Vasant Sathe, you will see this. You think that you know everything and that the others do not know anything. I am very sorry.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That now buy for Rs. 1,000 crores. That is There is a difference between 'amount disclosed' and 'tax realised'. I have said that the amount disclosed is Rs. 700 crores, and if they had disclosed Rs. 700 crores at that time, they can now buy for Rs. 1,000 crores. That is my point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Again you are misleading the House. It was out of raids to a great extent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is all right, I will proceed. I can never satisfy Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not tell, Mr. Barot, about Free Press journal. Why are you getting agitated?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Don't worry. Don't threaten.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the threat?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The anticipated mobilisation of Rs. 1,000 crores from these Bonds has enabled me to maintain developmental outlays at a reasonable level without having to resort to additional taxation of consumer goods or larger deficit financing.

Either of these courses—larger taxation or deficit financing—would have hurt the middle and poorer sections of the society apart from defeating our central objective of promoting economic growth with stability. In considering the present Bill, I would like to request the House to keep this perspective in view.

The low rate of return on the bonds ensures that a sacrifice is made by the purchaser. Discounted even at the relatively low rate of 7 per cent per annum, the present value of Rs. 12,000 receivable after ten years would be only Rs. 6100. Therefore, a person purchasing the bonds is actually parting with Rs. 3,900. If regard is had to the fact that in trading and other activities in which black money is generally deployed, the return is far higher than 7 per cent, it will be appreciated that we are in fact realising what amounts to an effective rate of tax on evaded income which is not altogether unreasonable. Now, if I buy Bonds for Rs. 10,000, actually what they will get at the rate of 7 per cent will only be that on Rs. 6,100, they will get Rs. 12,000. Therefore, I said that I

have really collected indirectly from that person Rs. 3,900 by way of tax.

The scheme has been criticised in terms of equity. But the question of equity has to be viewed from a wider angle. In a situation where black money poses a grave threat to national economy, any measure which serves to abridge the scope for its harmful deployment must be considered beneficial to the community as a whole. To the extent it helps the Government in filling the gap between its revenue and inescapable expenditure, the scheme obviates the need for further taxation and deficit financing which will hit the economically weaker sections of the society. Equity has, therefore, to be viewed from the angle of net social gain.

So far as the honest tax-payer is concerned, I don't think that any Government have done as much as I have done in the last two Budgets that I have presented. Reduction in the rates of income tax from the levels of 1979-80, enhancement of exemption limit, larger incentives for savings and raising of the limits of standard deduction—these are some of the measures which highlight our concern for the honest tax-payer. It shall also be my endeavour to minimise the inconvenience to the honest tax-payer through simplification of the tax laws.

The only other valid point which requires answer in the half an-hour speech of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is: how will you repay the foreign subscribers? If he has read the Bill, he will note that we are repaying only in rupees and we are not bound to repay in foreign exchange. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Sir, I hope therefore the Bill will receive the support of all sections of the House as representing a realistic and imaginative measure for mobilising resources for economic development and rendering innocuous a part at least of the black money which is now being utilised for socially harmful purposes.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

That the Bill to provide for certain immunities to holders of Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such bonds and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1981."
(1)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): My friend, Mr. Bosu suggested an alternative definition for the Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 which the Government proposes to issue. I have been wondering whether the suggested alternative itself is adequate.

Mr. Venkataraman, the Finance Minister, for whom I have great respect is a very honest and good man.

MR. SPEAKER: Before you proceed further, I would request the hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Can you tell me as to how much time you propose to give?

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we shall give a minimum of five hours for the Bearer Bonds Bill? But because you made room for the Gujarat debate, with great anxiety we said that we will stop at 4 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: We did it last night but you circumvented it otherwise... (Interruptions). Now, there can be a way out. After the debate, we can sit for one hour. Yesterday we agreed because the House was consuming time in that. We can

accommodate everybody. Don't worry. We will take five hours. You will be having dinner here. Don't worry.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I take it you are serious.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is that an assurance?

श्री राम विलास पालवान (हार्जपुर) :

सात बजे के बाद न बिठाइयेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have been assured. On behalf of the Minister, I am conveying the assurance to hon. Members. Everything is taken care of.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have just said that the Finance Minister was an honest and a good gentleman. (Interruptions) I suggest that consistent with the honesty which he has always displayed the definition of the Special Bearer Bond in the Bill must be substituted by another definition which I very respectfully suggest and commend for his consideration.

"The Special Bearer Bond is a document evidencing the indissoluble relationship of special affection common enterprise and remunerative cooperation that has existed and will continue to exist between the tribe of highbracket tax dodgers, high-powered foreign exchange racketeers, international smugglers and trained practitioners of graft and corruption on the one hand and successive Congress Governments on the other."

Sir, in this condition which I recommend and commend heartily there are some key elements—one is the concept of indissoluble relationship and the other is the tribe that we have described; the third is the purposes of the successive deals that have been struck between the Government and this tribe.

Sir, in this country, we rarely blame our own faults we have developed the habit to blame our destiny and, in tune with this habit, this national habit. Mr. Venkataraman or Mrs. Gandhi's Government has adopt-

ed the technique that whatever be the misfortune of the country it is a misfortune brought about by the previous Janata Government. But, Sir, fortunately, so far back as generation, existence or circulation of black money is concerned, even this Government which has very scant regard for truth and history has not been able to blame the Janata Government as the source.

Sir, it is worth recalling that even as far back as 1946, black money was detected to be in circulation in this country and the volume of that money at that time was estimated to be Rs. 48 crores. But, Sir, after the Congress Government came into power in 1951, they started with the first voluntary disclosure scheme. Here, I have a bone to pick up with Mr. Venkataraman. He said that he would use four methods of dealing with these people—*samae*, *dama*, *bhed* and *danda*. I went to ask the hon. Minister in which order he would use these methods—right from the top to bottom or from the bottom to the top. *Sama* means persuasion. Has he tried this? *Bhed* means creating dissension by diplomacy among the ranks. Has he ever tried the method—*danda*, that is, punishment. I would deal with the methods of which he talks so glibly. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The last two are kept in reserve—*bhed* and *danda*.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: What about the third?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: *Sama*, *Dama*, *Bhed* and *Danda*—third and fourth are reserved.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Out of the four which one you have tried so far. I want to suggest that the law of this country permits only one method and one method alone and that method is the method of investigation, trial and punishment and condign punishment at that. Method of 'Danda' is the only one known to law. Mr. Venkataraman with his usual honesty has made an admission that

so far as law enforcement machinery is concerned, law has never been enforced against this tribe of people and the only method they have adopted from the very beginning of the Congress governments is to try the method of 'Dama'. The first scheme of voluntary disclosure came in 1951. Voluntary disclosure schemes have been acknowledged by all experts including the appointed authorities and investigation commission not to be a method of solving this problem, Sir, a Voluntary Disclosers Scheme is a venereal disease of the economic body and the Congressmen have time and again opted for this and the disease has flourished and grown.

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee of 1978-79— I believe either Mr. Stephen or Mr. Venkataraman should be at least associated with this document on page 157 says:

"The Committee do not think that, in their effort to raise adequate resources for developmental purposes, Government are justified in creating a situation where partly, as a result of excessive rates of taxation large amounts of unaccounted money are found floating and the entire economic atmosphere gets vitiated and in the process the growth in the rate of collection of Direct Taxes is adversely affected." The Committee had also expressed the feeling that the present system of levy of taxes was "onrous and complicated" and that the collection of taxes has not been efficient. Otherwise there would, the Committee had pointed out, be no need to introduce Voluntary Disclosure Schemes."

Therefore, Sir, I thought that instead of adopting this kind of illegitimate remedy. Government should have tightened its enforcement machinery, should have made its officers a little more honest, should have prevented the coming into force and introduction of these voluntary disclosure schemes.

Then, Sir, at page 159 Committee very forthrightly said:

[Shri Ram Jethmalane]

"...the three Voluntary Disclosure Schemes put together was a more Rs. 267 crores. Total tax yield thereon was stated to be Rs. 61.23 crores...Committee had strongly opposed the idea of the introduction of any general scheme of disclosure of concealed income "either now or in the future" because they were convinced that "any more disclosure schemes would not only fail to achieve the intended purpose of unearthing black money but would have deleterious effect on the level of compliance among the tax paying public and on the morale of the administration. Government decided to accept this recommendation."

Before these Committees the Government itself gave evidence that what has been disclosed is only a tip of the iceberg and, therefore, you see that from 46 crores which was the estimated amount in 1946, the amount has now become enormous and this Scheme expects only Rs. 800 crores to be unearthed. It is still supposed to be a tip of the iceberg. Thousands of crores of black-money are in circulation in this country and there have been four voluntary disclosure schemes so far and this is the fifth voluntary disclosure scheme which has been brought in. Therefore, am I or am I not justified in complaining that instead of effectively eliminating this menace and prosecuting and punishing people you have all the time indulged in paying them 'Dama' and you have been paying them 'Dama' since 1951. And you are giving them *Dana*. You are being asked now in the year 1981 after 30 years of experiencing, what this *Dana* has achieved. Therefore, Sir, my first submission is this, that you must trace the source of this black money. The sources of black money are described in the definition. You must try to deal with these persons and unless you deal with these persons you are not going to achieve any purpose at all. I said that this is a case of

special solicitude towards this tribe, Is it not a case of special solicitude for this tribe? Take one example. Look at things from the point of view of a person who has worked himself to death. 9 person has worked from morning to night; he has burnt the midnight oil, the midnight lamp. After getting hard-earned money he has gone and paid the Government 70 to 80 per cent

Look at it from that point of view, from the point of view of that man. Why does he not say 'I have been a fool all my life; I am a complete fool. Now I must stop foolery hereafter and I must now look forward to the next Disclosure Scheme; during that time I am going to earn tonnes of money. I have only to earn the special solicitude which is forthcoming from the Finance Minister and this Government. Should I not do this? So, this scheme is not only going to have the negative effect of not producing the money which my learned friend thinks it will produce, but it will have the contrary effect that honest tax-payers hereafter will not pay the money which they otherwise would have paid. Therefore, Sir, this unholy conspiracy must come to an end. And when it comes to an end you will realise that your economy is beginning to improve.

Lastly I want to put one question for reply from the hon. Minister. The previous Voluntary Disclosure Schemes produced little. Three schemes upto 1971 produced only about 200 crores. The 1975 scheme was during the clourse of the emergency. Along with inducement there was the element of intimidation as well from that great city of Bombay you secured only about 2.75 crores and Sir, it was a damp squib, a mountain in labour, giving birth to a mouse. And I want to ask with this previous experience how did the Finance Minister arrive at the conclusion that this scheme now is going to produce Rs. 800 crores and reduce the budgetary deficit? This estimate means two things. There are two

inferences. Sir, I will stop with this. The first inference is that it is a guesswork; he is living in a fool's paradise and wants to make himself happy in the thought that Rs. 800 crores is going to come from somewhere. But, Sir, I believe that Mr. Venkataraman is too wise to live in a fool's paradise; I have much greater respect for him. I believe, Sir, that this Rs. 800 crores is a figure arrived at after striking a deal with known and identifiable holders of black money and they know how much money is available and those persons alone are going to purchase and buy these bearer bonds. This is conclusive circumstantial evidence, in the light of previous experience. This is only to benefit your friends, your patrons, your election supporters, all those people connected with you and who have black money. Now they will come forward and produce this Rs. 800 crore. The Government will now become a custodian of black money. Now the Government will be in the employ of these smugglers and racketeers; it will hold their money and also pay them some reward at the end of ten years. The bond I spoke of will remain indissoluble as it has remained indissoluble since 1951 and you have made it sure that it will last for the next two Elections.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): I rise to support the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Bill, 1981. But before I deal with my points, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity of hearing two distinguished speakers. One used the word 'wretched'. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu used that word. After hearing these two distinguished speakers I was wondering about one thing, judging things from their performance. Mr. Jethmalani was himself part of a Government for nearly three years. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, has his Government in West Bengal today also.

13.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Judging from their performance, one can come to the conclusion that politics in India is not too bad a profession. If they win, it has many rewards and if they lose they can always assume this holier than thou attitude, start giving sermons, engineer agitations and indulge in the game of de-stabilisation. As I said in the beginning, I do not wish to emphasise the reasons for this. (Interruption). The reasons are very obvious. The circulation of black money is in dangerous proportions. This is an accepted fact. Many questions are asked in every session of Parliament. The Government is criticised on this account and this is also a fact that though this huge amount is in circulation, we do not have any evidence of it. Since this is the situation, the black money like the proverbial sword of Damocles is hanging over the nation's economy. I think that the situation demanded some special efforts and I congratulate the Finance Minister on coming out with this scheme. Sir, I think it is very realistic because we cannot take a ostrich-like approach and refuse to face realities. As I said earlier, the reasons are very obvious. The objectives have also been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The objects are to control the liquidity of the economy, curb prices, curb inflation and mop up black-money for productive purposes.

After going through the objects and Reasons of this Scheme, I do not find that there is any scope for any valid ground to oppose this scheme. In this connection, I would like to quote here the famous words of Thomas Jefferson:

"If no action is to be deemed virtuous since malice can imagine a sinister motive for it, then there never was a virtuous action".

I welcome this scheme and as the hon. Finance Minister, himself had

[Shri Arif Mohammad Khan]

said, this is a necessary evil. Unfortunately the situation demanded that some such type of action should be taken by the Government. This scheme is being criticised on moral grounds, on ethical grounds and on various other grounds by the people who have no morals themselves. I may also tend to agree that there may not be much moral virtue in this scheme since like any other plan of amnesty, it suffers from inequity. It may be described as a concession to blackmarketeers, it can be described as a surrender to black-marketeers. They can say it is a gift to the tax evaders. But in a larger perspective, when the overall well-being of the economy is considered, can anyone deny the fact that the prevailing situation demands some hitherto untried and extraordinary special effort of the hon. Finance Minister for which he deserves congratulations?

I am sure that the objects which he has outlined are for reducing the magnitude of the finances flowing to the parallel economy, to mop up the black money for the productive purposes and to curb the inflation. At the introduction stage, the hon. Minister referred to *sama, dana, bheda and danda*. Shri Ram Jethmalani also referred to that in his speech. If the hon. Finance Minister uses the carrot and the stick with discretion, I am sure, it will definitely yield the desired results. It is not only the carrot, but the stick is also needed. It should be possible for the Government to ferret out the large chunks of black money through this scheme.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a letter which has appeared in the Economic Times of 18th February, 1981, in which it has been pointed out that the Bearer Bonds are not freely available in Calcutta. People are going to purchase the Bearer Bonds but specially in Calcutta these are not freely available. This is not my insinuation, but this is as per the letter

which has appeared in the Economic Times of 18th February. I would like the Finance Minister to ensure that the forces which are out to subvert this scheme and create de-stabilization do not succeed in their design. No must also ensure that these forces do not enter into a conspiracy with a small section of public officers, otherwise why in Calcutta alone, are the Bearer Bonds not available? It must be ensured that people who want to cooperate and are ready to buy these Bearer Bonds are able to purchase these freely.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Is it the reason why they want to topple the West Bengal Government? ... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought, they will be very eager about this because Ashok Mitra wants a share in it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:

It was said at the introduction stage and I heard today again Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu suggesting demonetisation. I am glad that the Finance Minister has not ruled out the possibility of it, but I agree that today the situation does not call for it. This extraordinary device should be reserved for extraordinary times. This suggestion, if accepted, would disrupt the economy for months and that is precisely the purpose and object of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in suggesting demonetisation. We must control the forces whose aim is not to curb the inflation or check this blackmoney, but whose purpose is only to create disruption... (Interruptions) and de-stabilisation also, if I may say so.

The objectives, the merits and the reasons concerning this scheme are very obvious and I need not emphasise them in detail, but I would only like to make certain suggestions. In the first place, the Government should step up pressure on the big black money barons with a series of punitive measures to compel them to avail themselves of the immunities offered by this scheme. They should intensify

incometax raids. The hoarded stock of scarce commodities must be seized, the known blackmarketeers and hoarders must be detained under laws which we have recently enacted to deal with them, and strict vigilance must be observed on banking operations to contain Benami transactions. Sir, I am saying it because news is appearing that in some States the grain merchants are competing with the Food Corporation of India in stocking foodgrains, specially wheat and pulses, and storing them at strategic points with the intention of releasing them after creating artificial scarcity. Surely the Government must have got complaints that in many warehouses these hoarders have cornered grains in the name of small farmers. So, Government should give necessary instructions to the officials to deal with the situation.

Secondly banks. Benami transaction is something of which, after the bearer bonds, people are trying to take advantage. Government must also take note of these complaints that some unscrupulous employees of even nationalised banks are helping big money-lenders and tax consultants to conduct Benami transactions on behalf of their tax-evading clients. Sir, I would also urge the Government to tighten supervision of such dubious banking operations and exercise greater check on import-export trade and foreign exchange transactions.

Sir, the Revenue Intelligence Enforcement Directorate and other Government agencies should also be asked to keep a close eye on how the promoters of new industry are obtaining big loans from public financial institutions and making these enterprises generate black money even before going into production. I think this is an effective exercise to mop up black money, but we should also make efforts to check it at the stage of generation and see that it is not accumulated. There are many instances where in the company floated by big houses, they make one unit

sick. The same management then floats another company and secures loans from some public institutions and again indulges in corrupt practices. I would suggest that if necessary the law must be amended and the names of such defaulters must be published and there must be a legal check on their getting further assistance from public financial institutions because these private limited companies have a sort of ingenious device for obtaining individual profit with out individual responsibility.

I am sure that these steps will have a salutary effect and will be able to prevent black money generation, especially when this Government under the dynamic leadership of Smt. Gandhi is determined and is doing its best to get rid of the atmosphere of stagnation and the scarcity created by three preceding years of gold auctions and drift in national banks.

Finally I would submit that this tax evasion leads to the menace of black money. I am sure that this is not the only and final step in the armoury of the Finance Minister for fighting the menace of black money. I am sure he will consider other proposals also proposals which can help tackle the generation and accumulation of black money, besides checking and controlling it. I would like to congratulate him on coupling this special Bearer Bond with his budget proposals for revising the direct tax rate. I would urge him to give it more thought and come out with certain other measures. As I said earlier carrot and stick both are needed to deal with tax evaders and black money barons.

I support this Bill in the strong belief that this Government will succeed in checking and mopping up black money, and will also come out with other measures to check the generation and accumulation of black money. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Your party

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

has been allotted very little time. I don't want to mention the time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, with you in the Chair, I expect always generosity.

Here is a photostat copy of the Bond Certificate—a black bond in a white paper. I am not required, under the law, to disclose the source of this. And it is made out in a form as if it will be framed in a glass and hung in the drawing room of Mr. Venkataraman.

Mr. Jethmalani and the speaker earlier. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu have made mince-meat of most of the arguments put out by the Finance Minister. So, it is going to be much easier for me to continue the mincemeating process. I agree with the Finance Minister that black money is a serious problem. It is there not only in this country; but I would say that even countries like Russia and China are today having problems of black money. The Chinese themselves have published in the Beijing Review that they are having problems of black money. So are the Russian. Anybody knows it. There is no country in the world which does not have the black money problem. The real question is how to tackle it. This is the fourth attempt. The previous three attempts have been failures, by all independent accounts. Not only that. We consider them amoral and infructuous.

What we find by examining the names is that those who disclosed in 1951, also disclosed in 1965, and also in 1975. The purpose of the voluntary disclosure scheme is; once you disclose, you are not going to do it again. That is the implication. But here, we find that Ganga San has been administered three times; and I am sure in the Special Bearer Bonds also, the same people are going to be involved.

He talked about amnesty. It is wrong Amnesty is given once. It cannot be given over and over again.

And that is the key part of it. That is why the Public Accounts Committee said that this should never be resorted to again.

The Finance Minister has introduced a new terminology into the profession of economics. We know that when we discuss Indian economy, we always talk about poverty line: people living below the poverty line. Now I find in the class room there is a new terminology. People living below the poverty line, and people living above the Bearer Bond line. And so—of course, all the people who are above the Bearer Bond line are absent today I would not say too much about that part of the society. Our society has been divided into three parts: those above Bearer Bond line, those below the poverty line, and those who have been squeezed every day by the Finance Minister in between; and that is the poor middle class.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He belongs to the Youth Congress...
(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, what is the provocation for this? What brought it about? Who suggested it to you? Why this excitement? Why this hurry? And by your own admission, since February 2nd upto now how many crores of rupees have you collected? Rs. 50 crores, of which Rs. 35 crores are from Delhi alone. The city of Bombay is totally obvious that there is something like this. It may be Rs. 65 crores, but it is not going to be near Rs. 200 crores by the end of this month, nor is it going to be an extra Rs. 800 crores after the beginning of this financial year. So, what is the provocation? He was in such a hurry. I want to know how it is possible that people will buy this ridiculous thing when the probability of detection is so small.

I did a scientific analysis and calculation using the probability theory which unfortunately our Finance Minister does not know because he is educated in the Keynesian economy

which is of graphs and verbal prose, whereas I am a mathematical economist who has been trained in the modern method of the probability theory and so on. (Interruptions) According to the probability theory, unless the probability of detection is over 75 per cent, nobody would buy the bearer bonds unless he has some ulterior motive; the ulterior motive being that these people have got his name in advance and tell him, "Buy so many bearer bonds and put 10 per cent in my pocket". I do not know if this is the approach, a threatening approach, "either you pay or there will be a raid on your house"; But if it is purely a voluntary approach, this can never succeed because the probability of detection in India today is not even 10 per cent. How many blackmoney people today are afraid that they will be caught? There are none. I know Bombay. Bombay is a great Capital for many things including generation of blackmoney. I am not doubting it. In fact, it is much better than Calcutta. Calcutta is a black hole; there is nothing much there. (Interruptions) I do not blame Calcutta for it alone, but, nevertheless, the fact of the matter is that there the probability of detection to day is so low that no one is going to crop up unless there is something behind it. I would like to know, first of all, what provoked him. We must have an idea how much blackmoney there is in the country.

Now the United States is also having the problem of blackmoney. So, their Parliament unlike our Parliament has brought out an excellent publication called "The Underground Economy" after the hearing before the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress of the United States, not your Congress. (Interruptions) Some people are new; they may not know the difference between your Congress and the

Congress there. This report dated 15th November is an excellent report which I urge the Finance Minister to read, not the **Change in Economy of 1930** but the publication, which will give you a precise method for calculating blackmoney. If you use that method in relation to the Indian economy, it turns out that there is Rs. 18,000 crores of blackmoney in this economy. The Finance Minister is quite content with taking out Rs. 1000 crores and that too on paper. He has not got more than Rs. 60 crores. So, where is the provocation? Therefore, what is the basis?

This is a wonderful piece that they have circulated. The reasons given for immediate legislation in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are: the budgetary deficit the need to improve the Government's financial position and canalising money into productive purposes. I am concluding. I know you are looking very impatient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you some time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will remember it when I become the Deputy Speaker next (Interruptions) If this is the objective, I would say, this shows complete bankruptcy; this is total financial prostitution. Is this the method to improve the financial position of the Government? Is this the method to reduce the budget deficit? Can anybody say that with a straight face, specially a religious minded person like him. (Interruptions) An Ayyangar Brahim on top or that! (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It should not be said. (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Arun Shourie has written an excellent article in the Indian Express about the CIA and KGB. I do not know why he has not been giving a

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

certificate to the KGB, not a bond certificate, but a general certificate that they are not indulging in it. I do not know; maybe a new party policy, but the fact of the matter is that both of them are likely to purchase a huge quantity; that is what he says. He is a reputed economist. He is a very knowledgeable person, he has been writing in a good newspaper like the Indian Express. Therefore, the Finance Minister must come forward and assure this House that there is no danger of foreigners getting hold of this. Therefore, I conclude by saying that there are many better ways of obtaining black money without this financial prostitution and open admission of bankruptcy. So, I clearly am not in favour of demonetisation. I was not even in favour of demonetisation of the thousand rupee notes. That took place during the Janata rule. But, unfortunately one member of Mr. Jethmalani's party came running to Finance saying that there was a certain lady in the then Opposition who was salting away huge amounts of money in thousand rupee notes in Nepal and therefore, it was done. Nor am I in favour of demonetisation of hundred rupee notes. That will create chaos in the country. What I am in favour of is, honestly. First of all, tax reform. Every time you lower the tax the revenue has gone up. It is an important thing. It never happens in any other country. It is only in this country that every time you lower the taxes the revenue goes up. You read the Chokshi Committee Report, not Keynesian economics. You read the Chokshi Committee Report or the Wadilal Dagli Committee on licences and subsidies. And most of all, the legitimisers of black money are our political parties during the time of elections. Let him remove the ban on company donations to political parties. Let us find out which company is giving how much money to which political party. You will be surprised that the country's capita-

lists give donations not only to parties like his, but also to other parties also, and all of them are taking I am telling this, I know that for a fact. It is a pious non-sense. How much money have the capitalists given to his party? I know that companies give donations. And that is why I say, 'Remove the ban.' Let the money given by companies to political parties be published. Let us find out who is giving. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will that prevent anybody?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: At least, we will know where you stand.

Therefore, that is the way. We political parties, put pressure on them. Remove that. Remove the anomalies in the tax system. This quibbling will disappear. This is a wrong approach; not by these quibbling ways. This is a wrong approach. This is an open admission of bankruptcy and therefore, I totally oppose this Bearer Bonds Scheme of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. L. Bhatia.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Kumar Singh. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: I wanted to show how popular it is (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have sought to find out. (Interruptions) We parted company. That is all now there. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It has found its last resting place.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (बंडवा) का माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महादेव, मैं स्पेशल ब्योरर बॉन्ड्स बिल, 1981 के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज कई तरह की कहानियाँ हमें पिनू प्रति दिन के समाचारपत्रों में सुनने को मिलती हैं और जलज से भी हमें यह सुनने

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उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नम्बर दो के बहीख तों को रखने का एक फेशन सा हो गया है। करों की ऊँची दरों के कारण यह स्वाभाविक है कि मनुष्य करों की चोरी की ओर प्रवृत्त होता है। वांचू कमेटी ने 1970 में कहा था कि करों की ऊँची दरों को अवर नहीं रोकता गया, अवर अंधांधु कर लगाये जाते रहे तो यह स्वाभाविक

है कि मनुष्य करों की चोरी की ओर प्रवृत्त होगा और उस से देश में काला धन बढ़ेगा। 1970 में वांचू कमेटी ने कहा था कि उस समय देश में 14 सौ करोड़ रुपये का काला धन है और उसने यह रिकॉर्ड किया था कि करों की दरों को नीचे लाया जाना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे लायब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने पिछले साल के बजट में भी और इस साल के बजट में भी करों की दरों को नीचे लाने की ओर प्रयास किया है। मुझे आशा है कि वे आने वाले दिनों में इस बीमारी का निदान करने के लिए करों की दरों को और भी युक्तियुक्त बनायेंगे।

आज हमारे देश में काले धन के बारे में कई तरह के अलेसमेंट हैं। कई लोगों का ह्दय है कि देश में दस हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन है, कुछ का विचार है कि बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन है और कुछ का तो 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का काला धन होने का अलेसमेंट है। मुझे भी बःभी कभी शंका होती है कि हम जो स्पीड ब्राजकॉ देश में देख रहे हैं, हमारे यहाँ काले धन को निकालने के लिए या बोलेंद्री डिस्कलोजर का पहला प्रयत्न 1950 में हुआ था, फिर 1975 में हुआ, एक प्रयत्न जनता पार्टी के शासन में भी नोटों के विमूढ़ीकरण के रूप में हुआ और अभी ये विचार बॉन्ड आये हैं, उन सब में हमारा अनुभव यह रहा है कि उसी तेजी से काला धन रखने वालों की हिम्मत बढ़ती जा रही है। एक ओर तो कई मामलों में यह बहुत अच्छा है परन्तु उसी साथ साथ आपको दूसरे प्रयत्न भी करने होंगे जिनसे कि इन काला धन रखने वालों को निर्यातित किया जा सके।

का धन केवल नकदी के रूप में ही नहीं है। धुलत-सी स्थाई सम्पत्ति के रूप में भी यह है, चाहे वह रूजिपतियो द्वारा खरीदी गयी कृषि की जमीन हो, चाहे वह बड़ी बड़ी प्रापर्टी हो जो कि प्लाटों के रूप में खरीदी जाती है और जिसकी बहुत कम कीमत की रजिस्ट्री कमायी जाती है, चाहे वह हीरे जवाहरात की शकल में

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठकुर]

हो। लगभग 11 सौ न 14 सौ करोड़ रुपये तक नेपाल बार्डर से अफीम, गांजा और चरस लाया जाता है। दुबई से घड़िया, टेप रिकार्डर, सोने की छड़ी की शकल में तस्करी में भी हमारा काला धन प्रयोग में आता है और इसके द्वारा भी हमारा काला धन बढ़ता जाता है। ये सभी कारण हैं जिन पर हमें बहुत ही गंभीरता से विचार करके इन पर नियंत्रण करना पड़गा।

हमारे देश में इन्फ्लेशन भी है। इस बिना के उद्देश्य में भी यह कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में बिबरर बांड के द्वारा जो धन बिना हिंसा-बिनाश का पडा हुआ है, वह उत्पादक कार्यों में लग सकेगा। इस में मुद्रास्फीति पर नियंत्रण होगा, कीमतों में स्थिरता आयेगी और जो घाटे का बजट बढ़ रहा है उस पर भी रोक लगेगी। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि बिबरर बांड से ये जो उद्देश्य रखे गये हैं इनकी अवश्य प्राप्ति होगी।

मैं माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन बिबरर बांड्स के माध्यम से बहुत सारी सुविधाएँ कालाधन रखने वालों को दी है, आप बहुत ही खुले हृदय से ये बिबरर बांड्स लाये हैं। उनसे न यह पूछा जायेगा कि आपकी आय का क्या स्रोत है, न यह पूछा जायेगा कि किस आदर्श ने बिबरर बांड खरीदे है, न यह पूछा जायेगा कि आपकी आय किस खाते में हुई है। इन पर सम्पत्ति कर, उपहार कर और कैपिटल गेन टैक्स भी नहीं लगेगा। दस वर्ष बाद दस हजार रुपये के बांड के ऊँचे 12 हजार रुपये मिलेंगे। आपके इतनी सारी सहूलियतें देने के बाद भी जो व्यक्ति कालाधन रखने की ओर निजी स्वार्थ के कारण इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करने की हिम्मत करता है उसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए आपको बहुत ही सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि अभी राम जैठमलानी जी ने और ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने कहा कि इनको

बहुत सारी छूटें दी गई हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने गणित में कोई गलती नहीं की है, वयं कि जो 10000 वह आज जमा करेगा वह उसे 10 साल बाद मिलेगा, जब इन्फ्लेशन के कारण उसकी कीमत सिर्फ 6000 रुपए हो जाएगी। इस प्रकार इन्फ्लेशन के रूप में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने 4000 रुपए का टैक्स लगा दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कामना करता हूँ कि बैरर बांड में हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार हो, मैं कामना करता हूँ कि इस देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति में कमी आए, मैं कामना करता हूँ कि कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हो रही है उस पर रोक लगे और इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बैरर बांड की सफलता की कामना करता हूँ और मंत्री जी का आभार मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह स्कीम लागू की।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, we have heard the hon. Finance Minister justifying this measure as necessary in the context of the budgetary deficit. Sir, he said that to avoid imposing fresh taxation on the common people it was thought necessary that some black money that is openly circulating in this country be brought into the coffers of the Government. It is not so much for the purpose of containing inflation in this country nor for the purpose of bringing to book the vilest perpetrators of economic crimes in this country. This Government knows that a huge amount of black money is circulating which is owned, self-confessed and within the knowledge of modern economists, as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says. But his views are so distorted and he is congenitally so anti-people so far as left parties are concerned. He cannot see things in the proper perspective.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): What a compliment to his own colleague! (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He for whom it is meant does not object. Why do you object?

The position is this. He says that it is Rs. 18000 crores. Nobody knows. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that it is Rs. 30,000 crores. The Minister ought to have better information. If they are candid enough they should share that with us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. I will leave the Finance Minister's point on the customs and taking it out. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us take it that we do not have personal knowledge about the quantum.

SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT: I do not know as much about black money as my friend knows. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They do not know the quantum of it. They know, how much they get. The position is that even if we take the lowest figure—Dr. Swamy was, it seems to me, doing some sort of tight rope walking today—of Rs. 18,000 crores, what I am objecting to is that you evolve a scheme with the object of getting not even a pittance of it. Rs. 1000 crores in two years—I mean in the rest of this year and next year—you expect to get with what object? And what impact will it have on the parallel economy in this country? Our young friend here—he was making a gallant attempt to support a bad cause, doing a difficult job—after the initial hesitant support which he gave to this Bill, also felt that certain basic actions should be taken to stop this menace. Do you not know who are the persons from whom you are expecting this money? Do you not know who are the persons who have kept their taxes outstanding? Is it believable in this country that taxes cannot be realised from those monopolists, big business houses like Tatas and Birlas—the lists are almost ceremoniously given to us every year because questions are put—who have got crores of rupees worth of assets which are known and unknown? Can this Government not

even realise the assessed tax forgetting the black money? What is the outstanding income-tax and wealth tax? We would like to know that from this Government. Out of that, can they not realise this, that they must take recourse to this pernicious scheme to meet their budget deficit and pat themselves on their back that they have evolved a scheme by which they have avoided new taxes on the common people?

I was astounded when the hon. Minister, Shri Venkataraman, for whom I have the highest regard, as all of us have, said that this is a measure of sacrifice. This is the attitude of Government of India to black money holders, tax dodgers, tax evaders that they are supposed to be making a sacrifice by purchasing these bonds and with this attitude you are approaching this problem of solving the black money economy in this country. Therefore, I would like to know from this Government whether the Finance Minister will follow up this measure with danda or donda, whatever it may be. If at all he follows that, has he not got the powers in his hands even now? Even today he can say "Please behave; if you do not behave, then we shall take punitive measures". Does the Government not possess all these powers? Then why did it not act upon those powers? Now the taxes outstanding are of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores, and these are not from very ordinary people but from a handful of people. In this context, if people say that this is an opportunity given, on the basis of an understanding, to a section of the people who are holding the country to ransom, on the basis of a secret arrangement between the ruling party and those people, how can you blame them?

Today is the 18th of March and within the next 13 days the Finance Minister expects to get another Rs. 140 crores or Rs. 150 crores and, on the basis of that hope, he has prepared the budget, when the matter is before the Supreme Court and so many serious questions of law have been raised. Is this the way the budget of this coun-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

try has to be prepared? Now, if these Rs. 200 crores do not come, then they will have to initiate new taxation for the common people to bear. Sir, we do not understand it.

They are creating division among the people, between those who pay tax and those who do not pay tax, and this Government is asking for massive blessings from those people who have been openly and with impunity violating the laws. I do not know in what paradox or fool's paradise they live and I do not know what sort of situation they expect to evolve out of the generous gesture of this Government to these people in this country. So many particulars have given by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and by other hon. Members. I do not wish to quote them now, but there are certain very basic questions involved. Today he is giving total exemption from future liability, immunity not for present disclosure but for past misconduct, saying "we shall not put any questions". The income will be not taxable under the Income-tax Act, if it gets routed through the bearer bonds, there will be no gift tax and it will not be included in the wealth tax. Not only the past sins have been washed away but also for the future and new class of citizens is being created in this country.

Somebody generated black money by avoiding taxes, by getting recourse to all sorts of dubious financial transactions. Now the Government says if you invest it in these bonds I shall not ask any questions as to the source, where you got it from. Though we do not agree with him and we wholly dissociate ourselves from that concept, we can understand it. But if it becomes a white commodity, then in the future it is immune from all taxation laws under the sun, so far as Indian laws are concerned—no income-tax, no wealth tax, no gift tax and no estate duty.

I do not know whether in this country anybody has got spare idle white

money. But if one has and he purchases with that white money, he has to pay wealth-tax; if he makes a gift out of his money, disclosed money, he has to pay gift-tax; if he dies and keeps white money, his estate has to pay estate duty. But if, with the same white money, idle white money, you purchase the bearer bonds, they will become immune from all taxation in this country. A wonderful class of citizens is created, who are not subjected to any laws.

There is no limit to investment in these bonds. Therefore, economically it is an obnoxious thing, a monstrosity financially and it is impossible to be regarded as a means of bringing about budgetary control, be it the Keynesian economy, or the modern economy, or whatever it is. Speaking for myself, I have no doubt in my mind that this is being perpetrated as something by way of return to some friends of theirs. Otherwise, they cannot have any impact on the economy of the country, when you are nibbling at it, hoping to get Rs. 1,000 crores in one year, when the money in circulation is to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not even nibbling at a problem.

Then, what will happen to the Rs. 19,000 crores out of the Rs. 20,000 crores of estimated black money and what will be its effect on the common people, who are at the receiving end? You are patting on your back yourself that you have exonerated 15 lakhs of people from taxation. Rs. 90 to 120 is the maximum saving which they have got. Now these black money-wallas are increasing the prices, inflation is raging and this saving of Rs 90 by the middle class people will be eaten up in no time.

Therefore, we are opposed to this on principle; we are opposed to it as a mechanism which any Government can think of. We are saying that if it is believed by the ruling party that by giving concessions to a section of the people who are holding the country to ransom, who have fattened themselves on the blood and sweat of the ordinary people of this country, who have

not the slightest respect for the laws of this country, the economic laws of this country, if you think that by making concessions to them you will bring about a change of heart or you will bring about a difference in their method of functioning, you are completely wrong, you are not only fooling yourself, but you are fooling the country. Therefore, we believe that the real intention is, the real basis is that there is some *quid pro quo* in this matter and that is being returned. And therefore, I want to say before I conclude that political parties who have to run their elections on the basis of money will go to them and there, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy does not know that there are political parties who do not go to such type of people, they fight the elections with the contributions of the people, with their participation.

14 hrs.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertson): Dr. Subramaniam Swamy knows you well and your party. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You know me well, you know my friends well. (Interruptions). You make friends with Dr. Swamy, I do not mind.

Therefore, that is not the whole thing. About those who are monopolising, Mr. Bosu has made out a list. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody spends more than Rs. 1 lakh during the elections. Why this discussion?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I find here also he was hopelessly out of the mark, he was off the mark. Then you have no knowledge of the expenses incurred by a candidate, by a Left party candidate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But this is the account we are giving.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not, at the moment, crossing swords with you. You are now in the exalted position.

Therefore, what we are submitting is that this Government should not have surrendered in this shameless manner to a handful of people in this country who are holding the country to ransom.

Sir, I oppose this Bill on principle and I do sincerely hope and believe

that this will be struck down by the Supreme Court of India and this Government will realise that they have been trying to fool the people of this country and probably they will give them some other incentive, some other prizes when this Bill goes or when this law goes. For this return or their contribution to the election fund, they should not play with the people of the country.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बिल पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका पुरजोर समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ, और माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था में विभिन्न लोगों को जो छूट दी, उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में सदन जानता है कि इन लोगों ने करों में छूट दी है, करों में ही नहीं, जो उत्पादन शुल्क या उसमें भी कमी की है या समाप्त किया है। यही नहीं बल्कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ कम्पनियों और उद्योगपतियों को भी छूट दी है।

इन सब के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमारे सामने जो देश में ब्लैक-मनी है, उसको बाहर निकालने का कोई रास्ता नहीं था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह बिल आया है, अगर इसके उद्देश्यों को देखे तो उससे यह स्पष्ट है, अभी हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग माननीय श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, जेटमलानी और सुकहाण्यम स्वामी कह रहे थे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no quorum in the House. It is very important Bill. I do not think the House should take it so lightly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. Let Shri Panika resume his speech.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था, इस बिल का उद्देश्य है बजट के घाटे को पूरा करना, प्रइसिज को कंट्रोल करना और इसके फलस्वरूप

[श्री राम ध्यारे पत्रिका]

बढ़ते हुए इनफ्लेशन, मुद्रा-स्फीति, को भी कंट्रोल करना। उधर से जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उनमें से किसी ने इस बिल के मुत्तालिफ़ बात नहीं की है। वे दूसरे विषयों पर बहस करते रहे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष माननीय फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने जो अच्छा बजट रखा था, उसके कारण इनफ्लेशन का दर 21 परसेंट से 13 परसेंट हो गया। हमारी सरकार लगानार इस बात का प्रयास कर रही है कि मुद्रा-स्फीति को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाये। इसी लिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है। इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है। देश में पहले भी कई बार—1951, 1965 और 1975 में—इस तरह की व्यवस्था की गई है। बांबू कोठी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि देश में 1400 करोड़ रुपये ब्लैक मनी के रूप में हैं, यदि उसको उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए देश की श्रम-व्यवस्था में वापस लाना है, तो कुछ सुविधायें देनी पड़ेगी।

इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री ने कर-दाताओं को जो सुविधायें दी हैं, इनकम टैक्स और उत्पादन शुल्क में जो छूट दी है, उद्योग-धंधे चलाने वाली कंपनियों और उद्योगपतियों को जो छूट दी है, क्या वह यह नहीं बताता है कि हम मुद्रा-स्फीति को कंट्रोल करने के डायरेक्शन में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं? यह विधेयक उन्हीं प्रयासों की एक कड़ी है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इस बारे में बहुत महत्वाकांक्षा जाहिर नहीं की है कि इससे सारा ब्लैक मनी वापस हो जायेगा। उन्होंने एक व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए कहा है कि 200 करोड़ रुपये इस वर्ष और 300 करोड़ रुपये 1981-82 में आयेंगे।

अगर श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने यह वक्तव्य न दिया होता कि जो लोग बांडस लेने जायें, उनका धन लूट लो, और अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस सम्बन्ध में याचिका विचार के लिए स्वीकार न हुई होती, तो मैं समझना हूँ कि हम 200 करोड़ रुपये से आगे पहुँच गये होते। 1975 का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है, जबकि वाल्टरी डिस्नेरेशन, स्ट्रैच्छिक घोषणा, की व्यवस्था की गई थी। क्या हमें उसमें उपलब्धि नहीं मिली? वर्तमान स्थिति के लिए विरोधी दल के नेता जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में कोई प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह मामला वहाँ विचाराधीन है। ब्लैक गार्गटियज, होर्डेज और प्राफिटियज के विषय में यह शंका बनी हुई है कि अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला इस विधेयक के विपरीत होगा तो हम लोगों का क्या होगा। इन दो महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों ने अशुभित रिजल्ट हमें प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

यह बिल राष्ट्र के हित में है और देश की इकानोमी के लिए लाभदायक है। राष्ट्रीय इकानोमी का ब्लैक मनी से जो खनरा हैं, वह इससे दूर होगा। इस बिल में और कोई बात नहीं है। हम इसमें नहीं जाना चाहते हैं कि देश में कितना ब्लैक मनी है। लेकिन हम एक रास्ते पर चर्च रहे हैं जिस रास्ते पर चल कर निश्चित रूप से हम ब्लैक मनी पर काबू पा लगे। . . . (उद्भवान) . . . यह एक माना हुआ सत्य है कि कर-दाताओं को हम जितनी ही सुविधाएं देंगे, निश्चित तौर से टैक्सों की चोरी उतनी ही कम होगी। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात कही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता राज में जो गोल्ड बेचने का कार्यक्रम चला था उस से हजार गुना यह उचित है और निश्चित

तौर से हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने वाला है ।

अब चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर से इस से मुद्रा-स्फीति पर कंट्रोल होगा ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my young friend, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, was to quote Jafferson and watch his action. I think, we have a Finance Minister who is trying to make thieving and tax-evading a virtuous action.

I heard his speech and, in the course of his speech, as kind of impression that he tried to convey to us was that this particular Ordinance and the Bill are contributing or are producing a net social gain to the community. In other words, those who provide him with an opportunity to produce this measure, first as an Ordinance and then as a Bill, are people who are contributing to creating more wealth and providing the Government with an opportunity to get a lot of money and use that money, as he of course would like to put it, for greater national wealth.

I am aware that Mr. Venkataraman is always very correct in the things that he says. I must also confess that it is very often a pleasure to listen to him. But today, I was surprised at some of the statements that he made. For instance, he started by saying, "We had to come with an Ordinance—you are all attacking the Ordinance—

because we had to do something sudden and with surprise." I would honestly like to ask the Finance Minister, saying Rs. 200 crores in the course of the financial year ending 31st March, 1981 and Rs. 800 crores in the next financial year, that is, another twelve months, what is sudden and what is the surprise? Where is the suddenness? Suddenness of what? And surprise to whom? To those who have accumulated money which they were waiting to convert into white? What kind of a surprise? What surprise did he spring? I am really amazed at the way Mr. Venkataraman has today tried to explain away an Ordinance that is not satisfiable in any circumstances. It is particularly not justifiable when the House was about to meet. If he had any ideas of mopping up of black money, he could have come before the House, had a fullfledged debate on that. Since they keep on talking how the Opposition, over the last three decades in this House and outside made a lot of constructive suggestions which they would like to accept, to convert black money into white, he could have a discussion on that. Then the Finance Minister went on to say something which rather amused me. The Finance Minister said and I quote him:

"I have in the course of the Budget on which we are still going to have discussions on the grants in the Finance Bill, exempted 11 lakh tax assesses so that the Department may concentrate on other cases."

This is a revelation to us! I thought that you are giving relief to the people. Or is it that you are trying to kill two birds at one stroke? But here you have a Finance Minister who then said that he was giving relief to 11 lakhs of tax assesses and today he gets up in this House and says that he did this because he wanted to spare the staff in the Income-tax Department to have to go after the big fish.

I am sure you don't believe Mr. Venkataraman, with all the sincerity and with all the genuineness at your command, in any case I am sure you

[Shri George Fernandes] don't believe, that there are reports that some of your own VIPs have been fraternising with people who are not only evading taxes but are also indulging in importing or exporting contraband. But that is not the issue just now.

The Finance Minister also justified this measure by saying that a lot of liquidity will be mopped up. Are you trying to mislead the House, Mr. Finance Minister, when you make that statement? Because you have said that these bonds can act as collateral. You have said that 60 per cent borrowing is possible against these bonds.

Now, let us understand this. Who are the people that are coming to surrender this money? They are the people who over a period of time have generated black-money. They are not people who do not know how to handle money or how to use money to create more money. And now you have the Finance Minister telling us that any person who goes and surrenders his black-money will then be able to go to the bank, use that as security and get 60 per cent money, with which he can carry on his trade. In other words, you are enabling people who have used their intelligence, who have used their talents, to generate black-money. The fact that they are intelligent people, that they are talented people, that they are paid people who are capable of taking the entire Government and the entire tax enforcing machinery for a ride, is not disputed by you and you come forward with a measure like this. So, in effect, the sole argument that you are trying to mop up liquidity does not really hold water because there will be more money coming in and you will only be enabling these....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I remember correct, the Finance Minister said that there would be money coming from the bank, 60 per cent for productive purposes. That is what the Finance Minister said.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I accept that position and I will come to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not living in a fools paradise.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: After all, where is black-money generated? That is the main point that I want to make, Mr. Finance Minister. You said that we are interested in mopping up the black-money. You used Sama, Dana, Bheda, Danda theory also here. But where is this black-money being generated? Mr. Finance Minister, what is the black-money that is being generated today? This is a straight question and I am sure you are capable of giving a very straight answer to this question. My modest estimate—people have made their own estimates and anybody can make an estimate of this—is that anywhere between Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores of black-money is being generated in this country every day. And you know the key areas in which this black-money is being generated: steel, cement, paper, sugar, coal, and then, of course, you have smuggling activities that take place on a very large scale.

The most important of all is the building industry in the metropolitan centres of this country. I would like the Finance Minister to say that it is not Rs. 25 crores but it is Rs. 2-1/2 crores I would like to have a debate on this if he is prepared, a public debate in this House or a public debate outside or a private discussion, so that we may identify what are the areas where black money is being generated, if he is genuinely keen on putting an end to black money. There are hon. friends, Members of this House, who talk about politics and black money, parties and black money, being inter-related. But I would not go into that. Let us take this basic question how and where is the black money being generated in this country. This is not an issue that is top secret. And if we can identify those areas, then what is it that is preventing the Government from tackling at source these areas where black money is being generated and putting an end to this scourge at that point? If it is agreed—I assume that it is agreed—on both sides of the House that this

is an issue on which there must be some commonality of approach, then I would like the Finance Minister to tell us why it is not possible. I will make a submission here. Everybody is referring to the 1975 or 1976 scheme, whether it is Rs. 754 crores or how many crores, how they were secured, and so on. I sat in Government for two and a quarter years I asked my Government to disclose the names of those who had declared their black money. My Government refused to do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said that last time also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am making this point because the Finance Minister was to say, "Government has made a commitment; there is a commitment in Parliament; therefore, we cannot disclose this".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then you should have resigned.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are not discussing Minister's resignations here; I am discussing a problem, and my point is this. Even my Government, which had the opportunity at a point of time to strike at the root, refused to do it. Therefore, I would like the hon. Finance Minister, for whom I have the greatest respect, to tell us where he thinks one should tackle, because, when some of us, men like me, made an effort, we failed. My Party, my Government, we have agitated this issue in every forum, but we have failed, we are still where we were. On a modest estimate, between Rs. 25 and 30 crores of black money are being generated today. So, when the Finance Minister is now coming forward with this Bill, it only seeks to convert the black money into white and it does not try to attack the source of black money. What you are in fact trying to do is to perpetuate the system, perpetuate all that is creating black money in this country. Let us face this.

The other hon. Members have spoken about the incentive that you

are giving. In fact, it is an incentive. I am sure the Finance Minister cannot dispute this. Hon. Members on the other side may otherwise defend this Bill; they may defend it; they have got their Party and Party whip; they may go ahead defending it. But my point is this. Can any hon. Member in this House state that this Bill and all that you are now seeking to do with these Black Money Bonds—is not going to be an incentive to create further black money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It will, it will and it must.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Let some one tell me that this is the reason why it will no more make it profitable for people to generate black money. You make that statement. Then we will understand it. So, it is not going to touch at the root of the problem. You are not prepared to touch at the root of the problem.

Therefore, Sir, arises a question. What is all this intended for? I think the hon. Mr Panika was heard to say that if Mr. George Fernandes has not made the statement that he made about seizing the black money at the gate of the banks and if the matter had not gone to the Supreme Court, much more money would have come. I want to make that statement again in this House and I will continue to make that statement not only from this House, but I am going to address several thousands of young people in the Boat Club and I will also tell them that one of the programmes for my Party youth to undertake is to stand outside every counter of the banks which are selling these black money bonds and snatch the money away from and snatch the money away from those who come to hand over their money. I want to go on record on this issue right here—why fear in this House—that we would like to snatch away that money—the money not the bonds—snatch away and go to a Police Station and surrender to the Police and say, 'Here I have got the black money which was sought to be surrendered to a bank.

[Shri George Fernandes]
and let us see who goes and files an FIR. You want to make them anonymous? You want to make them faceless people? You have produced a beautiful document here, Mr Finance Minister. I would certainly like to know who are the people, who are the faceless people, who are the faceless, nameless characters who want to seek shelter behind this beautiful document. I would therefore like them to go to the Police Station and say, 'Here is a young man who has robbed me of the money. I have come to file a First Information Report. Arrest him.'... (Interruptions) Sir, he is an old friend of mine. Though he is a member of the Youth Congress (I), he is an old friend of mine. We are now getting into the same age-group. Don't worry.

Sir. I make this statement. I would like the youth of this country and I would like anybody who is concerned with the values in this country to come out and campaign on this issue, and not to make this issue only a subject of debate in this House to score points.

I am not certainly trying, Mr. Finance Minister, to destabilise. I think some one has said that all that they are interested is to destabilise. If your case is that if you do not get your Rs. 1000 crores, it will destabilise your Government, I am very happy. I want your Government to fail. I never said that I wanted your Government to succeed. I want your Government to fail. There are no two views on this. Why are you getting excited, Mr Barot?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I said that the grapes are sour.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Grapes are sour? I eat very sweet grapes. I do not eat very sour grapes. Where is the question? We are not interested in your Government. Do you think that we want your Government to carry on? Do you think we want your Government to do all this havoc? We want your Govern-

ment to go. We will do everything to see that your Government goes....

AN HON MEMBER: It will not go.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: People will decide.... People will decide. There were others before you came into this House, there were others who spoke with the same arrogance and you know what happened in 1977. Read contemporary history. If you are not capable of reading history at least read the newspapers. Go to the students, go to the villages, go to the people, talk to them and they will tell you what they feel about your Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said you have got a meeting at the Boat Club

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. I can see how concerned you are about my activities. But, Sir, when they interrupt me, I will have to say these things.

I would like the Finance Minister therefore that if he is genuinely keen of mopping up the black money do two things. One is: don't make these bearer Bonds. Ask the people to identify themselves and let the country know who these honest crooks are. You want to finish black money? You want to hit at the root? I am sure you don't want to treat the symptoms only. Sir, if there is a genuineness, if there is a sincerity and if there is a seriousness then ask the people to identify themselves. After all the Finance Minister said—let me remind the hon. Minister that in 1976 it was Rs. 756 crores. You tried to refute my esteemed colleague...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry. I did not say that we got Rs. 750 crores. I only said that the amount disclosed was Rs. 750 crores.... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Any way that is not the issue. Rs. 750 crores came to be disclosed.

Therefore, if Rs. 754 crores were disclosed in 1976, I am assuming that some years later, a lot more money

will come to be disclosed. You do not make the bearer-bond people to disclose their identities. Let them tell us who the people are? Why don't you mention their names? Why do you want them to be faceless and nameless because they are characterless? The second request I make to the hon. Minister is: since you are a better performing government and since yours is a government which is committed to do good things, will you, Mr. Finance Minister, publish the names of those who disclosed their money in 1976? Will you? Don't tell me that 'you did not do it.' I told you we failed. I failed. Will you do it? Will you let the names be known of those great philanthropists, the titled great people some of whom are great men? who disclosed these Rs. 754 crores? After all wherefrom does the money come? This money comes from the poverty, from the misery, from the disease or from the wretchedness of the people. That is what the money is. What else is your black money? This is a black money. Therefore, Sir, this is one positive point that I want the Finance Minister to answer.

I will conclude now. I will not take much time. I know you want to pass this Bill by 4 O' clock. I am also aware that they are not going to speak on this Bill. I am aware that they would like this debate to collapse. Would you like this Bill to be passed without even a debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to take up another important subject.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know. They have allowed five hours for this.

I would like the Finance Minister to answer my point. Another point is this. Why not try the same method on which the British tried to get money, namely by conferring titles on the people? We did away with these honours at least you have now restored the *Bharat Ratna* award. Why not, say, for Rs. 5 crores, disclosed, everybody will be given the *Bharat Ratna*? When you are asking them to

get away with this at least these recipients of the titles will be enabled to sit in the company and they will be in the same row—whether it be the *National Herald* or the Prime Minister—as the Prime Minister who has her *Bharat Ratna*? Why not? Perhaps the British succeeded in getting the money from the people by conferring the titles. In the same way, you may also succeed in making the people to disclose their names. They will be in the same row as the Prime Minister in all public functions. That is the title which our Prime Minister only has got now.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Why don't you mention the Indian name?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am suggesting to the Finance Minister my last point. Are you, Mr. Venkataraman, now trying to forgive all those who have earned the black money, the people who have robbed and who have cheated the exchequer and the people who have robbed and cheated the ordinary poor people of this country? Will you show some generosity to the poor pickpocket also for a change? I am told that there are a number of them in various lock-ups in this country. I think the punishment is from six months to one year for these small manipulators or frauds the least that you could do is to celebrate this Bearer Bond Bill that you have now brought forward which the hon. Members on the other side are supporting. I am sure they will at least like to celebrate this by declaring these small pickpockets free. After all you punish those who pick the pocket of somebody involving Rs. 5, 10 or 20. You are a lawyer, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and you know that under the Penal Code how many months of imprisonment are given to these people? But what about the frauds committed by those involving additional amounts of money? How many years of punishment are given? If somebody picks the pocket amounting to Rs. 5/- or so, you send them to jail.

[Shri George Fernandes]

Mr. Venkataraman, in all sincerity, I ask you: please tell me one thing. Is it a virtue to quote Mr. Jafferson? I tell Shri Arif Mohammad Khan to know this. If someone picks the pockets of the poor of this country amounting to crores of rupees converting them into white money you allow them to get away with it through these beautiful bonds that you have produced.

With these words, I support the motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and I oppose the Bill which the Hon. Finance Minister has brought forward.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगमसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा प्रस्तुत विशेष बाहक बन्ध-पत्र (उन्मुक्ति और छूट) विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ। यह जो योजना हमारी सरकार की ओर से रखी गयी है यह एक साहसिक प्रयास है जो प्रशंसनीय है।

मैं अभी बहुत ध्यान से जार्ज साहब का भाषण सुन रही थी। जार्ज साहब उद्योग मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। वे हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय में जानना चाहते थे कि आखिर काला धन कहां जेनरेट होता है, कहा से आता है, इसका पता लगाना होगा। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि वे तीन वर्ष तक सत्ता में रहे और फिर भी वे यह पूछ रहे हैं कि गह काला धन कहा जेनरेट होता है और कहा में आता है।

मैंने ज्योतिर्भय बसू साहब की बातें भी सुनीं। उनकी बातों में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हें दुनिया में कहीं अच्छाई नजर आती ही नहीं, सभी कुछ गलत नजर आता है। इंसान की जैसी भावना होती है वैसे ही उसे सारी दुनिया पर दिखाई पड़ने लगती है। सारी अच्छी बातें भी उन्हें अच्छी नहीं लगती।

आप जानते हैं कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक यहां पर रखा गया है वह उद्देश्य सिर्फ यह है कि किसी तरह से काला धन हमारी सरकार के खजाने में आये और आ कर के वह राष्ट्र निर्माण में लगे। यह सभी

जानते हैं कि कालेधन की माहिमा बढ़ रही है। इसको सभी स्वीकार करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि इसको कोई स्वीकार नहीं करता है। यह समस्या बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। यह केवल हमारे राष्ट्र को ही समस्या नहीं है यह तो अन्तराष्ट्रीय समस्या हो गई है। यह एक बल्डवाउट फिनॉमिना हो गया है। इसके बारे में इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फण्ड की गत वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में भी आपने देखा होगा कि उसमें 1976 तक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार कहा गया है कि ब्रिटेन में ग्रांस नेशनल प्राइक्ट्स का सात परसेंट कालेधन में है और 7.9 परसेंट अमेरिका में है। इस तरह से कालाधन चारों तरफ बढ़ता जा रहा है।

यह एक चिंता का विषय है और इसी समस्या के समाधान के लिए हम निरन्तर लगे हुए हैं और बराबर साचेते रहते हैं। इसमें दो मत नहीं हो सकते कालेधन की वृद्धि का समाप्त करना है। इस पर अकुश लगाने का प्रभावी प्रयास किया जाना आवश्यक है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिए हमें वातावरण भी तैयार करना होगा। ऐसा वातावरण बनाना होगा कि जो हमारे करदाता हैं उनमें यह आतंक और भय व्याप्त हो। कि साथ ही साथ कर देने योग्य जो उसकी आय है, उसको वह स्वच्छता में सरकार को दे और उस पर जो उनकी निर्धारित निश्चित हिस्सा है वह भी वह सरकार को दे।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि विगोरर बाण्ड की आदश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? जो हमारे करों का ढांचा है वह हमेशा त्रुटिपूर्ण रहा है। वह त्रुटिपूर्ण इसलिए भी रहो है कि अगर एक मामूली औरत, गरीब औरत अगर रेलवे गार्ड से एक टिकिया कोथिया उठा लेती है, या राशन शॉप पर जा कर एक मट्ठी अन्न उठा लेती है अपनी भूख को शांत करने के लिए तो उसको जेल की हवा खानी पड़ती है। और जो ये बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, पढ़े हुए महात्मा हैं, ये बाहे कालाधन स्मगलिंग के जाल में भी जमा करते जिससे कि देश को नुकसान पहुँचे तो भी वे कानून के अन्तर्गत पकड़ में नहीं आते, वे बरी हो जाते हैं और इस तरह काफी आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। इस त्रुटि के कारण कर प्रकामन विभाग की

विस्थापित बहुत पेशीबा हो जाती है और आम जनता को काफी परेशानी होती है। इस परेशानी से बचने के लिए कई बार ऐसे आदेश भी जो कि कानून का उल्लंघन करना नहीं चाहते, वे भी कर की चोरी करने के लिए बाध्य होते हैं। इसलिए इस और वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह योजना कोई नहीं है। पहले भी इस तरह की योजना आ चुकी है, लेकिन उसमें शंका बनी हुई थी। अभी हमारे वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो दावा किया है कि गार्भ महोदय तक 200 करोड़ रुपये की उपलब्धि होगी और 81-85 तक 800 करोड़ के बरत बांड्स की खरीद होगी, यह दावा बहुत ही उत्साहवर्धक है और जो तरीका उन्होंने अपनाया है उससे आशा की जा सकती है कि इसमें सफलता मिलेगी। सबसे बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि इस योजना के अंतर्गत 60 करोड़ रुपये मिल चुका है और अभी जो काला धन कमाने वाले हैं, उनके लिए स्वर्ण अवसर है कि वे स्वच्छता से बता दें और यह काला धन राष्ट्र के विकास के काम आ सके।

एक बात सबसे अधिक ध्यान देने योग्य है, वह यह कि हमारे अधिकारियों को अभय दान नहीं मिलना चाहिए, कर प्रत्यासन में जो भ्रष्टाचार या अनिष्ठा है उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाना चाहिए, जिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं भी कहा था कि प्रशासन को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करना और उगमों दक्षता लाना आवश्यक है ताकि जनता के लाभ के लिए बनाए गए कामना द्वारा वे जनता का हित न कर सकें। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं सजग हैं। हमें आशा है कि यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है उसमें मूल्य वृद्धि और मुद्रा स्फीति पर रोक लगेगी और आवश्यक पदांशों का जो कठिन अभाव पैदा करके आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न किया जाता है, इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। इन राज्यों के साथ, मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ और विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I support the Statutory Resolution moved by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and I oppose the Motion moved by the hon. Minister. The various ethical, moral,

political, constitutional and economic aspects have already been brought out by the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. I would like to start by saying that this is only a premium on dishonesty. You are only giving respectability to tax evaders. You are making the black beautiful. Now the Minister is indulging in an Operation-Laundering, thereby making the dirty, clean.

Sir, let me now trace the history of these schemes and let me point out what has been the experience of these schemes. I quote from an Article.

"In 1946 Government resorted to demonetisation of high denomination notes. 5 years later in 1951 the Government was inclined to take a more conciliatory attitude and introduced Voluntary Disclosure Scheme (VDS). The penal provisions of the law were suitably relaxed to facilitate the disclosure of suppressed income. In 1956 the Government introduced a second Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. This scheme popularly known as the 60-40 scheme provided for the payment of 69 per cent of the concealed income as tax and bring the balance of 40 per cent into the books of the assesses. Closely following this yet another scheme of voluntary disclosure familiarly known as the 'Block scheme' was brought in, under which tax was payable at rates applicable to the block of concealed income disclosed and not at a flat rate as under the earlier 60-40 scheme.

All the three voluntary disclosure schemes however did not bring out much of the concealed income. The three schemes put together brought out only Rs. 267 crores which was only a small fraction of even the most conservative estimate of the concealed income during the 15 years, 1951-65.

As against this the concealment deducted by the Income-tax Department in ordinary course during the five years 1965 to 1969 was Rs. 161 crores and taxes and penalties on such concealed income worked out

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

to Rs. 105 crores or about 65 per cent of the income detected.

The relatively poor fare of the three Voluntary Disclosure scheme was due to the fact that much of the income disclosed under them had been either already detected or was about to be detected."

Sir, this is the history of the social steps which he has taken. I say it is an exercise in futility. In this connection, I would quite here the relevant portion of the Wanchoo Committee Report:

"We have carefully considered the pros and cons of this suggestion. The bearer bonds scheme is a poor substitute even for the disclosure as it can cover only black money which is not invested and is lying in cash. Further, the investment of black money in such bonds will not connect it up with any particular source of income and, as such, it does not offer to the investor immunity from investigation and proper assessment of the income from that source and penal consequences. The investor cannot also remain completely anonymous from the income-tax department when he sells the bonds or raises loans on their security or offers the interest from such bonds for taxation. These aspects will militate against the success of the scheme even within the limited sphere of persons having unaccounted cash. Making the interest tax free would tantamount to allowing a high rate of interest and would defeat the very purpose of offering a low yield on the investment. On the other hand, if the interest is taxable the chances are that most of the investors taking advantage of their anonymity would not disclose the interest income and the scheme might, in fact, lead to further evasions and build up of black money."

Apart from this, I would just read out another quotation of the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister in this House a few days back:

"While demonetisation may result in the public losing confidence in the currency, legitimisation of black money may encourage people to more and more accumulation of black money."

Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, this Bearer Bond Scheme keeps periodically to turn black money into white money with full official blessings and that inducement and concessions to those who break the Tax Laws. I would like to conclude by saying that various Finance Ministers had taken steps in this direction in the past and they had miserably failed. We have to identify where this black-money is being generated. It is certainly in the trade, among the film magnates and also among the corrupt politicians. So, this is not only relevant with India but it is the case with all the capitalist countries. Therefore, unless you take some drastic measures to see that the economic changes are made in the system, those people who hold black money cannot be caught. This is an in-built mechanism in black-money. Unless you go deep into the matter, deep into the malady, you won't be able to mop up black money. With all your pious wishes, this is all an exercise in futility.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam). Sir, I oppose the Resolution moved by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and I support the Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister. Talking about the money, one eminent economist has said like this.

"Money is a singular thing. It ranks with love as man's greatest source of joy. And it ranks with death as his greatest source of anxiety."

These two aspects of money have been well explained in the previous speeches of the hon. Members here. It cannot be denied that black money is creating a serious threat to our economic development and growth.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the reports of the Ayyar Committee in 1936, the Nicholas Kaldor Committee in 1956 and the Wanchoo Committee in 1971. All these Committees have highlighted the problems of black money. The Wanchoo Committee Report has very elaborately dealt with the problems, the source and the net effect of black money. Those who had the privilege of possessing that report, or who have gone through chapter 2, will understand, what is the real black money and what is the role of black money in destroying our economic growth. Of course, there is a positive side of it also as far as the growth of economy is concerned and I am not denying that. But as far as our economic policies and programmes are concerned, its effects are disastrous. It has been very aptly described by the hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech, paragraph 28. The hon. Members, who have not gone through that, may kindly do it now to fully appreciate this aspect. It is, therefore, imperative that the velocity and rotation of black money ought to be curtailed. None of the hon. speakers have suggested any concrete steps which are conducive to our national growth. I heard what Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said in a laughing manner and Shri George Fernandes's brilliant suggestions, which only feels will follow....(Interruptions).

In this context, I would like to highlight one aspect. According to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as on 31-3-1980, over Rs. 1011.85 crores are in tax arrears. I have said repeatedly in this House that the machinery to assess and to realise the tax arrears should be mobilised in a strong manner. Though I agree with the principles and the procedure adopted in this Bill, at the same time, I would emphatically demand that the machinery to assess and to realise the tax arrears should be mobilised to mop up the money. Some hon. Members may ask, why I should talk about the arrears of tax here. May I ask them: Is it not a fact

that it also generates black money? More money, as the hon. Minister has said, creates problems of liquidity ratio and this has to be brought at par with the economic growth and planning. If you envisage that the liquidity should be controlled, the pronounced principles of efficiency, production and credit system, as stated in the budget speech, should be strictly followed. Should we not, therefore, think of that aspect also and see that the arrears of tax do not generate black money and undesirable economic growth? Quite a number of hon. Members have highlighted the aspect how the black money affects the economic growth.

For whose advantage it is? It is not for the common man's advantage. The benefit is not going to the common man. There is a moral turpitude in this matter. I agree. The society is contaminated with this. We are part of it. But what is the solution to get out of it? Sir, action must be taken by the Government. Can you disagree on the principle that the black money should be curtailed? Therefore, I say it is a first step towards that object.

Sir, the Statement of Reasons for immediate legislation by Ordinance has said:

"to intensify and to invest, into productive purposes money is required."

Are we serious about that aspect, Sir? Have we invested our economic resources in a productive manner? Therefore, my submission is that this aspect also has to be looked into. I fully agree with the step taken by the Government. As a common man we have to do a re-evaluation of our priority investment, the productive investment and unproductive aspect of our economy as well. These things create the sum total of all this money. Nobody knows what is the quantum of black money, but everybody knows there is a parallel economy in our society. Nobody disputes on that point.

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

Therefore, my submission is that nobody can stop the growth of black money. Even in Russia it has not done it; in China it has not done it. No economic system has devised any system to stop the growth of black money. It has been perennial in our society. But my suggestion is that it is high time that Government should take a serious note of this. As the Hon'ble Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech, if necessary, proper, effective, punitive measures should be brought in I hope that the Government will come forward with such a strong measure and help the economy and the common man to grow into prosperity.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since this is an immoral Bill, therefore, I am also standing as a hurdle in the way of passing this Bill. But, Sir I know that this Government is quite capable of removing such hurdles by using its black and cruel hands, because this Government is committed to corruption. When I say this Government is committed to corruption, I remember a scandal in which black-money has been accumulated by the politicians of the ruling party. For example, Sir, this Thal-Vasnet Hazira scandal I wanted to refer. Therefore, I support this statutory resolution moved by Hon'ble Jyotirmoy Bose and oppose this anti-national, anti-people, black Bill. Sir, this Bill is nothing but it is only to give incentives to all sorts of corrupt, dishonest and anti-national people. Blackmarketeers, profiteers, hoarders, smugglers tax-evaders and such type of corrupt people who have accumulated black-money will be benefited by this Bill. That is why I am opposing this Bill. People feel that the ruling party politicians will take this money from people who have earned it through wrong means. That is why this Bill has been brought. There was no occasion to bring in this Bill. When Parliament was going to meet the ordinance was promulgated then. This Bill should not have been

brought in, because this matter is already before the Supreme Court.

15 hrs.

The Budget has also been prepared on the basis of this Bill. Suppose tomorrow the Supreme Court declares this Act—null and void, what will happen ultimately? The entire budget which is already inflationary, will become highly inflationary because Rs. 1,000 crores are expected from these black money bonds, which will be purchased by people who will be taking them from the banks.

It is expected that Rs. 1,000 crores will be found. Suppose the Supreme Court gives a decision against it, what will ultimately happen? The Budget will become highly inflationary. That is why the Government's proposition is completely wrong, and I think this Bill is ultimately going to create a great economic crisis in this country.

Suppose agencies like C.I.A and others—KGB or any other agency. Dr Subramaniam Swamy will be better informed about all these agencies—purchase these bonds. Ultimately what will happen? After some time, they will paralyze the entire economy of our nation. This is a great threat to our economy. I feel that this Bill will generate further black money. In my opinion, de-monetization of Rs 100—currency notes would have been a better method to unearth black money. Our Finance Minister feels that our economy will get paralyzed if we do that. Perhaps Dr. Swamy also feels like that. But it is not correct. It would have given more benefit to this country. That is why this is an obnoxious and useless Bill which is going ultimately to harm our economy. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Daga. You will have to complete within 5 minutes.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चम्बल घाटी में बहुत ज्यादा डाकू हो गये, रोज लूट-चसूट होने लगी और हम उस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाये, तो क्रान्ति के अग्रदूत, जयप्रकाश दाबू ने डाकूओं से कहा कि वे पुलिस के सामने आत्म-समर्पण कर दें। मुझे याद है कि एक दिन आया कि कई डाकूओं ने अपना धंथा छोड़ दिया और आत्म-समर्पण कर कर दिया।

डा. सुब्रह्मय्यम स्वामी : परन्तु उनके नाम और फोटो सब के सामने थे।

श्री अमर राय प्रधान (कूच विहार) : क्या उससे डकैतियां बन्द हो गईं ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज भी डाके चालू हैं।

हमारी तरफ से दोफोरे वाले कह रहे हैं कि यह एक रेवोल्यूशनरी कदम है। लेकिन न तो फिनॉन्स मिनिस्टर ने और न सरकार ने यह बात कही है। कई बार इस तरह का रेवोल्यूशनरी कदम जगू किया है। आज जब हम लोक-सुशासन की नींव रख रहे हैं, तब हमें इस राजनीतिक मंच पर निर्णायक कदम उठाने चाहिए और क्रान्ति के नये मूल्य स्थापित करने चाहिए। यदि हमने ऐसा नहीं किया, तो वह समय वापस नहीं आयेगा और सब कुछ यथास्थिति के दायरे में पड़ा रहेगा। जब जनता पाटली का राज्य था, उस वक़्त भी ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए थे। हिन्दुस्तान में एक बात अच्छी है हजारों टन गीता यहाँ विक्रय हुईं, रामायण विक्रय हुईं, बाइबिल विक्रय हुईं लेकिन पाव रखती भर भी किसी के नीचे उतरी नहीं। लोग बड़ा अच्छा बोलते हैं और मुझे भी बड़ा अच्छा लगता है। लोग कहते हैं ब्लैक मनी, ब्लैक मनी लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चुनाव लड़ कर जो लोग आते हैं वह क्या हलफनामा देते हैं ? "मैं हलफनामा में कहता हूँ कि मैंने 35 हजार रुपये बर्च किया है।" यह वह बयान देते हैं और बड़ा अच्छा दायन यह है। तो इसकी जो जड़ है वह कौन है, कहां पर है ? कोई भी सरकार आज तक नहीं, उसमें एक शूलही माननी चाहिए कि हमारे प्रशासन करने वाले आज कल जो लोग हैं, जो सरकारी नौकर हैं उन नौकरों में,

सेठों में और बड़े-बड़े ब्लैक माकोटिंग करने वालों में एक सम्बन्ध रहता है। जीवन के सारे सम्बन्धों का निर्णायक यह पैसा है। इसको आप चाहे किसी रूप में देखें। जो बड़े बड़े वकील हैं मैं जानता हूँ उन वकीलों की क्या फीस होती है और उध में वह क्या लिखते हैं, वह तो दही जानते हैं। मैं किसी एक का नाम नहीं लेता लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ यह क्या है ? मैं तो आज यह कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए थे जैसे अर्द्ध सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू करना था और दूसरे काम करने थे जैसे अभी हमारे अराकल याहद ने कहा कि कराड़ों रुपये इनकम टैक्स के बकाया है, एन सारे कामों को करना था। हम जानते हैं कि कितने लोग इनकम टैक्स में छूट गए हैं। आप ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया होगा लेकिन मेरे दिमाग में आज भी यह बात है कि जगजग हमारे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार न होना तो यह काफ़ी धन पतनधन न पाता जो देश के लिए अभिशाप है, वह सबने माना है। यह सबका सब अर्ध-सदस्था है, यह भी सब ने माना है और देश को खत्म कर देगा, यह भी सब ने माना है। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि इन से कोई क्रान्ति का कदम उठाया है तो यह कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं है। यह तो केवल एक ऐसा कदम है कि हम कुछ रुपये, चाहे एक हजार कराड़ रुपये जमा करने हैं इस से या जायदा और कुछ थोड़ा सा काम चल जायेगा, मद्रा-स्फीति को रोकने में थोड़ा सा लाभ मिल जायगा।

यह जो साम, दाम, दण्ड और भेद की बात वित्त मंत्री जी ज़रूर हैं, मैं तो उम से यह कहता हूँ कि यह माँका है, अखिर तक पहुँच जाना चाहिए और जो यह काफ़ी धन है जहाँ जहाँ भी यह है उसको खत्म करना चाहिए। यह धीरे धीरे उठाए गए कदम कभी कारगर नहीं होते। कदम उठाना है तो मजबूती से उठाना चाहिए और उन को खत्म करना चाहिये। ये कदम जो अधूरे मन से और अधूरे संकल्प से उठाए जाते हैं वह कभी सफल नहीं होते। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक समय है, एक अवसर है जहाँक हमें इन काले धन वालों को समाप्त करना चाहिए।

[श्री मूल बन्द डगा]

ये जो कासा धन रखने वाले और ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं इन्होंने देश को किस प्रकार से लूटा है और किस प्रकार से देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ा है यह आप खुद जानते हैं और कहते हैं। लेकिन उसको कहते हुए भी इसका कोई इलाज नहीं करते हैं। यह हमारे पास एक राग है, अगर आप कहें कि उस का कोई इलाज नहीं है तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। राग कोई भी लाइलाज नहीं हो सकता है। एबरी रंग हजे ए रेमेडी। जहाँ काई राग होता है वहाँ उसका इलाज भी होता है। इस राग का इलाज करने के लिए इस तरह की दवाएँ मत कीरिए, यह कहिए कि हमें उम को मिटाना है। उस के लिए ऐसा बिन आप को लाना चाहिए था जिस से यह चीजें सारी खत्म हो जाती। आज जितने भी कानून बनाए जाते हैं उनकी क्या हालत है—मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। यह कानून और नियम जो हम बनाते हैं, उस में क्या होता है? अच्छा है लोकतंत्र में हम एक बहुसंख्यक लेंते हैं लेकिन इस बीमारी को हटाएगा कौन? अगर हम ब्लैक मनी को हटाना है तो इसकी जो जड़ें हो, गहरी जड़ें उनके लिए सख्ती से कदम उठाने होंगे, तभी हम देश में लोकतांत्रिक समाजवाद ला सकते हैं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister made a statement not only today but on earlier occasions also, but I mention his submission today that black money has assumed alarming proportions. But my grouse against him is that while he accepts that black money operation has already assumed alarming proportions, the method he has chosen to fight it is not at all advisable. He is making an effort to remove the scourge of black money but my grouse is, my allegation is, that this instrument will further strengthen and will further spread the operation of black money. Therefore, this policy which is now being followed is not to eliminate or eradicate the operation of black money, but give an incentive for the growth of black money and it is detrimental to the cause of national

economy. The real nature of the Bill is to be realised and understood. And I do not like to describe it in my own language. I prefer to quote certain editorials of our country's news papers. Owners of the black money have never had it so good'. This is the editorial comment of the *Times of India* of January 30, I would also quote the opinion of another financial paper:

"Hoarders, racketeers, black marketers and the over expanding population of black money operators could not have dreamt of a better method or gift than the bonanza offered in the form of Bearer Bonds of Mrs. Gandhi's Government."

This is the editorial comment of the *Business Standard*. Therefore, it is not my idea. I do not like to criticise it with some innovations of my own. It has been described in a very proper way in a proper perspective by these national papers, which are not in any way sympathetic to this side of ours. Therefore, the basic objective of the Bill is quite clear. And the basic objective of the Bill has been very aptly described by my hon. friend Mr. Jethmalani. I want also to add strength to his observation that this bearer bond is really a bond of the ruling party. The bond between the ruling party and the tycoons of the country and the tax evaders. Therefore, it is the bond that you do not like to break. You do not like to twist that bond and unless and until you dissolve that bond, unless and until you delete this black money the black money generation cannot be stopped. I expect that the Finance Minister will do something to the causes which led to the black money operation. He cannot. He cannot. But let me say what is the basic reason of the generation of the black money. The economic policies, the fiscal policies pursued by this Government for the last 30 years are the basic reason for the creation, generation and proliferation of the black money. The basic economic and fiscal policies are responsible for it. I am quite sure that none of them will agree with me that

this black money operation can be stopped and eliminated and eradicated only by economic and fiscal policies which have got an anti-imperialist and anti-monopoly direction. But you are committed to an imperialist economy, you are committed to a monopolistic economy, you are committed to develop capitalism in this country, you are committed to corruption. Therefore, it is not possible for you to eradicate, to stop the generation of black money. Therefore, this instrument as is being proposed now is not at all an instrument to liquidate or even to curb or lessen black money, but it is an instrument which will lead to further proliferation of black money. Arguments have been advanced how it will lead to proliferation of black money and I do not want to repeat them. I would only mention who are the beneficiaries of this Bill. The major beneficiaries of this Bill are those who are highly placed in the administrative hierarchy and politicians.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the bureaucracy in West Bengal?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: West Bengal bureaucracy is also bureaucracy. Therefore, don't think that that bureaucracy is different from bureaucracy elsewhere. We very often hear of pay-offs and kick-backs. This Bill does not provide anything to bring them under the net of taxation. I am afraid that by the operation of this Act, even the Act to deal with corrupt practices will become ineffective in certain cases, because by virtue of this Act, the possessors of these bonds are kept beyond the pale of the entire tax laws of our country. Therefore, many corrupt practices, many allegation of corruption against many highly-placed people will be beyond the pale of laws of taxation and black money will be further proliferated.

Certain observations have been made regarding the quantum of money disclosed during the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, 1975. It is a very

important question in the sense that Mr. Pranab Mukherjee made a statement in this House in January, 1976, giving the information that the disclosure was of the order of Rs. 741 crores. The Finance Minister also is holding to that view. I would only quote a certain portion from the 123rd Report of the P.A.C.:

They observed:

"The representatives of the Department of Revenue also concealed in evidence that the actual addition to economy and net wealth is not Rs 841 crores, but it may be of the order of Rs. 200 crores.

The Committee are unable to dispel their suspicion that a deliberate attempt was made to magnify the achievements of the Scheme nearly four times and thereby misled the Parliament and the people."

This is also a part of the 123rd Report of the PAC. Therefore, Sir, it is an attempt on the part of the Government to magnify the achievement of this kind of voluntary disclosure scheme. Already there were four such schemes. This is the fifth one. This kind of voluntary disclosure scheme is not going to curb the operation of black money. This is not going to stop the generation of black money. For that much more radical measures are necessary. I would only hope that the Finance Minister sincere as he is, honest as he is and as he is aware of the cause of operation of black money, would come with a more comprehensive measure, more radical measure and eradicate the growth of black money.

Therefore, I am opposed to this Bill mainly on the ground that it is not going to curb generation of black money. I support the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, very early in my parliamentary career....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When was it?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In 1950, when you were not born. Sir, I was sent on a Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation, and I went to a country where they took me to, what is called, a cave of glow-worms. It was a cave in which there was a lot of glow worms, sparkling like diamonds. Then, along with me, was Mr. Deifenbaker, who later became the Prime Minister of Canada. When we were speaking later at one meeting, Mr. Deifenbaker, said I would like to borrow these glow-worms because, if you make a noise, the glow-worms will stop shedding their light and it will become dark. He said: I would like to take these glow-worms to my House and to give them to the Speaker so that, if he shows it, the members of my House may become silent. I was speaking after him. I said I will borrow the glow-worms for another reason, that they will shed light without heat.

The debate in Parliament should be like glow-worms, shedding a lot of light without heat. This is a very simple Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Light is the next stage of heat.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is why I said glow-worm is a thing which sheds light without heat.

It is a very simple Bill. There is absolutely no reason why we should get so emotionally upset over this. The fact that there is unaccounted money, money circulating outside the banking system, is not denied. Also, the fact that it is causing havoc in our economy is not denied. The point really is this. The black money, or unaccounted money, money circulating outside the banking system, goes and exerts pressure on scarce commodities. If there is a shortage of sugar, it goes and buys sugar and thus accentuates the shortage. If there is a shortage of pulses, it goes and buys pulses and

thus accentuates the shortage. It is causing much graver damage to society than mere inflation, caused by an extra circulation of resources. We have done our best to arrest this, or control this. I may tell you that during the year 1980 we had increased the number of searches. As against 2,000 searches in 1979, we conducted 3,060 searches in 1980 and seized a number of books, records, unaccounted money etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI:
Prosecution.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But it has not touched the fringes of the problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was done for a consideration. We know that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I ignore all interruptions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If inconvenient.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall reply to Mr. Basu separately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then I have the right of reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The idea of floating bearer bonds is not new. Even in the period of the Constituent Assembly and in the Provisional Parliament and ever thereafter, people then sitting in opposition used to suggest and there were any number of suggestions, that on way of mopping this liquidity is by issue of bearer bonds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Opening the flood-gates.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Even in the Wanchoo Committee Report, which is quoted time and again, Mr. Chitale wrote a dissenting note—I hope people have read it—in which he has said again that one of the ways in which you can handle, and to some

extent control, this black money circulating outside the banking system is through the issue of the bearer bonds. Therefore, it is not as if we have done something which is not considered by people to be one of the methods by which this evil could be tackled.

A point which was made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri George Fernandes and a few others is that you are not doing anything to check the further growth of black money; even if you say you are trying to handle the situation, you are not doing anything to prevent the growth of black money and so what is the use of this. It is a very legitimate argument.

All the earlier reports dealing with this subject, the PAC reports as well as the Wanchoo Committee Report, have stated that one of the main reasons for growth of black money is the high incidence of taxation. Shri Jethmalani has very forcefully stated today the effect of the high level of taxation. If you look at my budget proposals in the last two years, they go on the basis of a certain philosophy which reduces direct taxes. Last year we increased the exemption limit to Rs. 12,000. At the same time, we reduced the maximum marginal rate of tax, as well as the surcharge which is levied on income-tax, by ten per cent so that right from the small man who pays income-tax, right from Rs. 12,000 onwards to the maximum man who pays 72 per cent, they get a ten per cent reduction. Actually, the maximum rate was reduced from 72 per cent to 66 per cent. This year I have, again on the same lines, exempted people up to Rs. 15,000 and in the corporate taxes I have given relief of 5 per cent in the surcharge, reduced it from 7.5 per cent. to 2.5 per cent. You cannot give all the tax reliefs in one year. I will have to go step by step in such a way that I am able to absorb the loss of revenue by other means by which I can make up the loss. If the economy behaves like this, if

the strain continues, I can assure the House that I will continue this trend in such a way that the maximum income-tax payable in this country would be 60 per cent and possibly, the maximum corporate tax payable would be 50 per cent. But it would certainly depend on the way in which the economy behaves and in order to do that, I must take a number of steps and one of the steps is to reduce the liquidity in the country now, increase the availability of resources in such a way as to counteract or counterbalance the loss of revenue that would occur by following a policy of having a fair tax system in the country. Nobody can say that in a welfare State as we have where we give free education, free medical aid, subsidised food and subsidised controlled cloth and all that, a 60 per cent rate of tax is levied. On the contrary, last year, I remember Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and a number of friends on the other side criticised me for having reduced the income-tax, the surcharge, and said 'you have given concessions to the well-to-do people who can afford.'

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You cannot please all the people at the same time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I only pointed out the argument. I do not want to say that everybody said that.

My point here is that in order to do that, I may go for and have a tax system which will not generate any black money. I should create the conditions by which the new or fresh black money will not be generated. Therefore, to say that I have not done anything at all to stop further generation of black money is not correct. We are going on the lines and the lines we have taken are step by step and I also indicated the steps by which I proceed further provided again the economy behaves and the response is good. Otherwise, somebody asked 'What will you do if the Supreme Court strikes it down and your

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

bonds are not valid? Well the first option is to levy tax.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
The option is to resign.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the very object which you people said, namely, of preventing the growth of black money or preventing the accretion of black money will be defeated. You must be consistent. You cannot be contradicting yourself in the same speech. You can at least contradict yourself in different speeches and at different times. (Interruptions).

Now, the second point which was raised was that these bonds will not reduce liquidity because you can offer this as a collateral security. Sir, these bonds can be offered as collateral for productive purposes within the parameters fixed by the Reserve Bank in their credit policy. The present credit policy is that we give assistance for production. We put severe restrictions on trade, on hoarding on cornering of goods etc. If these bonds can be produced, then 50 per cent of it will be given provided it has gone for production of goods and services according to the parameters laid down already by the Reserve Bank in respect of credit for productive purposes. Now if I do not give this, what is the use? I must bring this black money which is now circulating in a manner which is prejudicial to the economy, to a field in which it will be productive and useful to the economy. It will come to the economy in such a way that it will produce goods and it will be useful. On the other hand it does not produce goods it goes and corners goods and then accentuates the price rise. It is a diversion from that unhealthy and improper utilisation to a healthy and proper utilisation viz. or the production of goods and services.

Shri George Fernandes made a point that 14 lakh assesseees have been exempted for the purpose of giving them relief etc. One event or one act can have several consequences. I hope he understands that. One act viz., giving exemption to the middle classes has several consequences. One of the consequences is it will reduce the burden on the Income Tax Department. Income Tax Department will be able to concentrate more on the larger incomes which are not now assessed properly for want of time.

Another point which was made was that there was no need for the Ordinance. Here I have a very simple answer. We wanted to take credit for certain sums of money for the year 1980-81 as well as 1981-82. In order to do that we had to issue something sufficiently before. This is number one.

You cannot print bonds without the authority or unless I have an Ordinance, I cannot print these bonds. After we got the Ordinance, we printed the bonds and then made them available on the 2nd February, 1981. This again had been done earlier.

In all these matters unless you do with suddenness it will not be possible for you to catch a certain measure.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
How much have you collected so far?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Rs. 65 crores. It is coming at the rate of Rs. 2 to 3 crores every day and..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much in foreign exchange?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have no figures now.

But for the matter being pending in the court I have every confidence. Even now I may be able to get Rs. 100 crores. Even then it will go a long way to reduce the deficit. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Subramaniam Swamy can organise it himself. He comes from Bombay and....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mine is a growing city and his is a declining city. It depends upon the dynamism of the people of that city.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall deal with two points. I have to finish before 4 o'clock. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Like a magician pulls a rabbit of the hat (*Interruptions*).... Every time..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rs. 82 lakhs. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All of us know that the magician is only playing a trick. There is neither a rabbit nor the hat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here is the rabbit—Associated Journal Annual Report of Account. (*Interruptions*) Mrs. Gandhi....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the allegation that the Prime Minister suppressed the Report of the Wanchoo Committee I may state that the questions were asked as early as 25th May, 1971. The question was asked on 25th May, 1971 and the answer was "the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has recently submitted its interim report."

"(b) and (c) Some recommendations of the Interim report are under examination."

This is the Answer dated 25th May, 1971.

Again the matter was pursued and a Question was asked. This was on 3rd August, 1971. The then Minister of Finance, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, answered like this:

"One of the recommendations in the Interim Report of the Direct

Taxes Enquiry Committee is that the Income-tax Act should be amended to empower the Central Government to acquire immovable properties which are the subject matter of transfer at prices which correspond to those disclosed in the instruments of transfer. The Government have accepted this recommendation."

That is, buying a thing at the false valuation given.

"A Bill to amend the Income-tax Act for the purpose is expected to be introduced in the current session of Lok Sabha."

Then, it goes on to say:

"Other recommendations concern demonetisation and related matters. On this, no action is contemplated." Therefore, where is the question of suppression? The Question was answered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will satisfy you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is only if somebody says that he has not received the report... (*Interruptions*) They say that they have received the report. No Government can be compelled to accept the report. The Interim Report was not accepted. You may criticise the Government for not accepting the report. You say, it must be accepted. It is the judgment of the Government to accept it or not. It cannot be a charge. You cannot, say that they have suppressed the report merely because they have not accepted the recommendations.

Similar is a charge about the *National Herald*. What really happened was that they did not suppress anything. The *National Herald* reported to the Income-tax people and said, these are the business incomes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And source?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They said, these are the business incomes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will read out.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is one of the rare occasions on which you have a right of reply after me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have invited trouble now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You cannot wait. You are always so ebullient that you cannot even restrain yourself for a few minutes.

On this, the Income-tax Officer said, "No; these are undisclosed incomes." They went in appeal and the Appellate Commissioner accepted the plea that these are business incomes. Therefore, you cannot go on challenging or questioning everybody in the world except yourself. I do not want to say very harsh things. This is very wrong. You say, the Income-tax Officer is bad; that man is bad; everybody who does not agree with you is wrong. How can Government function? I am not an Income-tax Officer. There is an appellate authority. The income-tax Appellate Authority accept it as a business income. Then, the contention raised by the *National Herald* was accepted. What is the secret about it? Therefore, there was neither a hat nor a rabbit out of it.

At the same time, I must confess, it is not as if I am not fully aware of the feeling of the House as well as of the hon. Members. I do not say that this Bill can be justified absolutely on equitable or moral grounds. But it is the exigencies of the circumstances in the country, a very difficult economic situation and the problems that the Finance Minister had to face, necessity of trying to control in some form or other the liquidity in the economy and to find some solution or other, that compelled me to take resort to this course. If I had not done this, what would have happened? You say, it is a sin to convert this money into bonds. If I had not done it, I would be living with sin.

This money will not be tapped in any other way. It will continue to operate in the way it is doing. It will continue to do havoc. You want this kind of a state of affairs to continue. If you say, that is your preference, then, when you come to power, you opt for that kind of life.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The CIA and KGB have cornered the market.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not take notice of such trifles

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very interesting. I would like first of all to deal with the *National Herald* because I really did not expect that he would really walk into my trap. If you please refer to the Short Notice Question No. 2 in the other House, the reply is:

"Miscellaneous receipts to the tune of Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 lakhs between 1974-75 and 1976-77 in respect of which sources of such receipts are not available."

Not available. It clearly says so. What is that money that is at their command? That is blackmoney. That is why the sources cannot be disclosed. Now I will come to the document. Generally, we trust the annual report of accounts of the Associated Journals Ltd., Lucknow. If you come to the page, the appropriate page, you will see in.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Do you deny that the Appellate Commissioners, the Income-tax Commissioners, have accepted the statement of the *National Herald* that it is business income?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Without casting any aspersion on the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, I can say that there is no official in the country who dare say anything against excepting between 1977 and 1979. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Associa-

ted Journals Miscellaneous receipts. Mr. Finance Minister, you see that is the most interesting thing.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You know Appellate Authority has held that all the arguments put forward are not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am taking it on my shoulders to prove that this is black-money.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is not the forum to say anything. (Interruptions). The point is if Appellate Authority agrees, we do not know. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what date (Interruptions). Who will go against Mrs. Indira Gandhi? Which Officer has the courage? (Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If he suspects the officers of the Government, I have every reason to suspect him also

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling this money (Interruptions). Accept it. I am proving it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the receipts up to 31st March, 1977, that is almost up to the end of the previous regime was Rs. 14,88,000/-. Now, you kindly see the fun. From 1-4-1976 to 31-3-1977 that is when they were out of power, the amount comes down to Rs. 74,800/- This is all the black-money that has gone into the National Herald. It started with Rs. 100. According to their advertisement, they say the market value of their wealth is Rs. 3 crores. that is on 21st November, 1977. Therefore, I do not wish to enter into argument. You kindly gracefully take it. The National Herald money is nothing but black-money entered into the books of account. Now I am saying...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN. I deny.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You go on denying. But, I take the responsibility for it. Let us have a debate on this. Now, Mr. Finance Minister for whom I have genuine regard. I am not a hypocrite. I do not pretend. I do not wish to offend him at any time. I do not wish to make him feel bad about me. I assure you, Mr. Finance Minister.

In the morning, you thought you are slanting at me. I was a little surprised. I do not understand. In the air-ports and sea ports, the Customs people have a list of items which cannot be exported, taken out, as a personal baggage or otherwise. Is that true or not? Now, the Customs is in the List or not, the Customs Officers, under the fiat of an executive order, they have been fully told that you cannot take out Indian currency beyond a certain limit. What is the limit? You can buy 3 pounds or 5 pound at the air-port and that is about it. I have consulted Customs Officer. Then and then only I venture to say that bearer bond is not included in banned list.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN. Again I ask: Was this answer not given to you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After reading the answer, I verified it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Do you say that the answer is incorrect?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I am saying I have asked ...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What are you saying? Excuse me. You speak to your heart's content.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You really some times get derailed (Interruptions) You have got your chelas, the hulla Parly That is their contribution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Finance Minister, after reading the question I got in touch with some Customs people and I said, "If I take out a bundle of Bearer Bonds, can you show me an authority or a Government order by which you can prohibit me from taking them out?", and they said, "No, Sir". That is the answer. (*Interruptions*) I have to borrow from you or from Madam Gandhi because the National Herald will be buying the Bearer Bonds.

Therefore, Mr. Finance Minister, what you have stated in the morning sounds clever, but lacks substance. It is not correct.

Secondly, you have said....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not believe the Minister's statement, but you believe the Customs Officer's statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not obliged to reply to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only observed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you only knew things, definitely I will talk to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only observed; I am not asking for a reply from you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Finance Minister, the second thing I asked you was, "Why on earth did you make these Bonds available for sale abroad? Why did you want to sell them in exchange of foreign currency?" What is the answer? No answer has been given. I may tell you, Mr. Finance Minister: at least give the Devil its due; I have been a skull-digger as Chairman of the Public Ac-

counts Committee and as Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee. Once you allow foreign exchange to get out of this country or come into this country, it will have its natural movement: you cannot stop it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Today it is irrelevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you, this money, if it is bought in foreign exchange, will go out of the country with compound interest and in the meantime it will make 20 trips, or so through the hands of smugglers, and the country will be paying for it. That is why, precisely, I have raised this. But, there is no answer as to why it has been made saleable abroad.

Mr. George Fernandes spoke about the area of generation of black money. My friend, although he was Minister of Industries, forgot to tell one thing. The basic area is inflated cost of production and deflated sales revenue. There are other areas to but these are the basic areas. And, Mr. Finance Minister, I produced a document this morning, AICC Souvenir, collection of Rs. 10 crores, Rs. 12 crores. That is the colour of that money? A letter was written to you and your Government, a letter was written to the Government. What inquiry has been instituted? What have you done about that? You cannot touch them because all the major contributors' names are in that. If you touch them, your future will be dry. Therefore, your lipservice of control of black money is nothing but hypocrisy, Mr. Venkataraman, I am very sorry to say.

I know Mr. Venkataraman's philosophy a little bit. He has a right to have his own philosophy. His philosophy is the philosophy of the Forum of Free Enterprise. Mr. Venkataraman's philosophy is the philosophy of the Forum of Free Enterprise. He does not understand that Forum of Free Enterprise means freedom to loot, freedom to exploit, freedom to make profit. He says that it is a

simple Bill. But 'simple' for whom, Mr. Venkataraman? Simple, for the class that your leader is serving to-day, your party is serving today. It is simple and good for them.

Now, he talks about accentuation of shortages. How can he prevent it when he has granted advance overdrafts, when he has allowed the banks to grant overdrafts, against collateral security of these Bonds? How can you stop? Is not a cement-manufacturer a black-marketeer at the same time? Is not a sugar-manufacturer a black-marketeer at the same time? Is not a paper-manufacturer a Black-marketeer at the same time? You are granting him credit for production against these Bearer Bonds black money and you are then saying that you are mopping up the surplus money from the bazaar. What a joke it is! Mr. Venkataraman, you go and try to teach in a primary school and not to everybody here.

This Bearer Bonds idea was very much dissected and commented upon by the Wanchoo Committee. What was their report? I quoted in the morning. They are totally opposed to the Bearer Bonds. Is it not so? Yet, you have got your case.

Mr. Venkataraman, I want to be educated by you. What is the difference between a Bearer Bond and a legal tender? You tell me what the difference is.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Why not Mr. Jethmalani help him? You are on the same side. You want to be educated? Please sit down. I will tell you....

A legal tender must be accepted by everybody but a Bearer Bond need not be accepted by everybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A legal tender can be....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Must be.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: So a legal tender must be going to the black-marketeers and the Bearer Bonds can go to the criminals only. That is the difference, I understand it. I agree. I stand educated. So, it will not be checking the growth of black money but it will help the proliferation of black money as I have just quoted the cases of sugar, paper, cement and what not.

You have raised the exemption limit to Rs. 15,000. Mr. Venkataraman, I know you were a Member of the Planning Commission. You understand economics very well and much better than I do. I do not understand it at all. Nothing at all I know. What was the purchasing power of Indian rupee when the lowest taxable limit, i.e., the floor was fixed? And what is the purchasing power of the Indian rupee to-day? Have you given any relief? You have given no relief at all to the common man.

Mr. Venkataraman should understand that as long as this, capitalist system lives, you have to live with black money and where the profit is the only motive, you cannot do away with black money and if you do away with the black money, Mr. Venkataraman, you and your leader and all your chaps here will vanish from this House. You must be sure about that. You will absolutely vanish.

You talk of welfare State. Mr. Venkataraman, if you analyse the Budget yourself, keeping your conscience clear and forgetting that you are the Finance Minister, you see how much you are spending for education and how much for health. Even now in the CGHS dispensaries there was no medicines available at the present moment there budget is exhausted forget about the dispensaries, what about schools, etc., etc.? The Finance Minister wants us to live in a Fool's Paradise, but all of us may not agree to do that.

I would only say a word about the suppression of the report. I will finish with that. What a baseless thing was put before the House—

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Mr. Venkataraman, you have taken the House for a ride. I am very sorry to say that. Sir I come to the Lok Sabha Debates of May 17, 1972.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It was denied already, Sir. Even on that day—in 1972 I was in the House—you raised it and it was denied and the same thing is repeated here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both of you are in the same place.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): The only difference is that while Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was in the same party, Mr. Lakkappa was not in the same Party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are old friends.

The Lok Sabha debates of May 17, 1972. Thiru Venkataman I beg of you. This is what this humble self said:

“SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The report of this High-power Committee you even did not publish. You did not publish the interim report saying these are the recommendations. There is a skeleton in the cupboard.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN (the then Finance Minister): You have never run an administration. So you don't know.

Such reports are not published. Even if these things are to be implemented, they are not announced like that. Do you expect that in 1971 when the country was at war.

Then I intervened:

“SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. On 7th December you pressurised them not to publish the report.”

The reply was:

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: When the country is facing an emergency, a

crisis, you want to demonetise the currency and create a no-confidence in your own currency?”

“It is a most childish thing one can think of.”

This is an admission that this interim report is a suppression.

I do not wish to proceed any further.

I oppose this pernicious Bill and I oppose it lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Bosu will go to Heaven because he called me so many times as the Lord of Tirupati.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You buy your ticket first.

16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PROCUREMENT PRICE FOR WHEAT AND BARLEY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rao Birendra Singh will make a statement regarding the procurement policy for wheat and barley.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I rise to announce the following decision taken by the Government in respect of price policy for wheat and barley for 1980-81

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is now making statement at 4 O'clock. Just a minute. Please listen. I think it has already been announced that the Minister is to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

Please sit down. I ask him to make the statement.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. You should not do like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. It has already been circulated. (Interruptions).

श्री राज बिहारी पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मेरा रजिस्ट्रेशन भी 4 बजे है और इन का

स्टेटमेंट भी 4 बजे है, वह कब होगा ?
(अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been circulated that at 4 P.M. he will make a statement. You will please sit down.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I announce the following decisions taken by the Government in respect of Price Policy for Wheat and Barley for 1980-91 crop season... (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only the Minister's statement will go on record. Nothing except the Minister's statement will go on record.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: (i) The procurement price for wheat has been increased from Rs. 117/- per quintal last year to Rs. 130/- per quintal this year. This amounts to a total increase of Rs. 13/- per quintal over the price paid last year and Rs. 3/- per quintal higher than the recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(ii) The issue price of wheat for Public Distribution System will be raised from Rs. 130/- per quintal to Rs. 145/- per quintal with effect from 1st April, 1981.

(iii) The issue price for Roller Flour Mills will be Rs. 155/- per quintal with effect from 1st April, 1981.

(iv) The present policy of free movement of foodgrains, including wheat, throughout the country will be continued. However, to maximise procurement of wheat, Government will, if necessary, impose levy on traders.

(v) As regard Barley, the support price has been fixed at Rs. 105/- per quintal as against Rs. 85/- per quintal recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission

16.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF SPECIAL BEARER

BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTION) ORDINANCE, 1981 AND SPECIAL BEARER BONDS (IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS) BILL—contd.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Now, you have to put the Special Bearer Bonds Bill to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:—

"This House disapproves of the Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 12th January, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the Motion for consideration, of the Bill to the vote of the House, there is an amendment which has to be disposed of.

I would like to know from Shri T. R. Shamanna whether he would like to withdraw it.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: No, Sir. I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot speak. You can speak on Clauses and not now. I will put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर ज्ञास्त्री (सैदपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार वज चुके हैं, क्या गुजरात कोमोशन नहीं लिया जायेगा ?
(अवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At 4 P.M. the discussion on Motion on Gujarat has to be started... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to complete it. I want to take the sense of the House.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या आप सदन को इस तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं ?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. All of you please sit down. The Minister wants to say something. Please allow him to have his say.

(Interruptions).

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Motion is very important and, therefore, I do not want that there should be two opinions or controversy about it. Since we have got majority discussion on Bearer Bonds could have continued and voting would have taken place. But I do not want it. The issue is important and you can postpone the discussion and take up the Motion on Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take discussion on the Motion on Gujarat. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. . . .

16.08 hrs.

MOTION RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF AGITATION AND DEMONSTRATIONS RE-RESERVATION OF JOBS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ : —

“कि यह सभा गुजरात, राजस्थान, और देश के अन्य भागों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए नौकरियों के आरक्षण के विरुद्ध आन्दोलन और हिंसात्मक प्रदर्शनों से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है।”

उपाध्यक्षजी, . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सदरपुर) :
बहु पता लग रहा है कि लोगों को इस से कितनी हमबर्दी है।

एक आन्वीय सबब: हमको बहुत हम-बर्दी है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: आपको हम से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन काफी चर्चा हुई, मैं चाहूंगा कि आज जो चर्चा हो, उसमें कोई नतीजा निकले और हम लोग शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है, इस पर विचार करें। सरकार से भी आग्रह है कि इस विषय को वह गंभीरता से ले और सरकार और गृह मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो कुछ कहा जाए, वह बड़ी गंभीरता से कहा जाए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि 193 के तहत मौका मिल जाए और दूसरे दिन अखबारों में आ जाए कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा और फिर इसके बाद फिर मर्ज बढ़ता ही जाए और हाउस में हंगामा हो कि इस पर फिर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बहुत ही गंभीरता से जवाब दे और गंभीरता से इस विषय को ले।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जब आजाद हुआ, जितने भी माननीय सदस्य यहाँ पर हैं, उन्हें मालूम है कि उस समय अंग्रेजों द्वारा “डिवाइड एण्ड रूल” की पालिसी चलाई गई थी। उस समय अंग्रेजों द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों के दिमाग में यह चीज भर दी गई थी, हरिजन-आदिवासी और दलित वर्गों के लोगों के दिमाग में यह चीज बैठाने की कोशिश की गई थी कि यह देश तुम्हारा नहीं है और अगर तुम इस देश में रहोगे तो तुम्हारे जान-माल की सुरक्षा नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए तुम इस देश से अलग हो जाओ। आपको मालूम है कि उस समय ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी कि महात्मा गांधी जी को आमरण अनशन पर जाना पड़ा था और उन्होंने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तरफ से, हिन्दुओं और सबका की तरफ से अच्छाई को विश्वास दिलाया था कि तुम्हारे अधिकार सुरक्षित हैं और इस देश में तुम्हें समान अधिकार दिए जाएंगे। हरिजन-आदिवासी, अल्प संख्यकों और कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को पूरे अधिकार रहने और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही कारण है जो हरिजन-आदिवासी और कमजोर वर्गों के अधिकारों को न सिर्फ कंस्टीट्यूशन में

रखा गया बल्कि इन्हें मौलिक अधिकारों में भी रखा गया। आप मौलिक अधिकारों में कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा 15(4) में डॉ. ए. एस. क्लाइव कहते हैं कि—

Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

इतना नहीं, धारा 16(4) में पढ़िए—

Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

छात्राश्रित की भावना के संबंध में डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल आफ स्टेट पालिसी में जो नहीं बल्कि मौलिक अधिकारों में भी लिखा गया है कि—

'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

उपाध्यक्ष महाशय, ये सारी चीजें कांस्टीट्यूशन में कही गई हैं। इसके बाद आप डॉ. ए. एस. क्लाइव 46 में कहा गया है कि—

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महाशय, ये सारी चीजें कांस्टीट्यूशन में इसलिए कही गयी थी कि जो करोड़ों लोग सदियों से क्षोभित रहे, पीड़ित रहे, जिनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा था, उनको विश्वास दिलाया जा सके कि हिन्दुस्तान तुम्हारा है। तुम्हारा भी

इस देश पर अधिकार है। जब तुम्हारे साथ अन्याय नहीं किया जा सकेगा और तुम्हारा शोषण नहीं किया जा सकेगा। तुम्हारा उत्पीड़न अब नहीं होगा। हम देख रहे हैं कि आजादी के 32 वर्ष के बाद भी जब हमारा देश प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहा है तो यह मामला भी उसके साथ साथ चल रहा है, गुजरात का आन्दोलन भी चल रहा है और हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के ऊपर न केवल अत्याचार बल्कि धिमाने अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और इस तरह के अत्याचार की मिसाल आपको संसार के किसी अन्य देश में मनने या देखने को नहीं मिलती है। जो गारंटी संविधान में हम लोगों को दी गई थी क्या देश के राजनेताओं द्वारा उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन सही रूप में हो रहा है या फिर हम पूनः पीछे की ओर जा रहे हैं, यह साबित करने के लिए हम मजबूर हो जाते हैं। बहुत ही खेद के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र के लोग आए हुए हैं, गुजरात के लोग आए हुए हैं और यह कहा जा रहा है कि होली के दिन प्लान बन रहा है और बून की होली खेती जाएगी, हरिजन परिवारों में से एक एक हरिजन को उसी दिन मार दिया जाएगा। इसको आप कल्पना मात्र न समझें। उस दिन भी मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से कहा था और उनके नालंज में मैं इसको लाना चाहता हूँ सबन के माध्यम से कि हमारे यहां भी सारी तैयारियां रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ चल रही हैं। जब इस तरह की बात आजादी के 32 साल के बाद भी देखने और सुनने को मिलती है तो हमें समझ नहीं आता कि हम लोग कहाँ हैं। गाड़ी में गाड़ होता है जिस के हाथ में हरी और लाल दोनों प्रकार की झंडियाँ होती हैं और जब वह हरी झंडी दिखाता है तो गाड़ी चल जाती है और जब लाल दिखाता है तो गाड़ी रुक जाती है। उसी तरह से हम लोग भी एक दिब्बे में सवार हैं और हरी और लाल झंडी दिखाई जाती है और कभी गाड़ी रुक जाती है और कभी चलने लग जाती है। यह मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको वह धम्भीरता से लें।

हमारे खिलाफ तर्क दिया जाता है कि इनके पास कार्य क्षमता नहीं है,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

ये योग्य नहीं है। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ एक बात कहनी पड़ती है। प्रधान मंत्री जो ने उस दिन राज्य सभा में एक जवाब दिया था जिस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक साथी ने सवाल उठाया था और गृह मंत्री जो ने सफाई दी थी तब हम लोगों को लग भी रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री का उस में कोई बुरा इंटेंशन नहीं है और प्रधान मंत्री जो सही रूप में चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जो ने जो बक्तव्य लायज कान्फेंस में दिया उस का कुछ अंश पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों चीजों को एक साथ कैसे ले कर चला जा सकता है :

"Mrs. Gandhi today held at the same time that because of this policy, genuine merit should not suffer".

इसके बाद स्टेट्समैन कहता है :

"Mrs. Gandhi's remark made at a meeting of the Congress(I) Parliamentary Party lawyer members was the first indication of a certain change and modification of the Government line held out so far that the policy of reservations is not negotiable."

देश विषम परिस्थिति में से हो कर गुजर रहा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि एक गलती हुई है जिस के कारण यह सारा वितंडावाद चल रहा है। एक बार नैगोशिएशन हुआ है और उस के कारण यह सारा कुछ हो रहा है। रोज़ अखबारों में दिया जा रहा है कि हम मैरिट का आदर करेंगे, कार्यक्षमता का ध्यान रखेंगे और साथ ही साथ हरिजनों, आदिवासियों का रिजर्वेशन भी जारी रखेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात कहने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस होती है? कहीं ऐसा तो

नहीं है कि जो पुराना स्टैंड आपका है उससे आप पीछे तो नहीं जा रहे हैं? कहीं आन्दोलनकारियों के आगे आप झुक तो नहीं रहे हैं? कहीं आपके सामने दुविधाप्रस्त स्थिति तो पैदा नहीं होने लगी है? इसको आप स्पष्ट करें।

आज भी आप कहते हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों, पिछड़े वर्गों और माइनोरिटी के लोग योग्य नहीं हो पाए हैं। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि देश को चलाने का मोका आप हमें दें, फिर आप देखें कि देश चलता है या नहीं? अगर आप हमें सचिस में लेते हैं तो कोई उपकार आप हम पर नहीं करते हैं। एक आदमी सरकारी नौकरी में चला जाता है तो कोई करोड़पति नहीं हो जाता है। सरकारी नौकरी में उसकी आप इसलिए रखते हैं कि वह भी समझे कि इस देश में मेरा भी हिस्सा है, मेरा भी भाग है। देश में ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट होते हैं तो क्या ये रिजर्वेशन को बजह से होते हैं या डाक्टर से किसी के पेट में कैंची छूट जाती है तो यह रिजर्वेशन वालों को बजह से छूटती है? आज भी लाखों रुपया ले कर मेडिकल में एडमिशन मिलता है। शॉड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स कमिशन की रिपोर्टों को आप पढ़ें। बंगलौर में दो दो तीन तीन लाख रुपया ले कर लड़के को मेडिकल में दाखिला दिया जाता है। और वह जा कर के डाक्टर बनता है। तो दो लाख रुपये दे कर मेडिकल में 30 परसेंट वाला भी डाक्टर बन जाये उससे राष्ट्र को खतरा नहीं है। लेकिन हमारा 45 परसेंट मार्क वाला बच्चा डाक्टर बन जाये, हाउस सर्जनशिप भी कर ले, आई० ए० एस० में कम्पीट करके आ जाये और मसूरी में ट्रेनिंग भी ले ले फिर भी वह अक्षम हो जाता है। लेकिन जो लाख लाख रुपये दे कर डाक्टर बनता है

वह मेरिटोरियम हो जाता है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था जब अंग्रेज लोग यहाँ थे तो हम लोग पुलिस इंस्पेक्टरी के लिये भी योग्य नहीं माने जाते थे। लेकिन अंग्रेजों के हटते हो हम लोग रातों रात योग्य हो गये। इन्होंने जो कार्यक्षमता का तर्क दिया जाता है उसको धाप हटा दें। हम लोग घूमने जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट अफसर है, उसको धावरण पुस्तिका में लिखा रहा होगा रिमाक्स कालम में कि गुड, रिलेशनशिप हायर अफसरों के साथ गुड, लेकिन फिट फीर प्रमोशन के लिए लिखा होगा नहीं। मतलब यह कि सब चोज गुड है लेकिन प्रमोशन के लिये फिट नहीं है। तो यह सारी चोज आज चल रही हैं तो नर्बया अनुचित है।

मैं एक केस देख रहा था, जब गृह मंत्री जा बोलेंगे जो जवाब देगे, हीरा लाल बनाम स्टेट आफ पंजाब, 1970, इसमें साफ तौर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि कहीं आप मार्ग में बाधक नहीं है। लेकिन जब नाथ साफ नहीं रहती है तो नोति के चक्कर में उलझ जाते हैं। एक उदाहरण देता हूँ, हमारे बिहार के माननीय चन्द्रशेखर और सतोश जो जाते हैं कि मराठनाड़ा विश्व-विद्यालय में प्रीमेडिकल टेस्ट हुआ और उसमें जितने छोटी जाति के लोग थे सब को फेल कर दिया गया। विद्यार्थियों ने वी० सी० का धेराव किया और माँग की कि फिर से कापियाँ जाँची जायें। जब उनकी जाँच की गई तो विद्यार्थी फेल थे वह पास कर गये और जो पास थे वह फेल कर गये। जहाँ से हम जन्म लेते हैं वहाँ से हमारे संस्कारों को दबाया जाता है। स्कूलों में हमारे लिये चटाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती और दूसरी तरफ धर्मोपदेश के बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिये एयरकंडीशन्ड मकान है। फस्ट क्लास मेरिटोरियस

विद्यार्थी को फेल किया जायेगा और बर्ड क्लास ले लिया जायेगा। धार धाप हमेशा कहते हो कि मेरिट को इग्नोर नहीं किया जायेगा। बिहार में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय है वहाँ को कापियाँ यदि बाहर भेज दो जाती हैं तो सेन्ट परसेंट हरिजन बच्चे पास कर दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन जब मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय में ही कापी जाँची जायें तो उच्च जाति के बच्चे ही पास होते हैं। अब यह सारी बातें चलती हैं तो कैसे हम विश्वास कर लें कि गरीबों के साथ ग्याय होगा? हमें याद पड़ता है, मेरिटोरियस का क्या मतलब है? एकदम में क्या किसी से कम योग्यता थी? लेकिन उसका अंगूठा काट दिया गया। हमी तरह शंबूक की गर्दन काट दो गई क्योंकि वह तयकरहित छोटी जाति के थे। हमारा कहना है कि आज भी हमारे पास कार्यक्षमता है, लेकिन उसकी कहीं पूछ नहीं है। जो हजारों साल से राजा रानो का देश रहा है, जो जातिगत व्यवस्था रही है उस का कारण है कि दुनिया में सबसे शक्तिशाली देश सब से उगादा दिन तक गुलाम रहा। सोमनाथ मन्दिर पर जब चढ़ाई होती है तो उच्च जाति वालों को फौज को वापस भेज दिया गया यह कह कर कि जो सारे संस्कार की रक्षा भगवान करता है उसका मन्दिर कौन गिरा सकता है। नताना हम सब को मालूम है कि विदेशों मन्दिर को लूट कर चला गया। जहाँ एक प्रतिशत लोगों को अधिकार दिया गया हो कि देश को रक्षा करें, किनाबें लिजें और हमको पांव दबाने के लिये हो कहा गया हो वहाँ कैसे समना घा सगती है। और आज 5,000 वर्ष के बाद आप सोचने हों कि हमारे बच्चे मेरिटोरियस हैं कि नहीं।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

उसके बाद भी जब हम तैयार हैं, लाइन में जाने के लिए बड़े होते हैं तो भी हमारे सामने एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगाते हैं। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री से कहूंगा कि इसका दौरे लें।

दूसरा तर्क दिया जाता है कि आर्थिक पिछड़ापन है। आज तक हमारे दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई कि यह क्या है? जो लोग यह तर्क देते हैं वह कूतर्क देते हैं। उनके दिमाग में कहीं न कहीं यह घुसता है, वह चाहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी पर सीधे कटाराघात न कर के इन-डायरेक्टली घाट करें।

बिहार में रिजर्वेशन किया गया था और वह आर्थिक आधार पर था। 20 परसेंट पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये रिजर्वेशन किया गया था। अगर हम गलत बोलते हैं तो मंत्री जो इसको देखवा लें। इस 20 परसेंट में 14 सीटें, 60 परसेंट के हिसाब से एनेक्वायर 1 में है कि लाहौर, कुम्हार, नाई, बढ़ई के लिये रिजर्व की गई थी। 6 सीटें बची 40 परसेंट उसमें दिया गया कि बैकवर्ड क्लासों का दोगे जिनकी आमदनी 1 हजार रुपये से कम थी। 20 परसेंट ऐसे चला गया। 3 परसेंट दिया गया महिलाओं के लिये अदर दैन बैकवर्ड। 3 परसेंट दिया गया था उनके लिये जो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से गरीब हैं। उसके बावजूद क्या वहां गोली नहीं चली और दूसरी चीजें नहीं हुईं?

वही चीज आज गुजरात में हो रही है। इसलिये जो तर्क देते हैं आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का, तो यह क्या है, हमको आज तक समझ में नहीं आया। एक गरीब आदमी भूखड़ी में पैदा होता है और एक दूसरा आदमी राजमहल में पैदा होता है। दोनों में सारी चीजों में जमीन-आसमान का फर्क होता है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से क्या कहते हैं? जितने एम. पी. आय है एक पीढ़ी में किसी का सुधार नहीं होता है। आज आप हॉम मिनिस्टर हैं, आपका लड़का आई. ए. एस. बनेगा, लेकिन आप पहली पीढ़ी में आई. ए. एस. नहीं बन सकते सकते थे। जिसके पेट में अन्न पड़ता है, जिसके दिमाग में बुद्धि रहती है, उनका जनरेशन आने

बढ़ता है। आप कोई बतायें कि भौखड़ी में पैदा हुआ हो और आई. ए. एस. हो गया हो। यह जपवाद है। होता क्या है? जब आप इकनामिकली साउंड हो जाते हैं आपके पेट में अन्न आता है, बच्चा पढ़नीलखने जाता है, जाकर नाकरी करता है, सर्विस में कम्प्रीट करता है तब जाकर मैं समझता हूँ कि वह डाक्टर बनता है।

लेकिन वहाँ तक दिया जाता है कि रिजर्वेशन के नाम पर वहाँ जगजीवन राम जी हैं, रिजर्वेशन के नाम पर आई. ए. एस. अफसर भी हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप परसेंटेंज देखिये उसमें आपकी कितनी है अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की।

1979 में अनुसूचित जाति के प्रथम श्रेणी में 4.70 है, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 7.37 है और तृतीय श्रेणी में 12.55 और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 19.32 परसेंट है। इसी तरह से अनुसूचित जनजाति का है, कार्तिक जायेंव जी आप देखिये। 1979 में प्रथम श्रेणी में 0.94 परसेंट द्वितीय में 1.03 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 3.11 परसेंट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 5.19 परसेंट है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लिए भी स्टूबल नहीं है। यह 1979 के आंकड़े हैं।

जब 1974 के आंकड़े भी देख लीजिये। अनुसूचित जाति का प्रथम श्रेणी का 3.25 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी का 4.59 परसेंट, कितना कछबे की चाल से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, यह देखिये। 6 साल के बाद द्वितीय श्रेणी में 4.59 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 10.33 परसेंट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 18.53 परसेंट। इसी तरह अनुसूचित जनजाति का देखिये। 1974 में इसका प्रथम श्रेणी में 0.57 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 0.49 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 2.13 परसेंट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 3.84 परसेंट। हमने आपको कहा कि हमारी नियत साफ नहीं है। अगर हमारी नियत साफ रहती तो यह सारा बैकलाग नहीं रहता। यह कभी का पूरा हो गया होता। लेकिन हमारा जो अफसर है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर है, वह यह सोचता रहता है, सोचता रहता है इन सिडमूल्ड कास्ट और सिडमूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कैसे सोचें कि ये अन-स्टूबल हैं।

मैंने पार्लियामेंट में एक बयान किया, रेल मंत्रालय से जवाब आया। भाभा में टैंकर के लिए एप्साइ किमा गया। मेरे बयान के जवाब में आया कि सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स भी एक को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटी है, जवाब में आया कि उसका सबसे कम टैंकर है, लेकिन उनको एक्सपीरिएंस नहीं है इसलिए एक बाबू से एक लाख रुपया लेकर ठेका दे दिया गया।

समापित महोदय: आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: मैं कोई इर्रल-वेन्ट तो नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेंटर का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकारी श्रेणी में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 2.44 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 0.42 परसेंट, स्टेट बैंक में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 1.39 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 0.25 परसेंट, रिजर्व बैंक में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 2.82 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 0.32 परसेंट, आर्थोगिक विकास बैंक में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 1.69 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज का एक भी नहीं, आर्थोगिक वित्त निगम में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 3.05 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज का एक भी नहीं, आर्थोगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 2.72 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 0.28 परसेंट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जलन की राजनीति है। ये जो आर्थिक आधार और मरिट आदि के तर्क दिये जाते हैं, वे सब जलन के पेट से निकले हुए हैं।

यह सारा हंगामा डाक्टरों को ले कर चल रहा है। जो लोग डाक्टरी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उनमें सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 5.3 परसेंट है। नर्सों में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 4.08 परसेंट है।

गुजरात में जहाँ यह आंदोलन चल रहा है, सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन 7 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए 14 परसेंट है, लेकिन वहाँ प्रथम श्रेणी में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 4.05 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 2.03 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 5.09 परसेंट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज 3.02 परसेंट हैं ॥

हरियाणा में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन 20 परसेंट है। वहाँ सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज नहीं है। वहाँ पर सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स प्रथम श्रेणी में 3.4 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 3.9 परसेंट और तृतीय श्रेणी में 7.5 परसेंट है।

केरल में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए 8 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन वे प्रथम श्रेणी में 1.71 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 3.47 परसेंट और तृतीय श्रेणी में 3.95 परसेंट है।

मेरे पास सब स्टेट्स के आंकड़े हैं। सब जगह यही स्थिति है।

मैं श्री मकवाना का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को न्यायालय से जस्टिस, न्याय मिलता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में 16 जज हैं, मगर उनमें सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज का एक भी नहीं है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अब हो गया है।

नाबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राष्त्री मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): एक है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : पहली बार—श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की कृपा से।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या आप उसी पर संतोष कर लेंगे? जो कुछ आपने दे दिया है, उसको उपकार न समझिए।

बेश के हाई कोर्ट्स में 355 जज हैं। उन में सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज का एक भी नहीं है और सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के केवल 5 हैं। जहाँ से न्याय की गंगा निकलती है, वही अन्याय है। तो फिर सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग कहाँ जायें ?

नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम 1955 में बनाया गया। उसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा किये गये मामलों की संख्या 5325 थी। उनमें से 3991 मामलों अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं। जिन मामलों का फैसला हो चुका है, उनमें 1136 दोषयुक्त हुए और केवल 198 दोषयुक्त हुए। इसका मतलब यह है कि हरिजनों द्वारा जो 5325 मामलों दिये गये, उनमें से केवल 198 मामलों में अभियुक्तों को दोषी पाया गया।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

आज गुजरात में पुलिस के सामने ही क्या होता है? हरिजनों की हत्या होती है, उनको लकड़ों दबे मारा जाता है। अगर कोई धर्म में जाए, तो कैसे दर्ज नहीं किया जाता है। अगर गृह मंत्री इतने दिनों में कम से कम वहाँ की लोकल पुलिस को हटवा देते और अपने वहाँ की पुलिस को भेज देते, तो वह दर्जनों हरिजनों की रक्षा कर सकते थे। लेकिन - उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया।

आज सारे देश में भीतर ही भीतर एक चिन्तनगरी सृज रही है, जिससे सभी पक्षों के लोग चिन्तित हैं। जब मैं ऊंची जाति की बात कहता हूँ, तो मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि ऊंची जाति के लोग हमारे दुश्मन हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि ऊंची जाति के लोग भी यदि देश के नक्सले को सामने रखकर देखेंगे कि देश को नुकसान होगा तो वह कहेंगे कि हम खाद बनेंगे और हरिजन-आदिवासी लोगों को बीज बनने देंगे। वह भी यही कहेंगे। लेकिन जब वह देखेंगे कि हम को नौकरी मिल रही है या नहीं, तो उस परिस्थिति में वह कहेंगे कि हमारा हक मारा जा रहा है। लेकिन देश के नक्सले को सामने रखेंगे तो समझेंगे कि देश बनाने का यही एकमात्र तरीका है, इसी से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के हक को छीन कर नहीं।

यह जो आज हो रहा है यह क्यों हो रहा है-- इसलिए कि आज हरिजन के पास में जमीन नहीं है। 1961 की जो फिगर है, आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को देखें, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 345 लैंडलेस थे। हजार में लेकिन आज बंध कर 518 लैंडलेस हो गये हैं। उस समय शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 197 लैंडलेस थे लेकिन आज बंध कर 320 लैंडलेस हो गए हैं। यह आप की रिपोर्ट में है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के किसान थे 378 जो आज 279 बच गए हैं और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के किसान 681 थे जो आज घट कर 573 हो गए हैं। यह इसलिए कि जमीन पर सब अग्रह लागू है कि स्थिति जमीन हो तो

अब जमीन पर सब को खोजदार मिल नहीं रहा है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बस पोस्ट्स निकलती हैं तो उस बस पोस्ट के लिए कम्पटीशन होता है और उस में गला-घाँटी चलती है।

आप ने मार्च 1980 में एक पत्र लिखा था सब मुख्य मंत्रियों के नाम और आप ने इस सदन में कहा था कि जितनी भी की-पोस्ट्स हैं ए एस पी, एस पी, कलेक्टर आदि की इन पोस्ट्स के ऊपर गरीब तबकों के लोगों को, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को रखी, लेकिन यह आप का आदेश कहीं पालन हुआ? नहीं हुआ। और जहाँ हम लोग इसे लाइट में ले जाए, इस बात को नॉलेज में लाए, वहाँ उस अफसर को ताड़ना दी गई और ताड़ना दी जा रही है। पिपरा की घटना आप के सामने है। पिपरा में आप गए थे और आप ने कहा था कि हरिजन अफसर ने अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन उस हरिजन अफसर की क्या दर्जाति हो रही है, यह ज्ञानी जी, आप को और भकवाना साहब को भी मालूम है। वह चीफ सेक्रेटरी स्मभता है कि इस ने हम का हॉम मिनिस्टर से गाली दिलवायी है, इसलिए उस ने उस का सी आर खराब कर के रख दिया।

ये सारी समस्याएँ हैं और यह जो विद्रोह हो रहा है इस विद्रोह का कारण क्या है? इस विद्रोह का एक ही कारण हो सकता है कि जो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं वह अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। और जो दूसरे जाति के लोग हैं वह समझते हैं कि उन के ऊपर जूलम ठाया जा रहा है। मैं आप से कहूँगा कि यह सदन के लिए अपमान है, आज देहातो में क्या होता है कि बड़े बड़े लोग रात में शराब पीकर जाएंगे, हमारी मां-बहनें सोयी रहेगी, वह शराब पीकर भीतर जाएंगे और वहाँ से निकलेंगे। यह समाज की हालत है आजादी के 32 वर्ष के बाद में सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही करे।

यह स्टेट्समैन और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस है। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में एक यह पत्रिका छपी है, इस को आप देखिए। यह आरक्षण नियमों को लॉग नारा लगा रहे हैं और आप

में एक महात्मा गांधी की फोटो बनायी है। एक प्रदमी को खुला बदन कर के लंगोटी पहना कर महात्मा गांधी बना दिया है और ये लोग आरक्षण के विरोध में नारे लगाते हुए, भूमते हुए हिंसा के लिए जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) . . . क्या यह गलत बात है? दूसरा मैं आपको दिखाता हूँ यह स्टेट्समैन इस स्टेट्समैन में गुजरात के एक अरूण चाहू है उनका खुला लेख आप पढ़ लीजिए, आपको स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि वहाँ प्रशासन क्या कर रहा है। यहाँ के अखबार किस तरह आग उगल रहे हैं? वहाँ जो प्रैस रिपोर्टर है वह क्या कहता है। आप वह प्रैस रिपोर्ट देखिए

सभापति महोदय: वह तो सब ने पढ़ी होगी, आप क्यों उर का पड़ते हैं?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: नहों सदन को कहीं मालूम है? क्या सब लोगों ने इसे पढ़ लिया है? (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह कहता हूँ इस में एक प्रैस रिपोर्ट ने दस उदाहरण दिए हैं कि मैं गया था जहाँ के लिए कहा गया कि मीरिज हो रही है लेकिन मीरिज नहीं थी। मगर यह कहा गया कि हरिजन लोग आ कर औरत के साथ बलात्कार किए। यह फैलाया गया कि हरिजनों ने होटल में जा कर अटक किया और लडकियों के साथ बलात्कार किया। इस तरह से एक से एक न्यूज फैलाई गई। पुलिस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट आई, पुलिस कमिश्नर ने किस तरह से कहा कि मान ने फॉर्स पर अटक किया? यह सब अखबार की रिपोर्ट है।

उस दिन भकवाना साहब बोल रहे थे और ज्ञानी जी भी बोल रहे थे। बोलते-बोलते उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें फलां-फलां पार्टी के आदिमियों का हाथ है और हम लोगों ने चार्ज को डिनार्ड किया। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि जिस पार्टी, लोकदल की और से हम यहाँ पर जीत कर आए हैं उसका मनिफेस्टो कहता है:

"The Scheduled Castes and Tribes also enjoy reservation in recruitment to public services proportionate to their population. The Lok Dal proposed that similar reservation may be

made in allotment of permits or licences that may lie in the gift of Government but do not require any technical skill exploitation."

हमारी पार्टी रिजर्वेशन के लिए तैयार है। मैं बूटा सिंह जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इसके खिलाफ कोई एक भी स्टेटेमेंट चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का दिखला दें। (व्यवधान) बूटासिंह जी, जय दिन आपने कहा था, मैं यहाँ पर कोई मनिफेस्टो नहीं उठा रहा हूँ . . .

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Chaudhury Charan Singh has gone on record with regard to the question of reservations. I am just trying to ascertain from the hon. Member whether he has also. . . . (Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सदननी। मैं ने कहा कि हमारे लीडर ने सिर्फ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन के लिए तैयार हैं बल्कि हमारा लीडर यह भी कहता है कि लाइमन्स, कोटा पर्मिट में भी उनको रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए। आप बैकवर्ड क्लासज के लिए भी रिजर्वेशन कीजिए। हमारी पार्टी के मनिफेस्टो में आगे लिखा है:

"While the socially and educationally backward classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes) both Hindu and Muslim, constituted more than half of our people, they have little place in the administrative map of the country and therefore, smarting in a sense of injustice and deprivation while the Lok Dal regards that reservation cannot be a permanent feature of our arrangement, there is no alternative to the policy of professional opportunities. At least 25 per cent of Groups A and B Group jobs in the Central Government services will therefore be reserved for young men and women coming from these classes as recommended by the Backward Classes Commission appointed in the fifties by the Union Government itself, under Article 340 of the Constitution."

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

आपने काका कालेलकर कमेटी बना दी थी, 1953 में उसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई थी। फिर आपने दूसरी कमेटीयां भी बनाईं लेकिन इस देश के बैकवर्ड लोगों में इतनी बुद्धि है, वे इस बात को समझ रहे हैं कि रोज आप कमीशन बनावे, उस पर खर्चा करें लेकिन जब उसकी रेकमंडेशन पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने की बात आती है तब आप चुप हो जाते हैं और कहने लगते हैं कि फला लीडर विरोध कर रहा है, फला लीडर विरोध कर रहा है। सरकार आरक्षण की नीति को कड़ाई के साथ लागू क्यों नहीं करती? जब हमारी पार्टी का राज था तब हमने कहा था और आज भी मैं यहां पर दो सभाव देना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा पहला सभाव यह है कि आप एक तात्कालिक कार्यक्रम के लिए विचार करें और इस सम्बन्ध में जिन पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज से भी बातचीत करनी हो वह करें तथा देश में विशेषकर गुजरात में जो आग भड़क रही है उसको कड़ाई के साथ रोकें।

मेरा दूसरा सभाव यह है कि गुजरात की जो लोकल पुलिस है उसको वहां से हटाये और अपने वहां से फाज भेजें ताकि हरिजनों की जानें बचाई जा सकें। हाली के बाद प्रत्येक घर से एक हरिजन मार देने की शिव सेना की जो योजना बन रही है, आखिर इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी विजिलेन्स और आपका गुप्तचर विभाग क्या कर रहा है? आप वहां कैसे डी. एस. और एस. पी. को सम्पेण्ड क्यों नहीं करते हैं? यदि आप सोलंकी और अन्तुले को सम्पेण्ड नहीं कर सकते तो कहीं न कहीं आपको चाबूक उठाना ही पड़ेगा।

इसके अलावा जो रोलिजस इंस्टीट्यूयन्स हैं, रोलिजस प्लेसेस में वहां पर पण्डित जी ही बैठ जाते हैं, हम वहां भी नहीं जा सकते हैं बाह्य कितने ही अकलमन्ड हम क्यों न हों। हम चाहते हैं कि जो पड़-तिलके लोग हों जोकि डिग्री लेकर निकलें उन लोगों को ही मन्दिर-मस्जिद का पूजारी ब्रह्मया जाए, जाति

के आधार पर किसी को पूजारी न बनाया जाए।

अन्त में जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ यह बमेल लड़ाई नहीं चल सकती कि एक तरफ बन्दूक और राइफल हो और दूसरी ओर हरिजन निहत्थे हों। जो दंड-बंडे लागू हैं या दूसरी जो प्रोटैक्शन फॉर्स हैं उसमें कीजिए, उनके लाइसेन्स काँसिल कीजिए और दूसरी तरफ गरीब हरिजनों को आप बन्दूक दीजिए, लाइसेन्स दीजिए और उनको ट्रेनिंग भी दीजिए। इसके अलावा पुलिस में जो नीचे की पोस्ट क्लस्टेबल की है या दूसरी जो प्रोटैक्शन फॉर्स हैं उसमें इन स्थानों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन लोगों की बहाली आप करें ताकि अपनी रक्षा करने में वे सफल हो सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its concern at the situation arising out of the agitation and violent demonstrations against reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banskantha): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and resolves that all political parties in the country and all sections of the society should join not only in condemning the agitation but also in lending their active support to the Central Government in tackling the situation so as to restore peace and normalcy" (1).

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI (Amreli): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and resolves that all political parties in the country and all sections of the society should support

the Central Government as well as the State Governments in tackling the situation so as to restore peace and normalcy." (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Eduardo Faleiro—absent

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

add at the end—

"and is of the opinion that there is no controversy as far as the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as provided in the Constitution is concerned but certain difficulties and disparities have cropped up in its implementation in various States which has led to agitations for and against reservation 'his House, therefore, appeals to all leaders of agitation to withdraw their movement and resolves to appoint an all party Committee of the House for removal of difficulties and disparities in implementation of reservation and safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society." (4)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta—absent.

श्री भेरावदन के. गधाधी (बनासकांठा): सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस रेजल्यूशन के बारे में पासवान जी की बातें सुनीं। हम तो यह चाहते थे कि इस बड़े देश के सामने, न किसी एक पक्ष के लिए, न किसी एक पालिटिकल पार्टी के लिए बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए यह सबसे गंभीर समस्या है और इस सर्वोच्च सदन के ऊपर पूरे देश का एक राह दिखाने का दायित्व है। इसलिए थोड़ी गंभीरता से इस के द्वारे में सोचना चाहिए, मगर जब मैंने उनका भाषण सुना, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि बहुत गंभीर बात न कहते हुए वे क्षुद्र राजनीति के ऊपर नहीं आ सके।

एक जमाना था, हम पढ़ते थे और छोटे थे, तो हमने यह देखा कि 30 जनवरी, 1948 को शाम को एक बहुत छोटे अदमी ने एक बहुत बड़े आदमी, राष्ट्र-

पिता की छाती छलनी कर दी। वह छाती क्यों छलनी की गई थी और किस बात के लिए ऐसा हुआ था? वह इसलिए हुआ था कि उस आदमी ने एक आवाज उठाई थी, हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब लोग हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो हरिजन लोग हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो दैकवड क्लासिंग के लोग हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के जो माइनॉरिटीज कम्युनिटीज के लोग हैं, उनके लिए उसने आवाज उठाई थी और दूसरी आवाज अपने उसूलों पर खड़े रहने के लिए उठाई थी। उस वक्त भी कुछ ऐसी ताकतें मौजूद थी, कुछ ऐसे लोग थे जो यह चाहते थे कि ऐसा आदमी जो यह कहता है कि मैं अपने उसूलों पर खड़ा रहूंगा, जो अपने उसूलों पर खड़ा रहता है और जो आदमी यह कहता है कि जो गरीब हरिजन लोग हैं, जो उन कास्ट्स के लोग हैं और जो उच्च वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन सब को बराबर होना चाहिए, जो आदमी अपने वायदों को निभाने की बात अपने इस देश में करने की बात करते, ऐसे आदमी को जिन्दा नहीं रहना चाहिए और इस तरह से उसकी छाती को छलनी कर दिया गया। उस के बाद हमारा संविधान बनाया गया और इसके पहले भी और आजादी के बाद भी, लगातार न किसी एक पार्टी ने, न किसी एक पक्ष ने बल्कि पूरे देश के लोगों ने यह बात कही कि हमारे जितने भी कमजोर तबके हैं, हमारे जितने वे लोग हैं, जो समाज में सब से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको हम मौका देंगे, उनको बराबर का गिननेंगे और उन के साथ मिल-जुल करके उन को समाज में बराबर का स्थान देंगे ताकि वे आत्म-सम्मान के साथ इस देश में रह सकें। ऐसा वातावरण हम बनाएंगे। आजादी के पढ़ने की बात जो पासवान जी ने कही, वह सही है। गांधी जी ने आमरण अनशन किया था और फिर पूना पैक्ट हुआ और उसी हिसाब से हम इस देश में चलते रहे हैं। आरक्षण हमने इसीलिए दिया है। आखिर मरीज होता है, उसको दवा देने पड़ती है और दवा देते हैं। तो दवा क्यों देते हैं? इसलिए दवा देते हैं कि बाद में वह अच्छा हो जाए और उसको बाद में फिर ज्यादा दवा न देने पड़े।

मुझे बफसोस है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के जो लाइवर्स कॉन्फ्रेंस में बात कही थी, उच्च

[श्री भेरावदन के. गधावी]

का इन्होंने गलत अर्थ लगाया। उन्होंने सिर्फ यही कहा था कि गरीब तबकों को हम मदद दे रहे हैं, हम देने वाले हैं और उसके ऊपर मूकम्मल हैं, मगर इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मरीज अच्छा कभी न हो। हम तो चाहते हैं कि आरक्षण बना रहे मगर आरक्षण के साथ साथ जो हमारा ध्येय है और जिस हमें कार्यान्वित करना है, वह वही है कि एक ऐसा दिन इस देश के अन्दर आएगा, जब हम यह कहेंगे कि आरक्षण के बगैर वे गरीब तबके, हरिजन, आदिवासी जो कुछ भी इन को सहायता मिल रही है, ज्वाभ में और एजुकेशन के मामले में जो फैसिलिटीज मिल रही है, वे उसके बगैर चल सकें और दूसरे लोगों के बराबर हो जाएं। यह देश की भावना है, यह हमारे संविधान की भावना है, और ताड़-मराड़ कर राजनीति के हिसाब से इसको पेश करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। गुजरात में मैंने जैसे आप को बताया था कि 30 जनवरी, 1948 को गांधी जी की छाती में गोली लगी।

आज गुजरात में क्या हो रहा है? जिन लोगों ने गांधी की छाती पर गोली लगायी थी, वही लोग देश के हर कोने में जहाँ भी बैठे हैं, वहाँ पर लोगों का उकसा रहे हैं कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करो। यहाँ जेटमलानी जी बैठे हैं, बात तो आप बहुत करते हैं कि हम भी यह कहते हैं, हम भी यह चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप-जवान से और दिल से एक बात किया करो। आपकी दिल में और बात हो, जवान में और बात हो तो वह बात वहीं चल सकती है। (व्यवधान) यहाँ उन्होंने सब कुछ कहा है। (व्यवधान) आज पासवान जी यह बात कर रहे हैं, हम जानते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजलाल सोनकर शास्त्री (सदर) : सभापति जी, यह सारा का सारा मामला राजनीतिक रूप में बदल रहा है, जबकि यह कहा गया था कि इसे राजनीतिक रूप से नहीं देखा जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : हमारे यहाँ से पासवान जी बोले हैं। यहाँ लोक दल की बात कही गयी है, पॉलिटिक्स की

बात की गयी है। (व्यवधान) गुजरात की आप बात कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मेरा चार्ज है कि आपके मिनिस्टर, आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, आपके अफमर इसमें शामिल है। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): May I make an appeal? The debate should not, be an acrimonious one. It has been intended to discuss the problem in its entirety with all coolness. I will only request hon. Members opposite.... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): Request your people first. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: When Mr. Paswan was speaking, nobody from this side interruption him.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI. I can give the names of the Ministers who are involved. But I am keeping quiet. Please ask him not to throw stones. (Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सभापति जी, श्री वेकटसुब्बाया जी ने मेरा नाम लिया है। मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि आप सारी प्रोसी-डिग्न को उठा कर देख लीजिए कि कहीं भी मैंने किसी का नाम लिया हो। जब मुझ से बूटा सिंह जी ने इस बारे में पूछा कि लोक दल के नेता का क्या स्टैण्ड है तो मैंने सिर्फ लोक दल का मीनिफेस्टो पढ़ कर सुना दिया। इसके अलावा मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा। (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I did not say anything against you. What I said is that while you were speaking, nobody from our side interrupted you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह क्या बोल रहे हैं, आप उनसे तो पूछिये? आप हमें दूसरों के बारे में कहते हैं, मैं

आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप समस्या के संबंध में बोलिये। इस बात पर बोलिये कि गुजरात में क्या हो रहा है, उसका निदान क्या हो सकता है। वह पार्टी के बारे में कह रहे हैं कि वह पार्टी कर रही है, यह पार्टी कर रही है? क्या इस से समस्या का समाधान होगा अगर आपकी तरफ से ऐसा जवाब आयेगा तो हमारे पास भी दागजात है, आपका कच्चा चिट्ठा है, हम भी बहुत कुछ आप को कह सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप समस्या का निदान बतलाइये, उस पर बोलिये और सुझाव दीजिए। देश आज जल रहा है। क्या ऐसे समय में हम एक दूसरे को गाली दें?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरा इतना कहना है कि हम लोगों ने इस वजह से मूमेंट शुरू नहीं किया। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: We do not want to make this debate acrimonious; nor do we want that... (Interruptions) so far as this debate is concerned. But I would certainly say with all the force at my command that when these forces are speaking with a double standard, naturally, if I do not expose them, then I am not doing my duty.

श्री सत्यनारायण शेट्टी (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, किसी भी माननीय सदस्य के ऊपर रिमार्क लगाया जाए तो उसे एक्सपोज़ कराया जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He said that he is not making any aspersion. (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, आप ट्रिजरी बैचेंज से ऐसे लोगों को बलवाया करें, जिनके मन में हरिजनों के प्रति दर्द हो। (व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह : ये मन से ही खिलाफ है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is very unfair. None of our members is against harijans or against reservation. The stand of the Government has been made very clear. None of our members is against harijans or against reservation.

श्री भैरावचन के. गधावी : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज देश के सामने यह समस्या खड़ी हो गई है, यह प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया है, हमें इस पहलू को देखना चाहिए कि इसके पीछे कौन लोग हैं। आप पिछली बातों की ओर ध्यान दें, जब पहली बार गुजरात में मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स के द्वारा एजीटेशन किया गया तो हमने कहा कि आरक्षण जारी रहेगा और जिन लोगों को आरक्षण का अधिकार है, उन्हें पूरी सुविधा दी जाएगी, इसके साथ-साथ गुजरात सरकार ने कहा कि अगर किसी इंटीलीजेंट स्टूडेंट के साथ आरक्षण की वजह से अन्याय हो जाता है तो हम उसे दूर करेंगे और आरक्षण की सीटें बढ़ा देंगे, ताकि किसी की हानि न हो, न आरक्षण वालों की और न दूसरों की। आज गुजरात के स्टूडेंट्स और गुजरात के लोग उसे चलाना नहीं चाहते और स्टूडेंट्स जब समझौता करने के लिए आते हैं तो आर. एस. एस. के लोग उनको धमकियां देते हैं, यही रामविलास जी से मैं अर्ज कर रहा था। (व्यवधान)

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, इन्हें अपना आरोप वापस लेना चाहिए, या ये प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करें। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Let there be a debate between the Bhartiya Janata Party and the Congress.

श्री भैरावचन के. गधावी : मैं तो सिर्फ यही कह रहा था कि हमारा दल, जो आज यहां बैठा है हम आज से ही नहीं, बल्कि आजादी के पहले से इनके हित में बात करते आए हैं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है कि अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोई हमदर्द है तो वह कंग्रेस है। शिड़याली बासू बहाने से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER (Gwalior): Sir, under rule 353, it is permissible to say anything against a person who is not present here, without the previous permission of the Chair?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHA-VI: I have not blamed anybody. (Interruptions)
17 hrs.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : आप क्या समझते हैं कि आपको ही बोलना आता है, दूसरे बोल नहीं सकते हैं? मैं आपको चुनाती देता हूँ, जानी जी को चुनाती देता हूँ। वह जान करला कर देख लें कि आर. एस. एन. का हाथ है या नहीं (इंटरप्रप्शन) अगर उनका हाथ है तो उनको फाँसी लगा दो लेकिन गलत आरोप न लगाओ। यदि लगाते हैं तो आप को खेद प्रकट करना चाहिए वर्ना मेरी चुनाती को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। सरकार में हिम्मत है तो मेरी चुनाती को स्वीकार करे।

श्री भोरादवन के. गधावी : आरक्षण की बात को हम ने कास्टोट्यूशन में रखा है और जो हमारे मंशे की बात कही जाती है वह इसी से साफ हो जाती है। आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे दल के न होते हुए भी बाबा साहब अम्बेदेकर को संविधान को डफ्ट करने के लिए कहा गया था। वह कांग्रेस दल के नहीं थे। इससे भी हमारा मंशा साफ हो जाता है।

गुजरात के आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट रखा है और मैंने कहा है कि सभी दल मिल कर न सिर्फ इसके ऊपर सोचें लेकिन जो एजीटेशन चल रहा है, उसकी भर्त्सना भी करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 16 minutes Your time is over. Please conclude. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHA-VI: That is why I have moved an amendment to know the bona fides of all the parties whether they would condemn the agitation and help restoring normalcy and law and order in Gujarat (Interruptions).

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : या वह आरोप वापिस लें या सरकार जांच की घोषणा करे।

श्री भोरादवन के. गधावी : गुजरात और राजस्थान तथा अन्य राज्यों में जो बातें चल रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के लोग बड़े शांतिप्रद हैं

और गांधी के देश में गांधी के पुतले को किसी ने रक्त का टीका इसके पहले नहीं किया था और मे चाहता हूँ कि आप भी अपने दिल को टटोलें और जिस किवी ने गांधी के पुतले को रक्त का टीका किया है उसको ढूँढ निकालें।

श्री नवीन रवाणी (अमरेली) : गुजरात में जो घटनाएँ दो महीने से घट रही हैं और आज भी जो वहाँ से खबरें आ रही हैं इस से सारा देश चिन्तित है, हम सब चिन्तित हैं। इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर परम्परा का निर्वाह करते हुए हम सोच रहे हैं। गुजरात के आन्दोलन के संदर्भ में आज हम सब अपनी जो चिन्ता व्यक्त कर रहे हैं इसमें इस सदन की गरिमा और संसदीय लोकशाही की परम्परा का प्रतिघोष मैं देख रहा हूँ। इसलिए विपक्षी सदस्यों से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हम विशाल दृष्टिकोण अपनाएँ और विपक्ष से भी मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह भी ऐसा ही करे और इस विषय में अपना सम्पूर्ण सहकार सरकार को दे।

मैं गुजरात से आ रहा हूँ। गुजरात में जो घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, गुजरात का एक प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि "उनको देख कर हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। गांधी जी के प्रदेश गुजरात में किन लोगों ने किन लोगों पर हिंसा की, किन को दोष दिया, किन लोगों पर हमला किया, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी ने पूरी जिन्दगी भर हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए काम किया और जो लोग आर्थिक और सामाजिक शोषण की बलि बने हैं उनके बारे में उन लोगों को मालूम नहीं है कि वे कैसे रहते हैं। आप सब ने तो देखा होगा। मगर देहातों में हरिजन और आदिवासी की भाँपड़ी नहीं देखी होगी जिसमें मिट्टी के दो बर्तन के अलावा और कुछ सम्पत्ति नहीं होती है, पहनने के लिये एक लंगोटी के अलावा और कुछ नहीं होता। उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थिति में विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उन के लिये गाँवों में पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता, और मिलता भी है तो जलग कूप से मिलता है हरिजन के रहने का स्थान गाँव से दूर होता है।

है। उस हरिजन और आदिवासी को उठाने को बात है। गुजरात में कुछ लोगों ने आन्दोलन छोड़ा है, लेकिन अगर उनके सामने उन हरिजनों का सही चित्रण होता तो वह यह आन्दोलन नहीं छोड़ते। हम सब लोगों के बीच में रहते हैं, हम पिछड़े, गरीब और दबे हुए लोगों को उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह कांग्रेस को परम्परा रही है। यह संदेश महात्मा गांधी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू से हमको मिला है। अब यह संदेश हमको अपनी प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी प्रमुख नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से मिल रहा है। उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे होगा। आरक्षण के खिलाफ कितना भी प्रतिकार थायें कांग्रेस सरकार और कांग्रेसजन इस आरक्षण के साथ सदा रहे हैं और रहेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक प्रसंग याद आ रहा है। महात्मा गांधी बिहार का दौरा कर रहे थे कामवाव की जाग बुझाने के लिए। दोपहर का समय था, गांधी जी थोड़ा आराम कर रहे थे। बगल की कुटिया में ठक्कर बापा सो रहे थे। एक आदिवासी वहाँ पहुँचा उसने कहा कि मैं गांधी जी के दर्शन करना चाहता हूँ। लोगों ने कहा कि वह आराम कर रहे हैं। तब ठक्कर बापा जाग गये और उन्होंने बताया कि तुम गांधी जी की चारपाई के सामने जा कर बैठ जाओ। थोड़ी देर बाद गांधी जी जाग गये, उन्होंने आदिवासी को अपने पास बुलाया और पास बैठाया। उस आदिवासी ने क्या किया? वह मुँह में घास का तिनका ले कर गांधी जी के पैर में लेंटा गया। जब उन्होंने उसको उठाया और कहा "मुँह में तिनका दूर और आइन्दा किसी के सामने ऐसा नहीं करोगे। फिर आदिवासी ने क्या किया? गांधी जी को एक पैसा भेंट किया। गांधी जी ने कहा कि "अच्छा से लाये। उसने जवाब दिया "आज की रोजी से मिला"। एक पैसे की दारू और ताड़ी पी, एक पैसे का चना खाया और एक पैसा आपको भेंट दे रहा हूँ। कौसी स्थिति थी उसकी? आज भी आदिवासी और हरिजन बस्ती में ऐसा ही चित्र दिखाने पड़ता है। अगर डाक्टर और वकीलों को इस चित्र का ख्याल होता तो उनके खिलाफ वह आन्दोलन नहीं छड़ता।

आदिवासी और हरिजन के लिये आरक्षण की जो बात है वह इसलिए है कि उनकी आजीविका का साधन सीमित है। साल में कुछ ही दिन उनका रोजी मिलती है, दूसरे दिनों में वह रूखी-सूखी रोटी खा कर दिन गुजारते हैं। असल बात यही है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनके उत्थान के लिए कानून बनाया। इस कानून के जरिये शिक्षा में, स्वास्थ्य में हरिजनों को स्थान दिया जाये। परन्तु हरिजन और आदिवासी इतने दबे हुए और पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसके पासवान जी ने आंकड़े दिये हैं। पहले इस विषय का बहस के समय गुजरात के उत्तम भाई पटेल ने आंकड़े दिये थे कि उनके सामने जो सुविधाएँ रहती हैं, उनका उपयोग वह नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस स्थिति में उनको उनके तो जाने के लिए आरक्षण जरूरी है।

पूना पैक्ट की बात कही गई है, उसमें मात्र गांधी जी और अम्बेडकर की ही नहीं बल्कि देश के बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों की भी गांधी जी के अनशन छुड़वाने में दस्तखत थे। समाज कल्याण की बात सिर्फ सरकार के सिर पर ही नहीं है, देश के बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों, प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगपतियों ने गांधी जी का उपवास छुड़वाने के लिये जो वचन दिया था, उसको उन्होंने अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया है। उन्होंने हरिजन और आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिये इस काम में हाथ नहीं बटाया।

मैं आपको माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि सभी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के उद्योगों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को स्थान मिले। इसके लिये कानून बनाया जाये। रिजर्वेशन की बात के बारे में आज हम सोच रहे हैं, मगर गांधी जी ने 1927 में "यंग इंडिया" में कहा था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को राष्ट्र के प्रवाह में ले जाने के लिये किस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। आज जो बात चल रही है, गांधी जी ने 1927 में कहा था। लुई फिशर की किताब है, उसमें गांधी जी ने कहा था :—

[श्री नवीन रदाणी]

"...I am unconcerned with the question of what place untouchables will have in any political constitution that may be drawn up. Everyone of the artificial props that may be set up in the constitution will be broken to bits if we Hindus do not wish to play the game.. This removal of untouchability is not to be brought about by any legal enactment.

"It will be brought about only when the Hindu conscience is accused to action and of its own accord removes the shame...."

गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मानस-परिवर्तन का सवाल हमें करना है और हरिजनों को भी उन्होंने कहा था। उन्होंने यह बात बताई थी—

"You must not ask the Hindus to emancipate you as a matter of favour. Hindus must do so, if they want, in their own interests. You should, therefore, make them feel ashamed by your own purity and cleanliness...."

महात्मा गांधी ने उस दफे बताया था कि दया के तौर पर हरिजनों के उत्थान की बात नहीं स्वीकार करनी चाहिए। जमी जो बहस चल रही है, यह हरिजनों पर कोई, (अबधान) दूसरी बात आरक्षण के बारे में यही कही जाती है कि बैंकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए क्यों न सोचा जाये? सरकार ने उनको लिये योजना बनाई है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर इतिहास के 2,000 वर्षों से जो जुल्म किया गया है, वैसे जुल्म इस इकनामिकली बैंकवर्ड क्लास पर नहीं हुआ। इसलिए इनके लिए आरक्षण का सवाल उपस्थित नहीं होता।

मैं सोच रहा था कि तबीबी छात्रों में करुणा और सहानुभूति होती है, मगर गुजरात में इतना आन्दोलन क्यों बढ़ गया? गुजरात सरकार ने उसके मामले में विचार किया, उनकी बात को स्वीकार भी किया, मगर आन्दोलन क्यों भड़का? बात यही है कि जब सरकार और छात्रों के बीच में समझौता हो रहा है, कुछ लोगों को ऐसा लगा कि समझौता हो जायेगा तो कांग्रेस सरकार के खिलाफ आन्दोलन का रास्ता नहीं निकलेगा, आन्दोलन नहीं हो सकेगा। जून, 1980 में प्रचंड समर्थन के साथ कांग्रेस सरकार बनी। और जनता ने विपक्ष को करारा जवाब दिया। जब आदमी निराश होता है, तो वह लोगों के बीच में नहीं जा सकता और सेवा नहीं कर सकता तब वह नैगोटिव राजनीति का अनुसरण करता है। वैसे रवींद्रा इस समय गुजरात और सारे देश में विपक्ष द्वारा अपनाया जाना शुरू हुआ।

सब से पहले जुलाई, 1980 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के खिलाफ आन्दोलन को शुरूआत की। मगर उसे लोगों का समर्थन नहीं मिला, क्योंकि वह बेबुनियाद था, उसमें सच्चाई नहीं थी। इसलिए वह आन्दोलन ठप्प हो गया। फिर दूसरा आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। लोक दल को लगा कि अब हमारी बारी आई। लोक दल ने कहा कि "किसानों को खेत की पैदाइश के ठीक दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं"। लेकिन 1980 के मासम में किसानों को अंगुली का इतना दाम मिला, जो 1950 से ले कर अब तक कभी भी नहीं मिला था। फिर दूसरा आन्दोलन भी ठप्प हो गया।

गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ को विरोध तालीम दी जाती है। यह साफ है कि "तबीबी छात्र कभी भी बस नहीं जलाते, बैंक और बुकाने नहीं लूटते। ये काम कानि लोग करते हैं? क्या यह कहने की

प्ररुत है? गुजरात में देसाज गांव में हरिजन बस्ती को जला दिया गया। उनकी तस्वीर बखबार में बापने देखी होगी। यह कान करत है? एक तरफ गांधीवादी समाजवाद की बात करना और दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों की बस्ती जला देना। मूख मे राम, बगल मे छुरी, यही बात इस समय चल रही है।

गुजरात सरकार ने इस आन्दोलन को शान्त करने के लिए सब कुछ इन्तजाम किया है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में वर्ग-विग्रह करवाने की जो कोशिश हो रही है, वह एक भयानक बात है। वे लोग आग से खेल रहे हैं। उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि यह आग सारे देश में फैल सकती है। उनका मेरा सुझाव है कि वे आग के साथ खेलने की चेष्टा बन्द करे। वे राजनीतिक दल विशाल दृष्टि कोण अपना कर और संकुचित मनोवृत्ति को छोड़ कर गुजरात के प्रमुख नेताओं से कहें कि वे इस आन्दोलन से दूर रहें। अगर उनके निदेश के बाद फिर आन्दोलन शुरू हो, तो मालूम हो जाएगा कि यह आन्दोलन असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है, जिन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दे कर उसे बन्द कर दिया जाय।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak today in the language of Kabiguru Rabindra Nath Tagore, that is, in Bengali.

Sir, we are today discussing a resolution which seeks to take into consideration the agitation and the riots that are taking place in Gujarat and other places where brother is being killed by another brother. The main objective of our discussion to my mind is to consider it as a national issue and we have to adopt a constructive attitude and try to find out how best we can solve it. With pain and

anguish I have to say that in Gujarat, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi where he had launched the agitation for the upliftment of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a agitation is going on for the last two months over the question of reservation for these people in the field of education, employment and promotion and whether such reservations should be or should not be there. Sir, I would not like to take the time of the House for quoting statistics because my friend and the mover of the motion Shri Paswan has already done it. The real question is that in Gujarat today the down trodden, poor, oppressed classes and all those belonging to the lower strata of the society, and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who work in field and in factories and who keep the life line of the nation going by upkeeping production are being harassed and oppressed, they are being physically attacked and their houses and mohallas are being burnt down and the flame of hatred is spreading towards Rajasthan. We have to assess the background of such events and factors that are contributing to such ugly incidents. Sir, we live in a society which is divided on class and caste basis where the rich fatten themselves by the labour of the poor, where the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are treated as hated untouchables and suffer from multifarious disabilities. It is because of these disabilities that the Constitution of India has provided for safeguards which will lead to the development of these down trodden people. Therefore, what I want to say is that day by day on the hand the economic condition of these neglected and oppressed people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is deteriorating and on the other hand the army of unemployed people in the country is swelling fast. There is acute unemployment among the Scheduled Castes and also non-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Scheduled Caste people and employment is becoming scarce and limited. When this is the real situation, instead of trying to find a basic solution to it, we are trying to evade the real problem and are trying to find alibi and shortcuts. It is this deception, which has led to the happenings in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The question that arises next is how the people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can earn their emancipation. How can they be freed from all social and economic disabilities and discriminations. Sir, we firmly believe that the path to freedom for all these neglected people lies in a joint struggle where the people of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes should join their brothers belonging to the non-Scheduled Castes and who live below the poverty line, the minority Muslims and the poor caste Hindus below the poverty line should all join together and launch a relentless war against all social and economic disparities, against all exploitation against all forms of injustices and pull down the barriers that keep a vast majority of our population under bondage and economic fetters. It is in this joint struggle lies the hope of emancipation for all. We also feel that the constitutional provisions for safeguard and reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people as conferred in Articles 16 and 353 should also continue because even today in Andhra, Tamilnadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan such people are being denied the basic human rights, they still toil and suffer and the bondage of slavery and they live in a society where the laws are inequitous towards them. While we support reservation, we cannot shut our eyes to the realities of the situation because we have to make a realistic assessment to find out how far over all these 33 years these reservations have helped the people for whom they are meant in forging ahead and compete with others on equal footing. Needless to say with progress is shamefully neg-

ligible. Still we feel that with these reservation they would be able to go ahead and improve gradually. We also feel that all efforts should be made to set right the misunderstanding and in the matter of promotions also there should be reservation for the qualified and competent members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We also feel that for Post Graduate education for the boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with minimum qualifications, there should be reservation and we support it. But I have no hesitation to say that the greatest weakness of the democratic movement as a whole, lies in the facts that we have failed to assess rightly the hopes and aspirations, pain and agony of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and we have failed to enthuse them to link them with the democratic agitations of the working class—the labourer, the peasants and the workers and we have failed to link them with these movements and consequently we have failed to bring them to national mainstream. Therefore, I would like to say very clearly that mere expression of sympathy by the ruling class and the people in Government for these people will not help them to solve their problem. What is needed is a firm will and an action oriented plan which should take into consideration their difficulties and solve them

17.28 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would appeal to all my friends belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their leaders that they should not keep their brethren delinked from the united struggle of the vast majority of the have nots for more than 50 per cent of our population live below the poverty line. There are many progressive elements among the caste Hindus who are against caste system. We have to take them also along with us. Only by joining such a joint struggle they would be able to free themselves from the

social injustices to which they have been doomed, and can free themselves from the banes of untouchability. This is the basic problem and this is the basic solution thereto. I would appeal to Babuji to take to this right path. But the most important step that should be taken in this direction is to introduce land reform in the country and give land to the tiller and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. It gives me a great sense of pride to say that the Government of West Bengal is pursuing this path in a very effective manner. By introducing reform in the Bargadari system, they are distributing land to the landless majority of whom belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, before the mid-term election of 1980, Shri Bholu Paswan Shastri, Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission had gone to West Bengal and highly praised the work done by the West Bengal Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, people through land reform. During January, 1981, Shri Shastri visited my constituency and seen for himself how pattas of land were being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Once again he expressed his full satisfaction on this account I will say that through a proper land reform and through a joint struggle by the exploited people we can end social and economic injustices which continue to victimise the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Along with this is needed an urgent measure nationalise the industries of the monopolists. It is these monopolists and the feudal element in the country who will always try to baffle a joint struggle of the exploited people against the exploiters. It is these elements who will try to keep them divided. It is these elements who will engineer hatred amongst the different sections of the exploited class and engineer riots in the country. They are diverting the struggle for emancipation. There are the diversionary tactics of the vested inter-

ests which are responsible for the happenings in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jamshedpur, Aligarh, Moradabad and in Assam. Sir, from the floor of this Parliament, I will appeal to the people of Gujarat and Rajasthan, in fact to all the people of our country, that they should immediately put an end to the fratricide. At the same time I will appeal to the Government that they should call a conference of all the political parties to arouse national consciousness which alone can curb the ugly divisive forces and which can infuse sanity among the elements which are indulging in riots on the reservation issue. Let there be an all out effort from a national plane to solve the present problem. And by tackling the basic problems, we should launch a joint struggle comprising all the Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, those belonging to the multitude under the poverty line to declare war against poverty and eradicate all social evils and economic inequalities and exploitation. We have to create a society free from exploitation. I would therefore say: Come one—come all. Come Hindus, come Muslims, come Christians—come one and come all. Let us arouse the national consciousness. Let us forget our differences of our parties. Can we not do it when the fire is ravaging the country in Gujarat, Jamshedpur and in Assam. As elected representatives of the people do we have no responsibility towards the nation? If we fail to rise to the occasion, posterity will not excuse us. If the vested interests, the divisive and the communal forces feel that they can put off the revolution of exploited against the exploiters for all times to come, then I must say that they are living in a fools paradise. If we cannot stop fratricide in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Moradabad, Jamshedpur, U.P. and Kashmir then we will have to pay a very heavy price for it. Out of this fire will emerge men of gold who will not be known as members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they will not be known as zamindars and the tillers they will not be

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

known as Caste Hindus or Muslims but they will all form a society where every individual will enjoy equal social and economic status and they will be individuals all equal to one another and where the society will take care of his needs, his education and his development. I will appeal to all political parties and particularly to Government to adopt this path because Government has greater responsibility than all the rest. I am sure that if the Government adopts this path no opposition party will ever oppose them. I had hoped that when the Parliament is discussing a matter of national importance the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi will be here in our midst but she is not here. I feel sorry for this but let us not forget that the time is fast running out. We must call a national convention for all political parties and arouse national consciousness and with this national approach lead the country through the darkness of the tunnel to the bright sun-shine of equality for all individuals. We should end these riots and Parliament should give proper direction and leadership to the nation. If we fail to do it then the peoples faith in Parliamentary democracy will end. They will take to the path of revolution, set a new social order and create a new society where everyone will be equal and there will be no exploitation, no class hatred, no inequality and no untouchability.

SHRI C. D. PATEL (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to the agitation in Gujarat. So far as the agitation in Gujarat is concerned we have to see the root cause of the agitation and will have to go deep into it. But one need not bother to probe deep into it. The very reading of the agitation will show as to what was the root cause of the agitation.

So far as the reservation of seats in post-graduate medical course is concerned it started in the year 1975 and at that time there was Governor's

rule. After the Governor's rule when Janata came over they ratified the action taken by the Governor. Now, there was no agitation from 1975 to 1981 and the agitation started in the year 1981. Sir, this is because Mr. Solanki's government has taken over and they are toying with the idea of toppling Mr. Solanki's government. There were two agitations which were sought to be made out political issues, but when they failed in those agitations they came up with this agitation.

Sir, I will not go in detail so far as the carry-forward system or interchangeability law are concerned. These are the issues which have been discussed thread-bare but so far as the demand of the medicos is concerned I will illustrate my point by giving one example. So far as Ahmedabad B. J. Medical College is concerned there are 65 seats in respect of post-graduate studies. Out of these sixty-five if the present rule is to be seen and carry-forward system is to be allowed then there are thirty-eight seats for non-reserved categories and twenty-seven seats for reserved categories because of departing with the carryforward system ten seats have gone. So forty-eight seats are for non-reserved categories. Out of these sixty-five only seven seats are today filled up by reserved category. Now, they say that fifty-eight seats are for non-reserved categories and seven for reserved categories, are not enough. They said that on the question of merit, the meritorious students should not suffer. Then the Gujarat Government said that they are going to raise the seats. Then the question of selection of subjects came. They said: We don't mind if you raise the number of seats: but we are not ready to allow the selection of subjects challenging the roster. So far as the Medico's demand of Housemanship and Registership is concerned, this demand is most unreasonable. This demand cannot be acceded to. It goes at the root of the policy of reservation and so it cannot be accepted. So

far as the policy adopted by the Gujarat Government as a whole is concerned, I submit that there should not be any effort to bypass the policy of reservation. The Gujarat Government only wanted to see that meritorious students should be accommodated and meritorious students should not suffer. These steps taken by the Government of Gujarat were taken only to protect the interests of these meritorious students. But that is not at all detrimental to the interests of the reserved categories like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, Sir, the action which has been taken by the Government of Gujarat is correct. The action has been rightly taken by the Gujarat Government.

When I come to the agitation part of it. So far as agitation is concerned what happened was this. In addition to agitation simultaneously, they challenged this thing in the Gujarat High Court also. There were various judgements in this respect from 1962 till 1981 from various High Courts and in the Supreme Court. Now, Sir, the recent judgment of the Gujarat High Court has not been challenged in the Supreme Court. Now they say that they will take the issue to the Streets. This is not democratic. The cardinal principle of democracy is that if a person or a group of persons are aggrieved about something then the only course left open for them is to go to a Court of Law where it is required to be challenged. They have challenged it right from 1962 till 1981, as I mentioned earlier. My friend Mr. Chatterjee has quoted some paras from the Supreme Court Judgment. All those judgments go to show the *ratio decidendi* laid down by those judgments that reservation is a fundamental right and it has got to be protected. Sir, it has been enshrined in our Constitution and it has been accepted by all. If any law is unconstitutional or invalid, then, remedies to challenge it in a Court of Law are there and that can be resorted to. And if the law is ultimately found by the Courts to be legal and valid, then, the other alternative in

democratic pattern, is the Elections. You can challenge it democratically by way of Elections. In Gujarat what has happened? We have had three elections so far in Gujarat within one year. In all those elections that particular section which is clamouring for all these things got defeated. Since they could not succeed in any court of law or in any of these three elections held so far in the course of one year, they are now toying with the idea of creating some trouble or the other for the Gujarat Government. It is an utterly undemocratic way of dealing with things. Sir, take the 1975 incident or episode. It had been widely and systematically propagated that in 1975 Mr Viswanathan, who was the then Governor of Gujarat, wanted his son to be admitted and that is why these things were done. Now immediately there was a Press Statement which was issued categorically stating that his son was not to be admitted in 1975; his son was already admitted in 1973 and so on. The then Governor Mr Viswanathan does not belong to any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. But unnecessarily this sort of propaganda was carried on and it was proved how this propaganda was false and malicious.

With regard to the preservation of law and order and preventing atrocities on Harijans, I am very definite that the Gujarat Government and the present Chief Minister have dealt with the situation very effectively and very deftly and diligently.

So far as Ahmedabad is concerned there are 18 police stations under the Ahmedabad Police Commissioner's jurisdiction and out of 18 police stations there is no curfew in 14 and curfew is there only in four of these police stations and they are the hotbed of RSS elements which are creating such troubles to dislocate law and order; that is why in those pockets the agitation continued. My respectful submission is this. Now, they are not getting popular support so far as Gujarat people are concerned. So far as the law and order situation is

[Shri C. D. Patel]

concerned, my esteemed friends have submitted in their glorious speeches that there were atrocities on the Harijans. But I would reiterate that so far as protection to the Harijans are concerned, not only the Harijans but all classes of people are concerned, they are being protected well. So far as the Gujarat Government is concerned, my submission is that there is no atrocity made on Harijans. So far as the Police is concerned, a very systematic move is being made that the Police is being attacked by the agitators. (Interruptions) Now, our respected Member Babu Jagjivan Ram has made a reference regarding one memorandum circulated by one Shri Daya Bhai Parmar, ex-MP, who belongs to the Janata Party. That memorandum was not supplied to the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Gujarat and as soon as this fact brought to their notice they immediately contradicted the words which were sought to be put in their mouth. It was circulated in Delhi and not in Gujarat. But I agree with the principle envisaged in the Memorandum. The Chief Minister of Gujarat and the other Ministers of the State Government have declared very categorically and in an unequivocal term that they would rather quit power than accept the abolition of the reservations. We will not budge an inch in this respect. This fact was not brought out in that memorandum.

My respectful submission to everyone in this House as also outside is that we will have to view the situation very seriously. This attack will shatter the very fabric of the society and the very fabric of the democratic set up. So far as Gujarat is concerned, so far as South Gujarat is concerned, so far as Surat and Bulsar districts are concerned, at least 75 per cent of the population residing in those districts fall in the reserve category. There is not a single village in Bulsar district where the population coming under reserved category is not less than 50 per cent. They are challenging the very fabric of the

society and the democratic pattern that is followed in this country. We do not know where this agitation will lead us to. If these things are allowed to continue, then this will lead us to a caste war which will ultimately result in class-war. It is very urgent that this agitation should be called off immediately. So far as this august House is concerned, everyone should condemn the present agitation in Gujarat.

My last point is this. So far as the agitation is concerned, with all sincerity, I submit that this will lead us to a very dangerous and disastrous situation which will not be in the interest of the country as a whole. If it flares up to the rest of the State and to the neighbouring States, then in that case we will be inviting a caste war and class war. If the upper class is the wrap, then the web is the weaker section. So, the fabric is to be kept in tact without ignoring a single section of the society. This is a very serious matter and it is required to be dealt with in all seriousness. My respectful submission is and I would appeal to this august House that we may all unite together and condemn the agitation with one voice. A particular section is interested in this and they are toying with the idea of toppling the State Government. That must not be allowed. We must rise to the occasion. I most sincerely pray and hope that the hon. Members would agree to this so that the situation is not allowed to worsen.

श्री जगजिवन राम (गणजीपुर): आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज यह माननीय सदन देखे कि बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या पर विचार कर रहा है। आज गुजरात में जो बाग लगी है, उसका बसर राजस्थान में भी पहुँच चुका है, यू. पी. में भी पहुँच रहा है, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी उस बाग की लपटें पहुँचना शुरू हो गई हैं। मैं प्रधानमंत्री का, केन्द्रीय सरकार का और गुजरात-सरकार का बगमारी हूँ, उनको भन्ववहूँ द्रोता हूँ कि उन्होंने साफ-साफ कह दिया

कि आरक्षण के बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हो सकती।

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]
17.52 hrs.

श्री चिंतमन पण्डित: सभापति जी, सरकार ने करेक्ट स्टैप लिया है, लेकिन इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार को गंभीरता में सोचना होगा। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और आरक्षण के बारे में किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के दों मत नहीं है। देश के संविधान निर्माताओं ने आरक्षण इसलिए रखा था कि सदियों से दबा हुआ, सदियों से कुचला हुआ गरीब हिन्दू, आदिवासी, जो इस देश की आत्मा का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है, उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए। जिनके साथ सदियों से अन्याय होता रहा है उनको राष्ट्रीय धारा में बराबर का हिस्सा मिल सके, वे आगे आ सकें, वे तरक्की कर सकें, इसके लिए संविधान निर्माताओं ने यह एक सही फैसला किया था। इसके लिए देश के उच्च-वर्ग के लोगों को, देश के आगे बढ़े हुए लोगों को कबानी देनी होगी, कुछ संरूफाई करना पड़ेगा, तभी उन लोगों की क्षतिपूर्ति हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, इस मामले में देश के सभी लोग राजी थे, सारी जनता राजी थी और इस मामले में कोई दो मत नहीं थे, लेकिन आज गुजरात में यह जो आग शुरू हुई है और कुछ लोग इस आग को भड़काना चाहते हैं, अगर यह आग देश के बड़े हिस्सों में फैल गई तो इस बात की आशंका है कि हमको एक नेशनल क्राइसिस से गुजरना पड़ेगा, एक राष्ट्रीय संकट से गुजरना पड़ेगा और सारा देश गृह-युद्ध या सिविलवार की चपेट में आ जाएगा। यह सिविल वार अमेरिकन सिविल वार की तरह नहीं होगा जहां कुछ रियासतों कुछ रियासतों के साथ लड़ी थी, जहां अमेरिका का दक्षिणी भाग अमेरिका के उत्तरी भाग से लड़ा था, अगर यह गृह-युद्ध हमारे देश में फैल गया तो गांव-गांव, शहर-शहर, मोहल्ले-मोहल्ले और एक-एक घर को अपनी चपेट में ले लेगी। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, यह एक नेशनल क्राइसिस है, जिसकी तरफ हम तभी से बढ़ रहे हैं।

हमें इस रोकने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इसे रोकने के लिए सभी की सहमति होनी चाहिए। अब वह संभव नहीं है कि हम यहां से बैठे-बैठे विरोधी दल को जोगा जोगे आलोचना करें और बिरोधी दल के लोग यहां बैठे-बैठे हमारी आलोचना करें। इस मामले में सब की सहमति होनी चाहिए। जब बाहर से हमारे देश पर आक्रमण हुआ तब हम एक आदमी की तरह एक जूट हो गए थे, पूरा राष्ट्र एक जूट हो गया था और आक्रमणकारी का हमने एक जूट हो कर मुकाबला किया था तो आज जब आंतरिक खतरा है तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम सब लग एक जूट नहीं हो सकते हैं? हमें एक जूट होना चाहिये। जब तक हम एक जूट नहीं होंगे तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

गुजरात में हरिजनों पर अत्याचारों के समाचार मिल रहे हैं। इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी समाचारपत्रों ने लिखा है कि गुजरात पुलिस ने हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया है। पुलिस के लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। पुलिस में कुछ ऐसी मनोबत के लोग हैं जो जब भी गड़ना-रिटीज, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों, आदिवास्ियों या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का मामला आता है हमेशा उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं। हरिजनों पर ये अत्याचार महात्मा गांधी के प्रदेश में हुए हैं। महात्मा गांधी जिन्होंने हरिजनों को उद्धार का तारा दिया, जिन्होंने इस देश को एक राष्ट्र बनाया, जिन्होंने उन पर दया ही नहीं बल्कि उनके साथ न्याय करने की बात भी कही, उनके प्रदेश में ऐसा हुआ। जिन्होंने इस देश को एक राष्ट्र के रूप में उभारा उसके प्रदेश में—यही नहीं जानता, मुझे जान कर खुशी होगी अगर कोई मेरे सामने इस तरह की भिसाल पेश कर दे,—कोई भी गांधीवादी जब हरिजनों को मारा जा रहा था तो सामने नहीं आया। अगर एक भी गांधीवादी की हरिजनों को बचाते हुए हत्या हो जाती, उसका खून बह जाता तो दहात्मा गांधी की आत्मा संतुष्ट हो जाती। गुजरात में गांधीवादी विचारों के बहुत अधिक लोग हैं, बहुत ज्यादा लोग उनकी विचारधारा से प्रभावित हैं। मॉकल मुझे दूब के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक भी गांधीवादी किसी

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

भी हीरजन को बचाने के लिए सामने नहीं आया, उसने अपनी कुर्बानी नहीं दी।

आज कुछ शक्तियाँ ऐसी हैं जो आरक्षण के खिलाफ लोगों को उकसा रही हैं, जो इस भगड़े का फायदा उठा कर लोगों को उनके खिलाफ एक जुट करना चाहती हैं। हम तेजी के साथ कन्फ्रंटेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। जो भी एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं उन लोगों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ सिद्धान्तों और कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर बनने के बजाय जातीय आधार पर बनने लग जाएंगी, राजनीतिक पार्टियों के बीच सम्माने सिद्धान्तों और कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर न हो कर जातीय आधार पर होने लग जाएंगे तो इस देश में जितने भी मूल्य हैं, जितनी भी वैल्यूज हैं वे सब समाप्त हो जाएंगी, यहां तक कि हमारा जनतंत्र भी खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। इसलिए हमें कन्फ्रंटेशन से बचना चाहिये। जाति के नाम पर हमें एक जुट नहीं होना चाहिए। जाति के आधार पर नहीं सोचना चाहिए। जातियों के साथ सम्भूत जातियों के खिलाफ करने की बात नहीं सोचनी चाहिए। इससे किसी भी जाति का फायदा नहीं होने वाला है, किसी व्यक्ति का फायदा नहीं होने वाला है और हमारे राष्ट्र का नुकसान अवश्य होने वाला है, जिन मूल्यों के लिए हमारे फोर फादर्स ने कुर्बानियाँ दीं, जिन मूल्यों के लिए हमने कुर्बानियाँ दीं उन मूल्यों पर आघात अवश्य होने वाला है।

सभापति जी, ऐसी स्थिति में यह प्रभूता सम्पन्न सदन है, यहां सभी वर्ग के प्रतिनिधि हैं, सभी राजनीतिक दलों, सभी जातियों वर्गों और समुदायों तथा सभी भाषाओं के बोलने वाले लोग हैं, हमको सबसे पहले इस सदन में एक कांसेन्सस बनानी चाहिये। और वैसे भले ही हम एक दूसरे के खिलाफ खड़े हो जायें, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि सभी का हृदय कांप रहा है, सभी गम्भीरता से सोच रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि इस तरह का कोई कांसेन्सस बने। मैं एक राय देना चाहता हूँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में गृह मंत्री के साथ सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेता सर्वथी

वाजपेयी, चरण सिंह, दाबू जगजीवन राम, चन्द्रशेखर, मधु दंडवते, इन सब का एक पीस मिशन गुजरात और राजस्थान में भेजा जाय जो अहमदाबाद और जयपुर में जा कर लोगों से अपील करे कि आप आन्दोलन बन्द कर दीजिये क्योंकि यह राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध है, देश की भावनाओं के विरुद्ध है, महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों के विरुद्ध है। सारे राजनीतिक नेता इस बात को भूल जायें कि किस से किसको फायदा और नुकसान होने वाला है, बल्कि यह सोचें कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और उसी रूप में इसका लेना चाहिये।
18 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नर दिल्ली):

सभापति जी, मैं आशा करता था कि गुजरात के बारे में आज की चर्चा कुछ दूसरे वातावरण में होगी। मैं आशा करता था कि इस चर्चा के दौरान सदन की नेत्री प्रधान मंत्री उपस्थित रहेंगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गयीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं यह भी आशा करता था कि सदन की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बात एक स्वर से कही जायगी जो बात उमड़ी हुई भावनाओं को शांत कर सके, आरक्षण के सवाल को उसके सही परिपेक्ष्य में रख सके और उस संकल्प को दोहरा सके जो संकल्प इस सदन ने कुछ ही महीने पहले विधान मंडलों और संसद में रिजॉल्यूशन की अवधि को 10 साल बढ़ाने का फैसला करके किया था। इस सदन को उस संकल्प को दोहराने की जरूरत है कि सेवाओं में और शिक्षाओं में आरक्षण की जो नीति अपनायी इसने वह एक राष्ट्रीय नीति है, सारा सदन उस नीति से बंधा हुआ है, और इस नीति पर दृढ़ता से अमल करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कोई सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : प्रस्ताव आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सराफद दल बहु मामला विरोधी दलों पर नहीं छोड़ सकता। वो तिहाई बहुमत आपका है, शासन के सूत्र आपके हाथ में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह राजनीति है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आपको राजनीति दिखाई दे रही है तो फिर आप राष्ट्र नीति को कभी नहीं समझ सकते।

सभापति जी, मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि प्रस्ताव आ रहा है और आयोगा तो मैं क्या बोलूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Don't spring a Resolution on us suddenly, without letting us see the draft. Everybody wants a Resolution, a unanimous Resolution. But don't suddenly produce a Resolution and say, "Pass it."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और अगर प्रस्ताव आ रहा है तो फिर भाषण देने की जरूरत नहीं है प्रस्ताव रख दीजिये। we have not been consulted in drafting a Resolutions. Sir, they want to spring a surprise.

सभापति जी, आज मैं आरोप-प्रत्यारोपों में फसना नहीं चाहता। दोषारोपण समस्या का हल नहीं है। बलि के बकरे की तलाश हमें कहीं नहीं ले जायेगी। आप अगर आरोप करें, मैं प्रत्यारोप करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता कि उस दिन श्री मकवाना ने सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की, मैं नहीं कहना चाहता।

सर्वोदयी नेता ने अपमदावाद में जो बैठक बुलाई थी, उसकी सूचना हमको नहीं मिली थी। लोक-दल को तो निर्मत्तण दिया ही नहीं गया था। हमारे एक कार्यकर्ता की मृत्यु हो गई थी, सब लोग उसकी शब-यात्रा में लगे थे। सर्वोदयी नेताओं

ने बैठक में ऐतान किया कि भारतीय जनता पार्टीवालों से सम्पर्क नहीं हो सका है, बोकदल वालों को बुलाया नहीं गया है, फिर श्री मकवाना साहब ने सदन में आकर इस तरह का आरोप लगा दिया, यह चीज हमें दुःख पहुंचाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप नहीं कहिये श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब मैं नहीं कहता, जाइये।

गुजरात में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मैडिकल कोर्स के डाक्टरों को अपना आन्दोलन जारी रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है, कोई कारण नहीं है। यह बात मैंन अहमदावाद में डाक्टरों से कही थी। जब हम मुख्यमंत्री से मिले और मुख्यमंत्री ने स्पष्ट कहा कि कौरी फाबंड की प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गई है, इंटर-चेंजब्लिटी की प्रथा समाप्त कर दी गई है। अगर शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड लाइब्ज के विद्यार्थियों को स्थान देते से कोई योग्य विद्यार्थी वंचित होता है तो गुजरात की सरकार ते यह भी कहा कि हम उसके लिये अतिरिक्त स्थान बना देंगे।

इसमें कुछ व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयां हो सकती हूँ भागे जाकर, अगर हमने डाक्टरों से कहा कि इन व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों के बारे में सरकार से बैठकर बात करें।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Do you support the steps of the State Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, I do support them.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We do not support it. This is nothing but a surrender.

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो बोलूंगा ही।

सरकार ने जब यह बातें स्वीकार कर लीं तो फिर आन्दोलन को जारी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:]

रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था। मगर मुझे ऐसा लगता है। कि आन्दोलन मैडिकल कालेज के विद्यार्थियों के हाथ से निकल गया है।

मुझे स्कूल के विद्यार्थी मिले कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की नीति ठीक नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि आपसे रिजर्वेशन का क्या मतलब? तो कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने कहा कि हमारी परीक्षाएं होने वाली है, हम चाहते हैं कि वह परीक्षाएं टल जायें। अगर आन्दोलन बढ़ेगा तो परीक्षाएं टल जायेंगी, हो सकता है कि बिना परीक्षा के हम को पास कर दिया जाये। यह लड़कपन है, मगर बड़ा खतरनाक खेल है।

आरक्षण की नीति जिसे तरह से अमल में लाई गई है, उसमें कुछ शिकायतें हैं और उन शिकायतों को देखा जाना चाहिये। उदाहरण के लिये पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मेडिकल कोर्सेज में भी केवल 9 राज्यों में आरक्षण है, बाकी के राज्यों में नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला गुजरात तक का नहीं है, जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे और उस दिन भी भाषण में मैंने सुना। जिन्हें आरक्षण का लाभ मिलने वाला है और अगर वह यह कहें मैं जानता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की इसमें मुश्किल है, गुजरात में आरक्षण किमा था जनता सरकार ने और वर्तमान सत्ताह्व दल में भी ऐसे सदस्य हो सकते हैं जो यह कहे कि जनता सरकार ने जो दिया था, वह इंटरवेंजिविलिटी आपने क्यों खत्म कर दी, कैरी फावर्ड क्यों समाप्त कर दिया? जगह खाली रखिये जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड

ट्राइवस के लड़के आयेंगे, तब जगह भरी जायेगी। यदि ऐसा कहा जाये तो इसमें भी बल है।

जहां राज्यों में यह मांग नहीं है, जहां अभी आरक्षण नहीं है पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट मैडिकल कोर्सेज में, वहां अगर यह मांग होने लगे कि 9 राज्यों में आरक्षण है, यहां भी करो? उस समय प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी?

दूसरी ओर जहां 9 राज्यों में आरक्षण है, वहां यदि यह मांग होती है कि अगर गुजरात में इंटरवेंजिविलिटी खत्म हो सकती है, कैरी-फावर्ड खत्म हो सकता है, तो और राज्यों में क्यों नहीं खत्म होना चाहिये?

इसलिए खाली गुजरात के मामले को नहीं देखना चाहिए। मैं इस मामले को केवल सीटों का मामला भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। आरक्षण की सारी व्यवस्था इस बात पर टिकी है और टिकी थी—उसका आरम्भ इस बात में से हुआ कि समाज एक है, सैकड़ों वर्षों से हमारे कुछ बंध उपेक्षित रहे हैं, दलित रहे हैं, पीड़ित रहे हैं, अब उनके साथ हमें न्याय करना है और इसमें अगर थोड़ा मा अन्याय उनके साथ हो जाये, जो सैकड़ों सालों से आगे रहे हैं, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए समाज की एकता को कायम रखने के लिए यह कीमत देनी पड़ेगी।

मगर मैंने गुजरात में देखा है कि जो डाक्टर अच्छे लोग हैं, जो नौजवान आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, मैं उनकी निन्दा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, वे अच्छे लोग हैं, लेकिन हम उनको यह समझाने में असमर्थ रहे हैं कि अगर 22 रजिस्ट्रार होते हैं और उनमें से एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रजिस्ट्रार हो जाये, तो उन

प्रापति क्यों हीनी चाहिए। हम उनको नहीं संभाल सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम करने वाले अंपर कास्ट के कर्मचारियों को संभालना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

18.11 hrs.

इस संवाल ने सब दलों को बांट दिया है। कांच के घर में रहने वाले दूसरों पर पत्थर फेंकने की शलती न करें। इस संवाल ने सभी दलों को बांट दिया है, ट्रेड यूनियन्स को बांट दिया है। यह हमारे समाज की एकता की जड़ पर कुठाराघात कर रहा है, और राष्ट्र की एकात्मता खतरे में है।

लोग वर्तमान संकट को सिविलाइजेशन क्राइसिस कहते हैं। तब हम यह नहीं समझते थे कि ऐसा वर्णन क्यों किया जा रहा है। ज्याल था कि वर्तमान संकट आर्थिक है या राजनीतिक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्राइसिस आफ सिविलाइजेशन।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सिविलाइजेशनल क्राइसिस और क्राइसिस आफ सिविलाइजेशन एक ही बात है।

प्रो० मधु बंडवले (राजापुर) : ट्रांसलेशन तो एक ही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़ी कठिनाई के दिनों में भी, विदेशी आक्रमण के जमाने में, परोधीनता के काल में, भेदभाव होते हुए समाज कुरीतियों से ग्रस्त था, इसके बावजूद एक विश्वास, एक भाई-भारत, कहीं न कहीं ममता, कहीं न कहीं आत्मविश्वास हम बनाए रखने में सफल हुए हैं। वह ममता खत्म हो रही है, विश्वास टुकड़े टुकड़े हो रहा है। यह कुछ सीटों का मामला नहीं है, कुछ नौकरियों

का संवाल नहीं है। अगर विश्वास मिट गया, तो फिर कोई व्यवस्था, कोई कानून कोई नियम उस स्नेह को पैदा नहीं कर सकता है, जिसके बल पर समाज साथ चलता है, कदम मिला कर आगे बढ़ता है।

इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस संकल्प को दोहराते कि जो रिजर्वेशन है, वह जारी रहेगी। अंपर नई पीढ़ी को विश्वास में लेने की जरूरत है, उसे समझाने की जरूरत है, उसके सामने आंकड़े रखने की जरूरत है। जो प्रोबलम का डाइमेंशन है, वह पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट में तो है ही नहीं। वहां के मेडिकल कालेज के विद्यार्थी कहने लगे कि साहब, जो योग्य नहीं है, वह कैसे पढ़ा सकता है। हमने पूछा कि अगर 94 टीचर्स हैं, और उनमें एक शिड्यूलड कास्ट का आ गया, तो क्या स्टैंडर्ड गिर जायेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : डोनेशन देकर कालेजों में प्रवेश पा रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी डोनेशन से आ रहे हैं। महमदाबाद में स्पिनस्पिल कापरेशन का जो कालेज है, उसमें ट्रस्टियों के उम्मीदवार आ रहे हैं। वे पैसे से आते हैं, योग्यता से नहीं। उनके बारे में हमारे मन में थोड़ी सी भी आपत्ति नहीं होती है। अगर यह अनुभूति कि ये हमारे भाई हैं, ये हमारे रक्त के रक्त, हमारे मांस के मांस हैं, हम अपने साथ थोड़ा अन्धकार करेंगे लेकिन शिकायत नहीं होने देंगे, यह अनुभूति मर रही है।

यह राजनीति का खेल नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में होतीं। वह बड़े नये-मुले बक्तव्य दे रही हैं, बड़े संतुलित बक्तव्य दे रही हैं। अगर जब लोथी की भावनाएँ उभरती हैं,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

वे तो जिस तरह से मतलब निकाल लेते हैं, मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

"Dr. Murgesh Vaishnav, president of the action Committee of the agitating medicos, welcomed Mrs. Gandhi's statement in Delhi that meritorious students should not suffer due to reservation."

Dr. Vaishnav said, "we would like to congratulate her for taking a bold stand on the reservation issue."

जो आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, यह उनके नेता हैं। वह प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य में अपने लिए समर्थन देख रहे हैं। हमारे सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स वाले बंधु अपने लिए समर्थन देख रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम (सासाराम) : नहीं, हम अपने लिए समर्थन नहीं देख रहे हैं। यह बहुत घातक वक्तव्य है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह मामला चतुराई से हल नहीं होगा। और यह मामला दोषारोपण से भी हल नहीं होगा। अगर आप सारा श्रेय हमें देना चाहते हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो हम लेने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, हम इस के लायक ही नहीं हैं, हमारी शक्ति नहीं है और हम कन्विन्स भी नहीं हैं। कन्विन्स होंगे तो डंके की चोट पर कह देंगे। हम वोट के लिए राजनीति में नहीं आए हैं हम ने सत्ता के लिए सिखातों का सौदा नहीं किया है। अगर हम कन्विन्स हैं कि ये जो पिछड़े लोग हैं इनके साथ न्याय करना होगा। अगर नयी पीढ़ी को कैसे समझाएं? एक कम्यूनिकेशन गैप है और यहां सरकार विफल रही है।

आप आंकड़े उठा कर देखें, मेरे पास रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़े हैं। कोई समझता ही नहीं है कि समस्या है क्या? आप रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़े देखिए सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, स्टेट बैंक—इन में पन्द्रह परसेंट होना चाहिए और कहीं एक परसेंट से भी ज्यादा नहीं है। किस को हम दोष दें? और आप जानते हैं बैंकों में क्या हो रहा है? बैंकों का मैनेजमेंट कहता है कि ट्रेड यूनियन के साथ हमारा ऐग्रीमेंट है और ट्रेड यूनियन सब थार एस एस नहीं चलाता, की जे 0 पी 0 नहीं चलाता, हमारे और मित्र भी ट्रेड यूनियन चलाते हैं। इस सवाल पर वह कहते हैं कि मैनेजमेंट का और ट्रेड यूनियन का समझौता हो गया है, रिजर्वेशन लागू होता है, या नहीं होता है, इस चक्कर में मत पड़िए। यह चीज ट्रेड यूनियन को भी बाटती है।

मेडिकल कालेज में आप देखें कितने लोग हैं। अगर एक बात नौजवानों की समझ में यह नहीं आती कि सैकड़ों साल से अन्याय हुआ है। वह कहते हैं कि ठीक है, सैकड़ों साल से अन्याय हुआ है तो हम ने तो नहीं किया, हम क्यों भुगतें? उसके हृदय में यह समझना नहीं है, वह दर्द नहीं है और तीस साल में अगर हमने कोई बात खोयी है तो यह दर्द खोया है, यह संवेदना खोयी है, यह भाईचारा खोया है। सारे प्रश्नों का दुर्भाग्य से सारे मामले का राजनीतिकरण हो गया है। देश दलों में बंट गया है और दल जातियों में बंट रहे हैं। देश ही नहीं बंटा है, दल ही नहीं बंटे हैं दिल भी बंट गए हैं।

इस सदन में बड़ी बड़ी बात कहने से नहीं होगा। बाहर की लड़ाई कौन लड़ेगा। एक दल नहीं लड़ सकता, मैं मानता हूँ। अभी यह शिखा-संस्थाओं तक आगला है। अब गुजरात के कर्मचारी मांग कर रहे

हैं। उनसे पूछो कि क्या रिक्रूटमेंट में शिकायत है? कहते हैं कि रिक्रूटमेंट में तो चल सकता है, मगर प्रोमोशन हमारी समझ में नहीं आता जो हमारा जुनियर है वह सॉनियर हो जाता है। मैं भी उनको संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकता। रिक्रूटमेंट में रिजर्वेशन समझ में आ सकता है, प्रोमोशन में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दे दिया कि प्रोमोशन में ठीक है और हम उस पर अमल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो दफ्तर में बैठा हुआ है वह कहता है कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। आप उन्हें सुविधाएं दे कर सब के बराबर ले आइए मगर एक बार बराबर ले आइए तो छोड़ दीजिए। जो आगे जाता है वह आगे जायगा। वह मुझे रोस्टर दिखाते हैं कि पांच साल बाद डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी कौन होगा? मैं तो कह सकता हूँ कि कोई भी डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी हो उसकी चिन्ता नहीं है, हो जाने दो, अपना ही भाई है मगर यह आर्थिक प्रश्न है, रोटी का सवाल है। व्यक्ति ऐसा अर्थमय हो गया है कि राष्ट्रीयता समाज की एकता, बन्धुता, भाईचारा, स्नेह, ममत्व, ये मूल्य आज किसी को अपील नहीं करते हैं। यहाँ हम विफल हुए हैं।

अभी सर्वोदय नेताओं की बात हो रही थी। ऐसा नहीं है कि सर्वोदय नेताओं ने निन्दा नहीं की है। मगर सर्वोदय नेताओं की भी सोभा है। राजनीति सब पर छा गई है। राजनैतिक नेताओं की बात हर मामले में चलती है। सर्वोदय वालों को हम ने पूछा कब है? अब गुजरात में संकट पड़ा हो गया तो हमें सर्वोदय वालों की याद आ गई। मगर जब राजनैतिक को नैतिकता पर चलाने का सवाल आता है तो सर्वोदय वालों की बात कोई नहीं सुनता। तब संता का लज्जाजनक खेल चलता है। आज एक एक संस्था टूट रही है, एक एक मान्यता भिन्न हो रही है, एक एक परम्परा

पैरों तले रौंदी जा रही है। जो सत्ता में है वह सत्ता में रहना चाहते हैं और जो विरोधी दल में है वे ऐसे मौके का फायदा उठा कर थोड़ा सा लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मगर हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र इसकी शिकायत न करें। उत्तर प्रदेश में लोक दल की सरकार थी। नागायणपुर में गड़बड़ हो गई, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुआ था, महिलाओं उस में फंसी हुई थी। प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी नागायणपुर गई। वह महिलाओं से मिलकर बाहर निकल रही थीं तो एक पत्रकार ने पूछा कि क्या यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह लोक दल की सरकार है और आप यहां उनकी गलती का फायदा उठाने के लिए आई हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री का उत्तर था कि अगर विरोधी गलती करें तो हम फायदा क्यों न उठाएं? यह उनका जवाब था। आज हमारे कार्यकर्ता वह जवाब हम को दिखाते हैं, कहते हैं राजनीति आपकी समझ में नहीं आयेगी, राजनीति इन्दिरा जी करना जानती है। बिहार में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए जनता शासन के दौरान रिजर्वेशन लागू किया गया तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने खुलेआम उसका समर्थन नहीं किया। वे चुप रहे। अभी भी जो वक्तव्य दिया जा रहा है वह बड़ी चतुराई से दिया जा रहा है—इधर भी थोड़ा सा और उधर भी थोड़ा सा। अरे, इससे नहीं चलेगा, यह मैं वह ग्हा हूँ। यह देश चतुराई से नहीं चलेगा, यह देश चलेगा तो चरित्र से चलेगा, यह देश मूल्यों से चलेगा। आपको भयभीत होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, आप बहुमत में हैं, सत्ता आपके पास है लेकिन साहसपूर्वक आपको फैसला करना पड़ेगा। और उसके लिए सभी को साथ लेने की तैयारी चाहिए। आरक्षण की नीति जिस ढंग से अमल में लाई जा रही है उससे कुछ समस्याएँ पैदा होंगी और उन समस्याओं का मैंने उल्लेख किया है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उस दिन हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य भी भोगेन्द्र झा ने इस सदन में एक बिल पेश किया था, नान-आफिशियल बिल,—वे तो बी० जे० पी० के नहीं हैं, आर० एस० एस० का होने का सवाल ही नहीं है—उसमें उन्होंने कहा था एजुकेशन और सोशली बैकवर्ड के साथ एकोना-मिकली बैकवर्ड का भी थोड़ा सा ख्याल करो। क्या गरीबी केवल जाति पर है? क्या गरीबी गरीबी नहीं है। भले ही आप उसके लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन मत करिए मगर कन्सेशन तो दीजिए। जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से गरीब है, भीख मांगते हैं उनका विचार हम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

फिर क्या रिजर्वेशन प्रमोशन में भी वह चलना चाहिए? इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। यह तो कोई नहीं कह सकता कि 33 साल तक जो आरक्षण चला है उसका किसी को फायदा नहीं मिला है लेकिन यह भी देखने की जरूरत है फायदा जिन्हें मिलना चाहिए था उन्हें मिला है या नहीं मिला है? कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि कुछ लोग ही फायदा उठा रहे हों और बाकी वंचित हों।

यह सारे पहलू ऐसे हैं जिन पर इकट्ठे होकर चर्चा करके कोई राजनीतिक मतैक्य कायम किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इसका ताल्लुक है प्रधान मंत्री जी से और प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं इसलिए इस चर्चा का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

श्री मोहन लाल सुब्बाड़िया (उदयपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में एक बार पहले भी इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है और उसके होने के बाद क्योंकि यह आन्दोलन समाप्त होने के

बजाए और दूसरे प्रदेशों के अन्दर भी उसकी चिनमारियां पहुंचने लगीं और इस सदन के अन्दर यह भ्रवाच उठी कि इस प्रश्न के ऊपर फिर विचार किया जाना चाहिए तो इस सदन में आज हम फिर इकट्ठे होकर विचार कर रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो संघर्ष हमारे सामने देखने में आ रहा है उसका मूल कारण, असल में हमारे देश के अन्दर जो जाति प्रथा चली आ रही है उसी का यह परिणाम है। पहले कभी अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और कास्ट के बीच में झगड़ा हो जाता था तो उसको वर्ग संघर्ष का रूप समझकर नहीं चला जाता था। इस समस्या का हल आज कोई एक दल नहीं, सभी दल मिलकर निकालें—यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और आज भी निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आज इस सवाल पर जब हम बहस कर रहे हैं तो यह अच्छा रहेगा कि हमारी बहस का परिणाम यह हो कि बाहर आन्दोलनकर्ताओं पर उसका अच्छा और गम्भीर प्रभाव पड़े। पिछली बार हमारे देश के काफी पुराने नेता बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने इस बात को यहाँ पर कहा था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के ऊपर भारी बहुमत की ओर से एक तरह से जेनोसाइड हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि देश में कुछ जगहों पर कुछ आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं लेकिन उसमें सभी कास्ट हिन्डूज या दूसरे सभी लोक सम्मिलित होकर किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या किसी वर्ग विशेष के ऊपर आक्रमण करके उनका जेनोसाइड कर रहे हों—ऐसा कहना मैं समझता हूँ ज्यादाती होगी और यह गलत भी है कि उसको इस प्रकार की संज्ञा दी जाए।

उसका रियेक्शन होने की बजह से इस बात की गुंजाइश पैदा होती है। सभाध्यक्ष,

जा, इसी प्रकार से कहीं क्वास वर्ग के रूप में इस संबंध में बात करे या कास्ट-बार के रूप में इस संबंध में बात करे तो उसके समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है, हल होने के लिए आवश्यकता यह होगी कि जो चीजें इस देश ने और इस सदन ने राष्ट्रीय नीति के तौर पर मानी हैं, उस पर हम मजबूती के साथ मिस-जुल कर बमल करें। मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि मैं किसी पर दोषारोपण करके वातावरण को ठेक नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अगर सभी दलों के नेता, जो भारतीय स्तर के हैं, वे अपनी शाखाओं और उप-शाखाओं को ठटोयें तथा यदि कहीं कमजोरी पावें तो उस कमजोरी को हिम्मत के साथ दूर करें और सबभारों तो इस समस्या को हल करने में बासानी होगी—बचाव इसके कि हम आक्षेप या प्रस्तावों के अन्दर चलें। कई संस्थाएँ हैं, मैं किसी संस्था का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, राजनीति में इसका बचलना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जो बातें सामने आ रही हैं, उन बातों पर बचाव इसके कि हम एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप करें, उसको हल करने के लिए उसकी गहराई में जाने की आवश्यकता है (व्यवधान) अगर हमारे यहाँ की कोई बात आपके सामने आई है, तो निश्चित तौर पर उसको लाइए और लाकर उसके भी ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं किसी जमायत के बारे में कहकर नहीं चलता, लेकिन जहाँ भी दोष हो, उस दोष को ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है, न कि उस दोष को बढ़ाने की इस आन्दोलन जो भी लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न करेगा, कोई भी नेता लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न करेगा, तो मेरी निश्चित मान्यता है कि न वह पार्टी लाभ उठा सकेगी और न ही वह व्यक्ति लाभ उठा सकेगा। वे ही नुकसान उठाने वाले हैं, जो देश तथा समाज को नुकसान देंगे, इस मूलतः काम को करके, लेकिन इससे किसी को भी लाभ पहुँचाने वाला नहीं है।

राज्य देश में एक गम्भीर समस्या खड़ी हुई है और जो असंतोष हो रहा है, राजस्-भान में जो कुछ हुआ—मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पर जो जातिवादों के

बीच में पैदा हुए भगड़ों का रूप भी बचवारी में इसी प्रकार से दूसरी जगहों में बास, कि जैसे कोई बारक्षण के लिए लड़ रहा हो। हालाँकि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ फलना में हुआ, वह संयुक्त कास्ट्स और दूसरी जातियों के बीच का भगड़ा न होकर के दो बीच के भगड़ों को लेकर एक बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई। यह उसी तरह की बात हमें ही आ रही है कि जैसे हिन्दू-मुस्लिम आपस में परस्पर उठाने के अन्दर लड़ गए और उसको लेकर काय्मनल रायट हो गया—यदि इस तरह की स्थिति समाज में पैदा होगी तो सर्वकर स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी और यह किसी के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

बभी मुझ से पूर्व श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि इसमें एक राष्ट्रीय कनसेंस बनाने की आवश्यकता है, मिस-जुल कर के हम सच्चे दिल से इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए साथ दें—इसकी आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई बक्तव्या या प्रस्ताव हम पास करें, उससे ज्यादा दिल से समस्या को हल करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रस्ताव भी कागज पर रह सकता है, भाषण भी भाषण की जगह पर रह सकता है, लेकिन दिल से इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, यह मुख्य समस्या है, जिसको कि देखने की आवश्यकता है। उसको गहराई के अन्दर हम जायें और उन समस्याओं को हल करें—ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ और शाब्द सभी लोग इस बात को मानेंगे कि जहाँ तक जातिवाद और सैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के सवाल समय-समय पर यहाँ आते रहे हैं, कई प्रकार से आते रहे हैं और पहले भी इस सदन के अन्दर चर्चा हुई है। यह एक गम्भीर मसला है और इस गम्भीर मसले पर जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सब तरफ से एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जाए, जिससे देश में समस्या को हल करने के लिए मिस-जुल कर बैठें और बैठकर सारी समस्याओं पर विचार करके, जो कुछ भी हमारे विधान के अन्दर हमने तय किया है कि इन लोगों को ऊपर रिजर्वेशन को कायम रखना चाहिए, उसको

(श्री मोहनलाल सुखाडिया)

लिए वातावरण बनायें, न कि उस वातावरण को कमजोर करने की तरफ जायें। उठाया जाना चाहिए, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस आधार को कहीं तर भी हिलने नहीं देना चाहिए, वरना आज एक आन्दोलन होगा कि अमुक जगह पर रिजर्वेशन कम करो, फिर कल दूसरी जगह पर आन्दोलन खड़ा होगा कि कम करो, परसों फलानी जगह कि कम करो तो इस तरह से इसका कहीं अन्त नहीं होने वाला है, बल्कि कुछ और आन्दोलन को खड़ा करने वाले हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सोचें और कोई हल निकाल कर इस समस्या को हल करें। मुझे खुशी है कि लोकदल के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस मामले में काफी उत्साह के साथ इस बात को कहा है।

यहां पर अभी वाजपेयी जी ने भी कहा, हल्दर जी ने भी कहा और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि हम सब मिल कर, वास्तविक रूप में इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिल-जुल कर काम करें और इस प्रकार का वातावरण बने, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी भी पसन्द करेंगे कि डायलॉग का एटमासफीयर पैदा हो, जिस में सब साथ बैठ कर इस समस्या को हल करें। एक बार एटमासफीयर बन जायगा तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी भी इस बात से कभी नहीं फ्रिभर्गे कि साथ बैठ कर समस्या को हल लिया जाय और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आज को बहस के बाद फिर से इस समस्या पर इस सदन में बहस करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और इस का स्थायी हल ढूँढने की तरफ रूढ़ का दिमाग जायगा।

श्री मोहनलाल सुखाडिया (उन्नाव) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ। गुजरात एक शान्तिप्रिय प्रदेश है। बाहर के बहुत से इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स गुजरात में आ कर अपनी इण्डस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से शान्तिप्रिय प्रदेश गुजरात है। आज गुजरात में जो हो रहा है, उस से हम बड़े शर्मिन्दा हैं। गुजरात

की अधिकतर प्रजा शान्ति चाहती है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों के इस आन्दोलन से एक महीने में दूसरी दफा हम को यह चर्चा यहां पर करनी पड़ रही है और यह चर्चा हम को यह बतलाती है कि इस सदन के सारे माननीय सदस्य इस प्रश्न को बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखते हैं और उस का हल निकालने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पहले जो चर्चा हुई थी और उस के बाद आज जो चर्चा हुई उस से सभी पार्टियों की नीति हमारे सामने साफ हो गई है। माननीय वाजपेयी जी का जो प्रबचन हम ने सुना, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि उन की पार्टी का अगर कोई व्यक्ति इस आन्दोलन से जुड़ा हुआ है तो उसे समझा कर वहां से निकाल लाने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। जब पहले इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी तो उस समय कहा गया था कि कांग्रेस के भी कहीं लोग इस एजीटेशन में शामिल हैं, लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस चर्चा से पहले ही हमारी पार्टी ने ऐसे लोगों को दल में से निकाल दिया था। आज सभी पार्टियों का यह फर्ज है कि उनके दल के जो लोग उस में शामिल हों, उन को या तो समझना चाहिये और अगर वह नहीं समझे तो पार्टी से निवृत्त देना चाहिये। इस बात के लिए हम को तैयार हो जाना चाहिये।

आज जो आन्दोलन गुजरात में चल रहा है—उसके लिये बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि यह गुजरात में जो स्थिर सरकार चल रही है उस को तोड़ने का आन्दोलन है। यह आंदोलन तब तक खत्म नहीं होगा जब तक वह सरकार खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। यह आन्दोलन सिर्फ मॅडिकल में रिजर्वेशन के सवाल को लेकर शुरू हुआ था, लेकिन आज जो बात सामने आई है—उसमें टोटल-रिजर्वेशन को दूर करने की बात कही गई है। उन लोगों का यह भी कहना है—यदि ये दोनों बातें स्वीकार कर भी ली जायं तो भी यह आन्दोलन खत्म नहीं होगा, वे फिर कोई और तरीका निकालेंगे जब तक कि गुजरात की सरकार टूट नहीं जाती, वे वही से नहीं बैठेंगे। यह बात

हम सभी पार्टियों को गम्भीरता से सोचनी चाहिये, क्योंकि पहले जो तीन चुनाव आये, उन तीनों चुनावों में प्रजा ने मॅन्डेट दे दिया और उसके बाद पंचायत परिषद के जो चुनाव हुए उनमें भी जनता ने मॅन्डेट दे दिया। वे सब एजीटेशन किसानों के नाम पर, रॉयलनरॉटव प्राइसिंग के नाम पर या मंहगाई के नाम पर जो हुए, उन सब आन्दोलनों में वे सफल नहीं हुए। इस लिए मीडिकल स्टूडेंट्स को अपना इन्स्ट्रुमेंट बना कर के उस के पीछे और कई लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम सब पालीटीकल पार्टियाँ जो यहाँ बैठी हैं, वे इस बात पर सहमत हों, तो यह एजीटेशन रोकना असंभव नहीं है। यह एजीटेशन रोक सकता है अगर दिल से सब चाहें, दिल से सब प्रयत्न करें। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह एजीटेशन गुजरात में सीमित न रह कर अभी पूरे देश में फैलने जा रहा है और बड़ा गंभीर प्रश्न यह अभी हो रहा है और आगे और भी गंभीर यह हो जाएगा। यह हम सभी जानते हैं और इसलिए मेरी यह अपील है कि अगर हम सब गुजरात में शान्ति चाहते हैं और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अगर हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, तो अपनी अपनी पार्टियों की पालीटिक्स और वाद-विवाद जो इस में डालते हैं, उसको छोड़ कर इस इशू को एक राष्ट्रीय इशू समझ कर सभी पालीटीकल पार्टियों के नेता मिल कर ऐसा रास्ता निकालें, जिससे यह रिजर्वेशन साथ में रहे और एजीटेशन खत्म हो। आज कांग्रेस (आई) इसके लिए काम कर रही है। पहले तो यह एलीगेशन लगाया जाता था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने वोटों के लिए हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन का ज्यादा काम करती है, वह सब कुछ अपने वोटों के लिए करती है लेकिन यह सुशी की बात है कि आज दूसरे जो लोग हैं, दूसरी जो हमारी पालीटीकल पार्टियाँ हैं, हमारी कांग्रेस रिजर्वेशन को चितना सपोर्ट दे रही है और पार्टियाँ भी उसको सपोर्ट दे रहीं हैं। श्री राम विलास जी हर दफा बड़े जोर-शोर से यहाँ पर बात करते रहे हैं जैसे हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों की वे ही बहुत चिन्ता कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी चितना उनके लिए काम कर रही है, चितनी उनकी चिन्ता

कर रही है, वह और पालीटीकल पार्टियों को मुकाबले में ज्यादा कर रही है।

इसलिए मैं सब से अपील करता हूँ कि गुजरात में और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति बनी रहे, इस के लिए हम सब प्रयत्न करें। इस हाउस का बड़ा जसर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में होता है। वह असर हम प्रस्थापित करें, यह बात कह कर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I rise to speak on this subject. Let me first make it clear that my party has always taken a definite stand on this issue supporting the concept of reservations which has also been incorporated in the Constitution. It was out of historic necessity that these reservations had to be included in the Constitution. This concept had to be introduced because certain castes in our country have suffered for centuries. They suffered the wrath of feudal society and of economic exploitation and social degradation for several years. It was because of this that the founding fathers of our Constitution introduced this concept of reservations for certain backward castes and classes.

It has been 33 years since we achieved independence. I would like to know to what extent these disparities have been removed. I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he is prepared to lay a white paper on the Table of the House stating when these reservations were implemented, in which state, to what extent and in which areas. We shall be extremely grateful if you ask the Minister to lay a white paper to enlighten the Members of this House on these points. I would expect a specific reply from him as far as this is concerned.

To-day we have this problem between the Harijans and the down trodden castes and the rest of society. There are economic reasons for this. These people have been economically very backward and socially depressed for such a long time. Unless the economic condition of the Harijans and other

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

backward classes is improved, this problem is not going to be solved.

Therefore, today, there is a lot of resentment amongst the unemployed youth in general and specially so amongst the Harijans, Tribals and backward classes.

The Government has to bring out some specific programme to give some sort of hope to these youngsters, the youth, about their future, about their employment prospects and about how they will be able to improve their economic condition. It is only when their economic condition improves will these disparities decrease.

As far as Gujarat situation is concerned, it has already been debated in this House. So, I do not want to repeat all that has been said during the earlier debate and also today regarding the causes or the reasons due to which Gujarat trouble sparked off. I also do not want to repeat about various atrocities that are being committed on Harijans. We have been reading about it in the newspapers and this House has also discussed it several times. I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating these matters.

What I would like to say about Gujarat is, after the trouble arose, what did the State Government do at that time. Some medical students wanted a seat for a blind boy who had secured more than 66 per cent marks. Later on, of course, they agreed to give a seat. Why was it not done earlier? At that time, the Provincial Armed Constabulary of Gujarat was also disarmed. As a result, the police were completely demoralised when the agitation sparked off. The police force had been completely demoralised. The Centre had completely failed to give support to the State Government in controlling the situation at that time. The Ministers of the ruling party, both at the Centre and in the State were speaking in two voices. They were giving different statements publicly and also privately.

Just now, the hon. Member, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, read out from the Indian Express a statement in which the leader of the agitators had welcomed a statement of the Prime Minister, I mean, about anti-reservation. This sort of a thing gives room for a lot of suspicion. The Government should not only be free from this kind of a suspicion but they should also appear to be free from this kind of a thing.

A lot of controversy has been going on between the Ministers of the State and also of the Centre, specially in Gujarat. I do not want to go into those details. It is not proper that this kind of personal feelings should be given vent to, specially in this kind of an agitation which is taking place.

Now, it has spread to Rajasthan. The whole situation, the law and order problem in the country, is being completely deteriorated and becoming explosive. The leaders like Mr. Jagjivan Ram and Prof. Kurien had also visited Ahmedabad and they reported that the situation continued to be grave. Even now the situation in Gujarat continues to be tense. The police firing is reported every other day. What have the Government done so far? It is not a question of only Gujarat or Rajasthan. The entire law and order situation in the country has been deteriorating. Assam situation, for example, has been allowed to drift for a long time as a result of which we see posters in Karnataka asking non-Karnataka people to get out of the State.

What I am trying to say is that the law and order situation is getting explosive in the country. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the other day, received a Shiv Sena procession and also addressed them. There is no point in apportioning the blame to Opposition, as far as these things are concerned. This sort of an allegation can only be construed as an attempt to blackmail the Opposition at the expense of Harijans, Tribals and other weaker sections of people.

I would suggest that the Home Minister and the Prime Minister should take the Opposition into confidence and call for a meeting of the Opposition leaders, including other eminent citizens from different walks of life, to have a dialogue and discussion with them, to see that these problems are solved. This is not a party problem; this is a national problem. This kind of fissiparous tendencies will only lead to disintegration of the country and not to betterment and improvement of the weaker sections of the people in the country.

These are a few points that I wanted to make. With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ कि गुजरात में आन्दोलन चल रहा है, आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलन चल रहा है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह आन्दोलन नहीं है, यह तो आक्रमण है, हमला है, इसको आन्दोलन न कहिए, इसको आक्रमण कहिए, हमला कहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस में बैठने वाले रांग संविधान की मूल भावना के प्रति प्रतिबद्ध हैं। हमने जो मूल्य संविधान में स्थापित किए हैं, उन मूल्यों के प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं और हम जानते हैं कि रांग क्या है और रांग का इलाज क्या है। रांग ला-इलाज नहीं है। अगर इसका इलाज करने का पूरा इरादा कर लिया जाए तो इस रांग को इसी वक्त खत्म किया जा सकता है। मैं एक बात उधर बैठने वाले माननीय नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जब बोलें तो भाषण की कला का उपयोग न करें और यह न कहें कि आरक्षण पर कुछ विचार होना चाहिए, बातचीत करिए। विचार क्या करना है? जो भावना संविधान में है, उस भावना को हमें अमल में लाना है और हम अमल में ला रहे हैं, इसके लिए हमें त्याग करना होगा। हमने कई वर्षों तक, शताब्दियों तक उन लोगों को दबाए रखा, उनका शोषण किया, उनका दमन किया, हमें त्याग करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोई कहता है कि गुजरात के मामले में समझौता होना चाहिए, मैं कहता हूँ कि समझौता क्या होता है? विद्यार्थी के आगे समझौता नहीं होता। यह मंत्री जी एक बात समझ लें कि विद्यार्थी जहाँ हैं वहाँ समझौता नहीं हो सकता। समझौता संविधान में कर लिया है और उस समझौते के प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं, उसके अनुसार चलना होगा। रांग फैल रहा है, डाक्टर धीरे-धीरे निदान सोच रहा है, निदान सोचने के जरूरत नहीं है। निदान हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, मैं उसी के अनुसार चलना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 जनवरी से यह आंदोलन चल रहा है। अबबार मैं मैंने पढ़ा तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। महसाणा जिले के बीजापुर तालुका में एक गांव, जिसका नाम डेटराज है, उस गांव के अंदर 7000 लोग रहते हैं और उसी गांव के अंदर 500 घरों की एक हरिजन बस्ती है। लोगों ने उस बस्ती को जला दिया। वहाँ पर क्या नजर आने लगा—आग, मलबे, राख के ढेर और उड़ते हुए पंछी और 2-4 पुलिस कर्मचारी। क्या कारण था कि पक्षी भी उस जमीन पर रहना नहीं चाहते थे। इस तरह से उस बस्ती पर अत्याचार किया गया। किसने किया यह अत्याचार?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर मजबूती के साथ कदम उठाए जाए तो इस रांग का निदान हो सकता है। हम किन से बात करना चाहते हैं, क्या समझौता करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारी यदि सरकार में रहते हुए कर्मचारी की अवहेलना करते हैं जो ऐसे कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त कर देना चाहिए। कान सा एस. पी., कलेक्टर या कानि सी पुलिस है जो आंदोलन को रोक नहीं सकती। इसका दमन करना होगा और आज रात को ही करना होगा। यहाँ बैठकर बिद्वत्पूर्ण डिबेट्स हमारे डिस्कशन, हमारी बहसों, क्या वे हमारी समस्या का निदान है? इस पर कोई समझौता नहीं किया जा सकता। यह तो नेशनल हिस्टोरिकल नेसेसिटी है, नेशनल कमिटमेंट है, कांस्टिट्यूशनल गारंटीगेशन है। इस पर कोई विचार नहीं हो सकता।

(श्री मूल चन्द्र डाया)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मैं तब समझूंगा जब भारत का राष्ट्रपति एक हरिजन कन्या को बनाया जाएगा। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मैं पुनः जन्म लूँ तो हरिजन के घर में जन्म लूँ। यह था गांधी जी का दर्शन। इस वास्ते जो नीति हमने बनाई है उस पर हम को दृढ़ रहना चाहिये।

आप इन आंकड़ों को देखें। मुझे दुःख होता है। क्या हमने इनको दिया है? मैट्रिकल कालेजों के अन्दर 106 प्रोफेसर हैं जिन में से केवल एक हरिजन है। एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर 101 हैं जिन में से केवल एक हरिजन है। 297 असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसरों में से केवल पांच हैं। 237 ट्यूटर्स में से केवल पंद्रह ट्यूटर ही हरिजन हैं। इस प्रकार से 737 में से केवल 24 हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं। हम को हिम्मत करके बात कहनी चाहिए। हम लोगों ने अपने कदम मजबूती के साथ नहीं उठाए। आज अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों का स्वाभिमान जागा है, आत्म सम्मान की भावना उन में पैदा हुई है, संविधान में दी गई गारंटों की रक्षा करने की बात उन्होंने कहनी शुरू की है। वे भी भारत के नागरिक हैं। जीने को तो सब जीते हैं लेकिन स्वाभिमान से जीने, गरिब के साथ जीने को ही जिन्दगी कहते हैं। ऑपिनियन बनने की बात, नैगोशिएशन की बात का क्या मतलब है? बार बार कंग्रेस ने कहा है और उसकी नीति भी है, कि उनको हमें उपर उठाना है। पांच फरवरी को मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया था। मैं उसको दोहराता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"Government made it clear that abolition of the principle of reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students was not negotiable."

This was the statement which was given by the Home Minister on 5th February.

आप—समझौता करने? आप कहते हैं यह नैगोशिएबल नहीं है।

जहाँ तक पुलिस कार्रवाई का सवाल है मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम यह जो बर्ताव है इसको तोड़ नहीं सके हैं,

हरिजनों और स्वयं को बीच की दीवाल को तोड़ नहीं सके हैं, अभी हम उनका प्रेम नहीं जीत सके हैं, उसमें विश्वास की भावना पैदा नहीं कर सके, उनके मन तक पहुँच नहीं सके, उनके घरों में जा कर उनके पास नहीं बैठे हैं। हमने केवल वोट की राजनीति के आधार पर यह आरक्षण दिया है। हमें उनके घर जा कर उनको दिलों को जीतना होगा। दुनिया में कौन सी चीज है जो प्रेम से नहीं जीती जा सकती है? इसने क्या, पशु पक्षियों को जीता जा सकता है, शेरों को भी पाला जा सकता है। तीस साल बाद आरक्षण पर पुनर्विचार की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। क्या तरकीब से कहा जाता है पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये। वे डाक्टर बनना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यह सब किया है। क्या वास्तव में वे मैट्रिकल स्टूडेंट्स हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों में भाग लिया है? इस में हम को जाना होगा। आज भड़काने वाले कौन हैं? ये वे लोग हैं जो वोट की राजनीति करते हैं। हम को राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम रखनी है, अखंड रहना है। हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को वह बनाए रखे। यह तब बनेगी जब हिन्दुस्तान का रहने वाला जो गरीब आदमी है, उसके प्रति हमारा प्रेमभाव पैदा होगा, उसको आदर मिलेगा, उसको विश्वास होगा कि वास्तव में हम उसका भला चाहते हैं और स्वाभिमान से वह जिन्दा रह सकता है। वे उठते हैं तो उनको उठने दो उनमें योग्यता अपने आप वा जाएगी। वह पढ़ा लिखा होगा तो सन्तान भी उसकी ज्यादा अच्छी होगी। वे पीढ़ियों से, सदियों से, चार सौ साल से दबे हुए हैं, आर्थिक संकट वे भेलते जा रहे हैं। उनको उपर उठने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि माडल स्कूलों में वे नहीं पढ़ते हैं, वे योग्य नहीं हैं। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि क्या पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला आदमी कलेक्टर बनेगा और सार्वे स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला चपड़ासी बनेगा? यह चीज आपको शोभा नहीं देती है। बात धीरे धीरे नहीं बनेगी। तैयारी से काम करना होगा। अच्छा हुआ कि हरिजन अपने अपनी हिम्मत के बल पर

बापे बढ़ रहे हैं। देश उनके साथ है। कांग्रेस का तो हमेशा से यही कर्म रहा है, धर्म रहा है और आज भी है। यह हमारे भावना है कि हम लोग कांग्रेस के लोग हरिजनों के साथ रहेंगे, उनके साथ लड़ेंगे और उनके हितों की रक्षा के लिए अपनी जिन्दगी दे देंगे। कहीं की भी मिनिस्ट्री में आप देख लें, महाँ केन्द्र में भी जो मिनिस्ट्री बनी है उसमें हरिजन और डीयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबस के काफी लोग हैं। मुझे इस बात का गर्व है। यह आवाज जो आती है आप अपने दिल को टटोने क्या आवाज आ रही है। हम-अपनी गलती को मानते हैं, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी रोग को जानते हैं उनको इसका इलाज करना चाहिये और इनको वहीं गुजरात में जा कर रहना चाहिये जब तक वहाँ क्षान्ति न हो जाय और इस को दबाने के लिये अपनी पूरी ताकत लगायें। नये-नये डाक्टर बनेंगे, कहते हैं हम आपको निदान बताते हैं। आप क्या निदान बतायेंगे? संविधान हमारा मण्डूद है उसी में इस समस्या का निदान है। यह रोग मेरे जिले और राज्य में भी फैल रहा है, मेरा जिला गुजरात से लगा हुआ है। मैंने कहा यह रोग क्यों फैल गया। यह फैलाने वाले कौन हैं, मैं जानता हूँ। युवक कौन होते हैं यह भी मैं जानता हूँ, और इसको कौन आगे ले जा रहे हैं यह भी मैं जानता हूँ। फलना और आबू में जो घटना घटी है उसके बारे में मैंने कहा कि कुछ नहीं हो सकता, जो भी आरक्षण विरोधी तत्व हैं उनको जेल में उसी वक्त बन्द कर दिया जायगा। यह आन्दोलन नहीं चलेगा, बन्द कर दो इनको। भाषण दिया कि हमें सब को मिल कर बात करनी चाहिये। कौन सी बात करनी है? संविधान है जिसकी शपथ सब ने खायी है, संविधान के जो आर्टिकल्स इस बारे में हैं उनकी मानिये और देश को आगे बढ़ाइये, यही मेरा कहना है। एक बात और याद रखिये कि आरक्षण के मामले को समाप्त करने से कोई यह समझे कि बेरोजगारी खत्म हो जायगी, यह भी गलत है। जो बात आप कहते हैं वह मुझे बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं है। अपना अपना तरीका हिता है राजनीति में अपनी बात को किन्हे प्रकार रखना चाहिये। मैं तो

यही कहता हूँ कि जो कुछ आप कहते हैं अगर वह आपके दिल की आवाज है तो लोग अपने आप आपके पीछे आ जायेंगे। इसलिये यह प्रस्ताव है, हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। हम अपनी कमजोरी मानते हैं कि सख्त कदम नहीं उठाया। आप मिलिये लगा दीजिये, कुछ आदमी मर जायें कोई परवाह नहीं लेकिन यह आन्दोलन पनपना नहीं चाहिये, यही मैं चाहता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This House has got certain conventions developed over the years. Sir, whenever there had been an aggression on the country, this House has risen like a man and I am sure in the present crisis, when the weaker sections of the society are involved, whether we belong to this side of the House or we belong to that side of the House and no matter whether one Party is in power or the other Party is in power or whether one Party is in the opposition or the other Party is in the opposition, I hope and trust we will rise like one man and stand by the weaker sections of the society not only in Gujarat but elsewhere also. Sir, last time, I had said that what had happened in Gujarat was a thin end of the wedge. The aberration will not remain restricted only to Gujarat, it will go to the other parts of the country. It is not an aberration of one particular state but it is an aberration of mind. Mind is not restricted to a State but it gets engulfed to the entire country and that is what has happened to-day; it has gone to Rajasthan; it has gone to Uttar Pradesh and it is likely to go to other parts of the country and, therefore, it is very necessary that we look at the entire problem as a national problem and, in the perspective of a national problem, we try to solve this issue.

19 hrs.

Sir, as far as this problem is concerned, I wish to make it clear that when I say that all parties should take it as a national outlook, as far as we are concerned, we have made it explicitly clear that the commitment to the policy of reservation is a historical necessity; it is a national commitment and it is a constitutional obligation. I

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fully agree with my friend, Shri Daga that all of us when we have entered this House have taken the pledge to abide by the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, we have to uphold this Constitution. Since we have to uphold the Constitution, we have to stand by the commitment to the Constitution and we have also to stand by the interpretation of various provisions of the Constitution. These were controversies regarding reservations and those controversies have gone to the Supreme Court. Let us not forget that the Supreme Court has also given their judgment and when we say that we are committed to the constitutional obligation, we are also committed to the interpretation of the constitutional obligations in this country and, therefore, we stand by that commitment also.

Sir, very often, it is pointed out that it is not only the caste aberration but also economic problem. That has to be taken note of. All I wish to bring to the notice of this House is that leaving aside only a microscopic minority, I dare say, that as far as scheduled castes are concerned, the caste is co-terminous with the oppressed class. That is the essential feature of the scheduled castes. To say that by getting certain jobs the scheduled castes have been converted into an elite I think is again a distortion of facts. Scheduled castes have not been converted into an elite class; they continue to be co-terminous with the oppressed-class in the society. Therefore, as far as the scheduled castes are concerned, I do not distinguish between the economic aspect and the caste aspect at all and, therefore, that particular point has to be noted completely. This is another aspect. There are certain class aspects on our politics and on our economics. But, as far as their sociology is concerned, some people, no matter whatever be their economic status, certainly feel that stigma is attached to them by dint of their birth. It is this policy based on birth which has to be destroyed and we are determined to see that caste policy based on the birth is

destroyed irrespective of whatever resolution or motion we may adopt in this House. Unfortunately, in the Hindu Society, people tell us that what is written in the Gita, in the Upanishads or in the Vedas is the quintessence of Hindu religion. But, let me say on behalf of the Scheduled castes in this country that they do not understand the quintessence of Hindu religion through the message of Gita, through the message of Upanishads or through the message of Vedas but they understand Hindu religion by the manner in which the members of the Hindu society behave with the population in the rural and urban areas. That is how they understand the Hindu religion. They do not understand the Hindu religion on the basis of the scriptures; they understand the Hindu religion on the basis of the behaviour of the upper class Hindus with the scheduled castes in this country. So that particular aspect has to be taken note of. I am sorry that I find that some sections of the Hindu religion give up this religion and accept some other religion. That is how their Problems are solved. I say that they are not solved even when they become Buddhists because they say that these are scheduled Castes Buddhists; even if they become Christians, they are told that these are caste-Hindu Christians; these are scheduled castes Christians. Even when they embrace Islam people do not forget that they are those Muslims who have come from the scheduled caste. So that stigma that is attached by birth does not get erased at all. Our society, particularly Hindu society, is based on Chaturvarnya. If one is born in one particular community then he is destined to take a broom-stick in his hand and sweep the roads; if he is born in one particular community and caste then he is destined to take a barrel of a gun and become a warrior; if he is born in one particular community then he is supposed to become a pandit. He is supposed to be come a pandit no matter whether he has knowledge or not but because he is born in one particular community he is supposed to be a learned man. Because he is born in a particular

community he is destined to purchase the Special Bearer Bonds. That is how certification takes place and unless we try to destroy chaturvarnya whatever legislation you may have and whatever constitutional amendments you may make and whatever historical necessity you accept it will not be possible for the scheduled castes to get justice. Therefore, let us try to go to the root of the problem and destroy the system of Chaturvarnya which is at the root of the entire injustice to the society. That is what I want to say.

Let me point out one more aspect to which I had made a reference last time. Sir, it is no more a problem of admission to the post-graduate medical courses. It has extended to the job opportunities also. I will repeat what I said last time. Equality of opportunity will not be able to give benefit to those who have lagged behind for centuries and centuries together. They are to be brought at par with others by giving them preferential opportunities. While giving them preferential opportunities some other sections may suffer but we have to suffer for the sins which we have committed for thousands of years and for that if we suffer we should not be sorry at all. We should not have a feeling of anguish. Rather we feel that we are getting rid of the sins which we committed for thousands of years. Therefore, preferential opportunities to the oppressed sections of the society are highly necessary from the sociological point of view. In the field of Sport if there is a handicap race in sociological field also handicap race in the society has to be admitted. That is why these preferential opportunities.

Sir, wrong figures are quoted and I would like to put the record straight. From the time this particular reservation system in the post-graduate scheme of medicine has been introduced actually 857 seats were available and out of that only 37 seats have been actually filled up. Out of 857 only 37 were available and, as such, 37 have been filled up.

Now, this point has to be explained to the youth. I do not blame every

section of the youth because sometime they are misguided. There are certain prejudices. There are frustrations due to unemployment. All those problems are there and whenever they are frustrated with employment they try to seek solace in temporary solutions not realising that in trying to have temporary solutions they are trying to create problems for eternity. Now that particular aberration is there. That has to be removed and for removing that one particular aspect is to be noted. Very often, a campaign and a slanderous campaign, goes on to the effect that when Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given certain opportunities, in that case, the quality suffers. Sir, at one stage fortunately or unfortunately I happened to be a Railway Minister and I know how many accidents have taken place and I had carefully gone into the figures to find out who are responsible for these accidents I would like this Government to go and examine the statistics and they will know the situation. Were the Scheduled Caste drivers responsible for these accidents? No. They will not be able to justify that at all. It is only a false and slanderous campaign which is being carried on. Sir, if one happens to be absent-minded, he is absent-minded, whether he happens to be a Scheduled Caste or a Professor. And, Sir, a Professor is supposed to be proverbially absent-minded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the exception of Prof. Madhu Dandavate?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir, I don't want to exclude myself also. Therefore, Sir, as I was pointing out, this wrong campaign is going on. I demand: Have a statistical study. Have a sociological study. Try to find out how many patients have died at the operation table because the doctor or the surgeon happened to be a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe person. Try to find out how many accidents were there because the driver happened to be a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe. You will find that these statistics will not justify the types of slanderous campaigns that are going on against the scheduled

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castes and the scheduled tribes. And therefore I would demand this. There is a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. It has already been appointed. Let that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission go into this problem. Let them also go into the problem in Gujarat and elsewhere, how many people have been killed, which are the sections that have suffered the most when a clash takes place. When there is a clash with the police, the police try to fire; sometimes there is resistance; some police might be hit. Try to find out in all these disturbances which are the sections that have lost the most. It will be an interesting study. Let the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do that. Let there be one more effort at the national level by the Government. There are various parties. As rightly pointed out already, the policy of reservation has not been effectively followed all over. Try to find out how the reservation policies are implemented in the different States. And you will find the need for streamlining and rationalising the reservation policy in different States. The policy is not at all rational. It is not streamlined. There is need for that. And if anybody demands that there should be a streamlining and rationalising of the policy of implementation, it should not be construed to mean that one wants to do away with the reservation policy, but what he wants is only to know how it is implemented, whether there is any lacuna, whether there are any anomalies—these have to be investigated. And a policy has not only to be laid down in the Constitution, but, it has to be effectively implemented.

Sir, I shall conclude by reminding this House about a monumental book, the book on Mahatma Gandhi, written by his former Secretary Pyarelal. He has written a beautiful preface to his book. And in that book he says that when some distinguished dignitaries from other parts of the world come over here, they are taken to the

Gandhiji's Samadhi, they see various projects, they see the five-star hotels. This is what Pyarelal, Gandhi's Secretary has written in his Preface to the book 'Gandhiji—The Last Phase'. While they return back to their country, they say, 'We have seen India; but where is Gandhiji's India? When these visitors visit Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar and other parts of India we do not want these tourists to go back to their countries and say 'We have seen India, but where is Gandhi's India?' Let us show them the whole India of Gandhiji. Madam Gandhi, I am not referring to you, I am referring to Mahatma Gandhi. When they go back from this country let them go back and say: 'We have seen Mahatma Gandhi's India. We are proud of Mahatma Gandhi's India.' So, let that be the message when the tourists go back from our country. And if that is to be done, the policy of reservation which has been the national commitment of all the parties has to be effectively implemented, that has to be rationalised, that has to be streamlined and I hope and trust that without any barriers of political parties in this House, when we close this discussion, we will adopt some motion unanimously which will reflect the unanimous mind and the national mind of the Lok Sabha represents the national sentiment of the country.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Sir, I am very happy to see that on this question of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the House is almost unanimous. Sir, the question before us and also before the country is not as narrow a question as this question regarding reservations for those weaker sections. The important question which is very important and serious one. Are we in this House and in this country to raise the standard of the 60 per cent of the people who belong to poorer and weaker classes? Are we now going to raise their standard of living, their economic and social conditions and educational standards? Another point in issue is: do we want to keep up the national integration, the national unity as before or not? So much atro-

cities are committed on these poor and helpless people in the villages as also in towns. We would like also to know whether the scars which are left in the minds of the large sections of the people in Gujarat and elsewhere would be allowed to remain or would not be allowed to remain. These are, in my opinion, some important questions which the Government has to consider. We are bound to raise their standards in respect of their social, educational and economic status. The founding fathers had drafted the Indian Constitution keeping all these important points in mind and it was also the view of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when the amendment to our Constitution was made with the addition of Article 15(4). The question, therefore, as to whether we owe allegiance to the Constitution or we do not owe allegiance to the Constitution is also involved. All these questions or issues are to be thrashed out and solved. I am glad to know that these questions are tackled harmoniously in this House and everybody appears to be of the view that these poor and downtrodden sections of the society must be elevated to the level of other people.

Sir, there is a whispering going on in this House. In fact a propaganda is going on that after 10 years the Scheduled Caste people in all the services in the Government organisations will be over represented and then the general category people will no more be in the services. At the outset I must say that the Scheduled Caste employees in the Government services are perhaps not more than 3 per cent or 5 per cent. So far as the number of Scheduled Caste people employed in various Government organisations is concerned, it may hardly be 01 per cent of the total population of the Scheduled Castes. I will now give the figure as to what exactly the progressive representation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in Central services are during the period from 1965 to 1978. In so far as the Central Government services are concerned, the percentage in the Class-I

posts of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, it was 1.64 per cent and for the Scheduled Tribes, it was 0.27 per cent. In class II, the representation of the scheduled castes was 2.82 per cent and that of the scheduled tribes. 34 per cent. In Class III, it was 8.88 per cent and 1.14 per cent and in Class IV, it was 17.75 per cent and 3.39 per cent respectively. This was the ratio, from which one could easily conclude that it was nothing, almost zero. What is the state of affairs now as on 1-1-1978. In Class I services, the representation of the scheduled castes is 4.75 per cent and that of the scheduled tribes is .94 per cent. In Class, II, the scheduled castes are 7.37 per cent and scheduled tribes 1.03 per cent. In Class III, the percentage is 12.55 and 3.11 respectively. In Class IV, the representation of the scheduled castes is 19.34 per cent and that of the scheduled tribes is 5.19 per cent.

I must also bring to the notice of the House the representation of these people in the public sector till now. I have got the figures as on 1-1-1978. The representation of the scheduled castes in Class I posts is 2.35, in Class II 4.22, in Class III 16.73 per cent and in Class, IV, it is 23.75. The representation of the scheduled tribes in Class I posts is 0.52 per cent, Class II .95 per cent, Class III 7.80 per cent and in Class IV, it is 9.51 per cent.

Thus, it will be seen that the representation of these weaker sections of people even after a period of 33 years of independence is almost 5 per cent or 4.5 per cent in the various classes. Therefore, the propaganda that is being carried on that in ten years time, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be all over and the others will be nowhere is a vicious propaganda.

There is another point which I would like to mention and that is about the reason for this violence which is taking place in Gujarat. The Gujarat Government has almost solved all the problems that were facing the medical students. I do not think there is anything left now to be solved so far as the issues that were raised

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by the post-graduate medical students are concerned. But it does appear that there are some anti-social and anti-national elements who are interested in seeing that nothing is given to these classes, or that the Government should be defamed. That is the reason why violence in these days is being committed in villages. Violence is not committed by these medical students. I am sure, the violence is also not committed by the college students. What have the villagers done? They are not students in the medical college or in any college. This violence, atrocities, burning of the houses of the poorer sections in the villages is not by the post-graduate medical students or some other students, but by some elements who are interested in seeing that the solidarity of our nation is violated by caste war. I must also bring to the notice of the House that there is social boycott of these weaker sections in some of the villages of Gujarat. I think it is high time the Government of Gujarat takes up this issue, because such boycotts can easily be said to be an offence committed under the Protection of the Civil Rights Act. But until now at any rate the report is that no such offences are registered against the villagers who are socially boycotting and killing these people. These are the matters, Sir, which I thought, I should bring to the notice of the House. But at the same time we must see that this national solidarity remains, this national integration remains, these poor people are brought to the level of the other better people; and until and unless these reservations are there for some time, these poorer people will never be able to rise to the level of the others. Otherwise, if they are not allowed in any educational institution, it is possible Sir, these people will start thinking that the old era of Manusmriti is coming because we are not allowed to join any college or any school. The sort of mental attitude and suspicion should not be allowed to grow amongst these weaker sections. Sir, I know this House has taken up this problem very seriously. It will

tackle also very tactfully and see that these poorer and downtrodden sections do not suffer the violence and hardships which they are at present suffering. Sir, I have done

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I believe that there is an exercise underway to enable this House to adopt a unanimous resolution and I hope that the effort succeeds. I see quite a number of drafters at work, and I hope the effort succeeds. In that case, I think very many speeches are now no longer required. It is not the first occasion when the Fundamental Law of our land as enshrined in our Constitution is being challenged by the thousand-year old Law of Manu. This is not the first time when it has happened in our country. Sir, the roots of this problem have been spoken about here by so many Members. The roots are not to be found in this question only on reservation of jobs; the roots lie in social and economic oppression. And I am acutely conscious of the fact that this social and economic suppression, oppression, exploitation which exist in our society are not going to be overcome in a day and it is not going to be solved even by a resolution of this August House. But the compulsion of the moment is that fire is burning, a conflagration is going on in the Western part of our and North Eastern part of our country and it is our bounden duty to do everything possible to see that that conflagration is put out.

Something happened in the Eastern and North Eastern part of our country, which has still not subsided, which has been going on and on for over one and a half years. I do not go into the merits of that question, but there is no doubting the fact that it is something which has threatened the concept of national unity and national integrity that we all cherish. And now at the other opposite end of the country, on the Western side, we find something similar happening, taking up a different kind of issue. Sometime when passions cool down, may be, you should do some assess-

ment, some study of the fact of how it is that for example in Assam this issue, which later became such a big issue of agitation, the so-called foreigners' issue, was never raised till 1980. Elections were held in 1977, Assembly elections and Lok Sabha elections were held in 1978 on the basis of the same voters' list. Nobody ever raised this question of foreigners, and raised it to the level of a State-wide disturbance. But suddenly from 1980 it began.

This question of reservation in post-graduate medical colleges is also, as you have heard here, something which was introduced by the Janata Government in 1975. Then how is it that nobody picked it up and made it into such an issue of conflict and clash till 1980? So, I suspect very strongly—and I have no means of proving it; but I suspect very strongly—that it is not simply just a matter to be studied on the surface. There are some forces at work in our country—we have said it here many times before—who are out for destabilization, for wrecking the unity and integrity of this country. And there may be internal forces; there may be external forces at work also.

I must say one thing which, I hope, will not be taken amiss. At this particular moment when the fire has been lit in Gujarat, and the fire is burning and attempts are made to spread the fire even into adjacent States like Rajasthan and so on, with all due respect to the Prime Minister, I don't think that this was the correct moment for her to come out with the statement about merit, and the fact that we are always for merit also; we don't want to denigrate merit. Who wants to denigrate merit. Nobody. But this statement in which she has said, "this reservation was meant to be a sort of a crutch to help weak people to walk; but we should not get used to crutches for all times to come, etc."—well; it is all right, of course, in theory. I am sure the people who are concerned themselves don't want the crutches for all times to come;

they want to come up to a status of equality with other people and throw away those crutches. But let us be practical. Is there any such prospect, realistic prospect in the near future? Can you see it before you? It will take a good long time. So, I would have preferred it if the hon. Prime Minister had said this some other time. Yes; some other time she could have expressed these thoughts. Why I am saying this, is this: at this particular moment her coming out with this statement may be misused and distorted by people there who are interested in keeping this trouble going. If they are only temporary crutches, well, why not try to see that these crutches are done away with? But this House at least—whatever anybody may say outside—cannot, under any circumstances, make any sort of a compromise with any question of diluting or weakening or giving up of the policy of reservation which has been adopted in the Constitution and by this House. As was mentioned here, some years ago, i.e., 18 or 19 years ago when the aggression had taken place, we adopted a resolution, with everybody standing. We passed a resolution standing here, and took a pledge in 1962; and it is my humble request—you may ignore it—that at the end of to-day's discussions we do the same and adopt a resolution which, I fervently hope we will be able to do. Here too, as aggression is being committed. A war has been declared against the Harijans, scheduled tribes and the poorer sections. Then let us, to-day also, give some encouragement and strength to those people by passing that resolution, with everybody standing up in this House. I would suggest that, humbly.

Now, the figures have already been given. I do not wish to repeat them about the actual state of affairs in Gujarat as regards these reservation of seats; and how ridiculous the position is. Anybody can say that they have been threatened, swamped by Harijans or CS & ST people. Only 25 per cent of seats, 110 seats out of

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347 in the Post Graduate courses were kept reserved; and out of them, as somebody said here, only 37 seats have been filled and the rest has been added to the general quota. Out of 737 posts of Professors, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Tutors in five medical colleges, only 22 are held by SC people and 2 are held by ST people. This is the reality; and on the face of it, I am afraid, I cannot approve of the attitude of the State Government; on the fact of these facts, I cannot approve of the action of the State Government in trying to appease these agitators by giving them farther concessions, in doing away with all that, what is transferability and carry forward and all that which were all there. It has not helped to quieten the agitation. In fact, some people feel that by their agitation we have been forced to give certain concession; if they intensify this agitation, they will get some more. So, this policy of appeasement is no good and I certainly condemn it.

Mr. Vajpayee had mentioned this fact. I am also going to mention it and then you can see how the chauvinistic feeling of some upper class is; how far it has gone. They object to these reserved seats, but they do not object to what are called donation seats, which are given by donors by paying money; they do not object to that? (*Interruptions*). They only object to the seats which are kept reserved for SC&ST people. (*Interruptions*) That is exactly what I say.

The state of administration there, of course, should be explained to us in more detail by the hon. Home Minister. What is going to happen now? Can we rely on this administration and the condition in which it is to handle this situation? Mr. Daga had made very serious charges there about various bureaucrats, officials, police officers and others who may be actually colluding, because

this is not our first experience of riots and disturbances. Weaker sections, Harijans, and Muslims know to their cost that in all cases when such circumstances develop, how at least a part, I do not say the entire administration, but certainly a part of the administration and certainly the police force do not play a role which they are supposed to play in the Secular States. The same thing is found by our people who have been there. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta also went there personally. He had heard endless complaints about how some incidents took place which were situated a long distance away from the Harijan bastees but the police had gone to those bastees and beaten up people there and arrested them. I, as a trade unionist, am also deeply distressed by the fact that the workers have been so seriously divided that the Ahmedabad textile mills came to a stop because all the workers of the Spinning Department who happen to be Harijans refused to go to work, because there was no protection. They said, "Until we get protection and normalcy is restored, we cannot go to work in the mills." Almost the entire labour force of the Spinning Department in the various textile mills stayed at home and could not go to work and as a result of that, the mills were closed.

Normally, of course, when production in the mills gets interrupted by such factors, then the mill-owners are very anxious to see that somehow or other normalcy is restored, because they suffer some loss because of that. But this time I find that nothing is there of that sort. Nobody is bothered about it. Some suspicion is definitely aroused.

I was very agreeably pleased, I should say, to hear the speech made today by my friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and I wish that the sentiments which he expressed here and the appeals that he made here were also faithfully followed by the followers of his party down below. I am not saying that for scoring a point.

We have got our own reports. Our people are there. Our people have visited those areas. I do not doubt Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's honesty or veracity at all in this matter and I am very glad that he has spoken the way he spoke. But you see that in all parties there are people who do not follow what their leaders say. All I am saying is, here a fire is burning; a fire is burning. Therefore, I would be very happy if what he has said here is really followed by his followers down below. Because that is not our report at all.

This problem of some posts and some seats and all that is not going to solve this problem. That is all I wish to say. It is a much deeper problem, social and economic problem in our whole society and there is a type of informal reservation of seats also which is not sanctioned by law or by Constitution but there also we find that the same mentality operates. Can I give you two examples of Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis, particularly of the Santal Paraganas and Chota Nagpur of Bihar? You see, there is an agreement there that if the lands of these people are acquired in order to construct a project, a public sector project or a something, then, at least apart from compensation that is given for the land which is statutorily given, at least one member of each family which is dispossessed will be given a job in that project. That is a type of—you can call—reservation. It is a sort of promise of reservation without any law behind it to justify it.

Recently, a couple of weeks back, an incident took place at Balrampur, in Hazaribagh District firing took place and people were killed. It is only due to the fact that the Central Coalfields which is a public sector undertaking and which is a party to this agreement, decided not to implement it. Naturally, people get excited and agitated and there was some trouble and firing took place and people were killed. And in the Eastern Coalfields near Lalmati they

are carrying out this agreement faithfully. Somebody here decided that they would not follow it up.

What is happening in Jamshedpur? There are 10,000 contract labourers. The point is, they are Adivasis and tribals. They are scheduled Tribe people and their welfare has to be looked after by our Government. There was an agreement signed in Jamshedpur by all the managements, of TELCO, Tin Plates TISCO; everybody is a party. I have a copy of the agreement with me, signed by them, that in those jobs which are permanent jobs, of a perennial nature the contract labour will be absorbed as regular workers, in those jobs. TELCO has formally carried it out, Tin Plate has carried it out, the Tube Company has carried it out. But Mr. Rusy Modi, Managing Director of TISCO, he refuse to carry it out. They are Adivasi workers. It is some type of employment opportunity opening for them. They are getting agitated. Police did a lathi charge. Our veteran Kedar Das died as a result of it. Is it a joke or what? Whom does this Rusy Modi want to win over? Is he trying to win the Government over, or Mrs. Gandhi over by issuing a statement? "Out. It is all a conspiracy of the Communists." The Adivasis, poor down-trodden contract workers are wanting to get the jobs which they were promised and Rusy Modi, because he is the boss of Tatas the Government is afraid of laying a finger on him and he is allowed to get away with this kind of contemptuous attitude towards these Adivasis and Scheduled Castes people. A debate or a resolution here may not solve the problem, but all we can do, is, let us pass a resolution. That is good, as far as it goes.

I do not want to take more time, but I will end by making two suggestions. One, I have said already. If you adopt a resolution, please consider at least whether we should pass that resolution in all due solemnity by

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standing up, as we did at the time of the Chinese aggression. I also consider this to be an aggression on a huge section of our people who happen to be downtrodden.

Secondly, I endorse the suggestion made by a member over there that instead of each of us belonging to different parties visiting Gujarat separately and coming back and issuing a press statement or holding a press conference—you cannot prevent anybody doing that, but why not for a change—I would have liked it to have happened in Assam also last year, if we could have done that—let the top leaders at the national level of all those parties who have got a firm commitment to secularism and to those principles which are enshrined in our Constitution, who are for national unity and integrity, let all those leaders from that side and this side—I am prepared for it; our party is prepared for it—let us go together in one common mission or group to the affected spot. Let us go together and appear before the people together and appeal to them. What will they do to us? Will they attack us? Let them attack us. Will they throw stones at us or beat somebody? We should say, we are prepared for it. But if we go there together and tour those affected places together like that—please don't say 'security', this and that; Mahatma Gandhi had the courage to do this kind of thing all by himself when there used to be trouble anywhere—if we go together, I am sure it will have a big, decisive impact on the people. It will be possible to isolate the real people who are trying to create trouble and it will make sense to the general mass of the people who are good people—some of them may be misled—but peace can be restored; normalcy can be restored. I would commend from my party that course of action for all of us to follow.

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाबूपंथी (सीता-पुर): हम आज यहाँ एक गम्भीर विषय

पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आरक्षण का सवाल कोई राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं है और इस पर हमें इस रूप में विचार नहीं करना है कि यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल है। मुझे उधर से लोगों के भाषण सुन कर अफसास हुआ है। उन में ऐसे भाषण भी किए गए हैं जिन का आरम्भ तो इस रूप में किया गया कि हरिजनों के आरक्षण की बात तो ठीक है लेकिन बाद में पिक्चर यह खींची गई कि कांग्रेस ने आरक्षण को पूरी तरह से लागू करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाया या हरिजनों के लिए कानून ने इन वर्षों में कुछ विशेष काम नहीं किए। मैं खास तौर से बी जे पी के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की बात करना चाहती हूँ। जब बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के ऊपर यह आक्षेप किया कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को कुछ बातें चालाकी से नहीं कहनी चाहियें थी। इसका आरोप उन्होंने हमारी नेता पर लगाया है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी जो बात थी क्या वह चालाकी से भरी हुई नहीं थी? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी दुनिया की वह नेता हैं जो जिस बात को कहती हैं उसी को करती भी हैं, हर चुनावी के सामने जिन्होंने खड़े हो कर आगयी बात को कहा है और उसका सामान किया फिर चाहे उसके लिए उन्हें कितना भी मू.ग क्यों न चुकाना पड़ा हो। अभी हमारे भाई श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता बोल रहे थे और वह रूढ़ थे कि उन्हें यह स्टेटमेंट नहीं देना चाहिये था। क्यों न दिया जाए, क्यों सही बात न कही जाए? सही बात को सही समय पर कहना क्या गुनाह है? जहाँ एक आरक्षण का सवाल है इसको संविधान में रखा गया है। किस ने रखा है? कांग्रेस जब गवर्नमेंट में आई पंडित जवाहर लाल जी नेहरु के नेतृत्व में तो 1950 में उभने संविधान बनाया और उस में हम न आरक्षण को माना। लेकिन उसके पहले मुझे याद है अपने बचपन की बात, हम सब कांग्रेस के परिवार से जो लगे आते हैं हमें सिखाया गया कि हरिजनों के साथ कैसे व्यवहार रखना है, उनके साथ किस तरह खाना पीना, उठना बैठना है, किनी तरह की छुआछूत नहीं माननी है। इस तरह से हम बड़े हुए। यह कांग्रेस की

फिलासकी में रहा है, कांग्रेस के रब-
नारमक कार्यक्रम के अन्दर रहा है। और
जब आजादी आई तो उसको हमने
संविधान में रूप दिया और अस्पृश्यता,
छूआछूत को खत्म करने के लिये कानून
बनाया। संविधान में हमने कहा कि इस
देश में कोई भी अगर छूआछूत मानता है
तो कानून की दृष्टि से वह दंडित है और
उसके बाद उसके पालन के लिये कदम उठाये
गये। पहली बार जो संविधान में 10 वर्ष
के लिये आरक्षण रखा गया था उसको 1960
में फिर 10 वर्ष के लिये बढ़ाया। किसने
बढ़ाया? कांग्रेस की सरकार ने बढ़ाया।
1970 के बाद फिर कांग्रेस सरकार ने 10
साल के लिये बढ़ाया। और 1980 में जब
बढ़ाने की बात आयी, जनता सरकार खत्म
हो गई उसका समय बीतने को आ रहा था
और उस समय लोक दल सरकार भी आ गई
थी, वह आरक्षण की बात को आगे बढ़ा
सकते थे, लेकिन उनके अन्दर ऐसे कुछ
तत्व थे जो आरक्षण में विश्वास नहीं करते
थे। इसलिये उन्होंने आरक्षण को 10 साल
के लिये नहीं बढ़ाया। और आज गुजरात
में जो आग फैलाये हुए हैं उनमें से कुछ
ऐसे तत्व हैं जो आरक्षण विरोधी हैं।
गुजरात की जनता यह सझाई नहीं कर रही
है। अब माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त एग्जेशन
की बात कहते हैं। एग्जेशन कानि किस पर
कर रहा है? कोई न हमला कर रहा है
और न कोई हमलावर है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त: मैं ने यह नहीं कहा
आप हमला कर रहे हैं। मैंने कहा हमला
हो रहा है इन लोगों पर।

डा. राजेन्द्र कर्माटी बाजपेयी: हम नहीं
मानते हैं एक दूसरे पर हमला कर रहे हैं।
हम प्यार के साथ इस समस्या को दूर करना
चाहते हैं। क्लासवार की बात जो लोग
कहते हैं उस पर न हमारे पाटों और न
हमारी सरकार विश्वास करती है। इस-
लिये हम अपने प्रस्ताव में, जिसका चित्र
आप बार-बार करते हैं, इसको एक मत से
लायें। यह एग्जेशन किसको हम कहने जा
रहे हैं? समाज के एक वर्ग को अलग करने
की बात आप करते हैं, समाज में आरक्षण
की बात को ले कर प्रचान से दूसरी बात

करते हैं, करते दूसरी बात है। यह दोनों
बातें नहीं चल सकती हैं।

अभी माननीय बाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे
हमें आरक्षण स्वीकार करने और मानने
और आगे भी कुछ बात करनी होगी।
उन्होंने गुजरात जाने के बाद एक स्टेटमेंट
भी दिया था। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ बात-
चीत किस तरह की? बातचीत करने से क्या
मतलब आप चाहते हैं? आरक्षण तो हमने
स्वीकार किया है और उसको हम इमप्ली-
मेंट कर रहे हैं, आगे भी करते चले जायें-
गे। 10 साल के लिये जो बढ़ाया है उस
बीच में फिर देखा जाएगा किस तरह हम
इसमें कामयाब होते हैं और कितनी तरक्की
होती है? हमारे भाई बहनों को समाज में
पूरा स्थान क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है? लेकिन
हमें अफसोस इस बात का है कि इस स्थिति
का फायदा उठा कर राजनीतिक फायदा उठाया
जा रहा है। जब कि गुजरात में कुछ
दिन पहले ही पंचायत और कारपोरेशन के
चुनाव हुए। अहमदाबाद में जहाँ सबसे
ज्यादा उपद्रव और परेशानी है वहाँ की
कारपोरेशन में महीना भर पहले कांग्रेस की
जीत हुई और जनता ने कांग्रेस को बहुमत
दिया। पंचायतों के चुनाव में नीचे के
लॉवल से गांव-गांव में कांग्रेस को ज्यादा वोट
मिले। फिर उसके बाद निराश हो कर अब
क्या करने लग गये हैं? तो आज जो आग
भड़काने की बात करते हैं इससे काम नहीं
चलने वाला है। देश की जनता श्रीमती
इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ है और गुजरात की
जनता तो विशेष रूप से श्रीमती इन्दिरा
गांधी के साथ है। मैं यह भी जानती हूँ कि
अभी तो अहमदाबाद में या गुजरात में हो
रहा है, इसके पीछे किन लोगों का हाथ है।
यह तो जो लोग इसको करा रहे हैं, वह
जानते हैं, उनकी आत्मा जानती है, लेकिन
गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री ने जो 11-3-81 को

[डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]

अहमदाबाद में गुजरात के मामले पर बोलते हुए कहा था, उसमें उन्होंने बहुत साफ शब्दों में यह कहा था कि गृह-मंत्री श्री, प्रबोध रावल ने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ पर पाबन्दी लगाने की धमकी दी है और श्री रावल ने राज्य विधान-सभा को बताया कि चालू बन्दालन के पीछे राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का हाथ है, विशेषकर अहमदाबाद और मेहसाणा जिलों में ये लोग बहुत सक्रिय हैं। श्री रावल ने यह कहा कि यदि जरूरी हुआ तो सरकार सघ पर पाबन्दी लगाने से हिचकोगी नहीं। कांग्रेस (इ) के विधायक के प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी रावल ने सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य में कई दिनों तक शान्ति रहने के बाद पिछले 24 घंटों में राज्य के कई भागों में पुनः हिंसा भड़क उठी है।

मेहसाणा जिले के पाठन नामक स्थान में जनता विधायक, डा. डाह्या भाई पटेल आरक्षण विरोधी छात्रों के एक जुलूम का नेतृत्व करते हुए गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये।

अब आप कहते हैं कि इसमें हमारा हाथ नहीं है। आज जनता पार्टी के विधायक कैसे नेतृत्व करते हैं इन चीजों का?

एक श्रौतनीय सदस्य : विधायक नहीं है।

डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : ऐसे गंभीर प्रश्न को हम सब लोगों को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिये और जो भी प्रस्ताव करें, एक दूसरे पर कीचड़ न उछालते हुए हमें शांतिपूर्वक और गम्भीर तरीके से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One appeal from the Chair. Our discussion should not further deteriorate the situation that may be prevailing in Gujarat. Therefore, I would very much like to say, let us not give importance to emotions, but to reasoning.

श्री जार्ज फर्ग्यूसन (मुजफ्फरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे दबी शर्म की, हम सब के लिये कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के 34वें साल में हम लोग एक ऐसे

मसले पर वहाँ पर बहस कर रहे हैं जिस पर कभी का हल होना चाहिये था।

गुजरात पर प्रस्ताव तो आयेगा और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह एक राय से इस सदन से पारित भी हो जायेगा, लेकिन मैं इस गलतफहमी में रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि आज इस सदन में जो भी बहस होगी और जो प्रस्ताव होगा, उसमें इस समस्या का कोई निदान आना है, कोई हल निकल आना है। मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। क्योंकि कुछ बातें बहुत ही स्पष्ट कही जायें, और कुछ बातों पर हम चाहेंगे कि अपने दिल से भी उठकर, अगर उनमें हिम्मत हो, असलियत का सामना करने की, असलियत रखने की तो वह रखने का काम करें।

सवाल बुनियादी है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिनके हाथ में सत्ता है, जिनके हाथ में सम्पत्ति है और यह सत्ता व सम्पत्ति के साथ जो बात जुड़ी हुई है, क्या इस देश में वे लोग उस सत्ता को कुछ हद तक छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं।

जब तक लोग इस पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो जायेंगे और मन से किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच जायेंगे, तब तक यह सदन चाहे जितने प्रस्ताव पारित करे, वह चाहे जितने आश्वासन आज गुजरात, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों में जलाए जाने वाले, मारे जाने वाले, हरिजननों, आदिवासियों और समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों को दे, उन पर कोई अमल नहीं होना है।

अकेले गुजरात का सवाल नहीं है। क्या हुआ था भागलपुर में? किनकी अंखें निकाली गई थीं। (ब्यवधान)

20 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I appeal to you to sit down. (Interruptions). On the previous occasion the hon. Speaker allowed five hours' discussion. We have now allowed another discussion to solve the problem, not to fight among ourselves.

(Interruptions).

श्री आर्ष फर्नान्डीस : और कौन लोग थे, जो भागलपुर की सड़कों पर जलूस निकाल कर चले थे और बोले थे कि पुलिस ने जो किया है, वह ठीक किया है? अगर कोई मुझे कहे कि पुलिस के समर्थन में भागलपुर की सड़कों पर निकला हुआ जलूस डकैती और डकतों के विरोध में था, और और वह जलूस इस देश की उस समाज-व्यवस्था के समर्थन में नहीं था, जिसने आज गुजरात में आग लगाने का काम किया है तो जिसफों भ्रम में रहना है, वह रहे—में रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चले जाइये विदेश।
(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, why can't you speak with a smile? You speak with a smile, everything will be all right.

श्री आर्ष फर्नान्डीस : मुझे विदेश भेजने वाली शक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा नहीं हुई है। मैं इस देश का हूँ, यह मेरा देश है। मुझे इस देश से कोई नहीं भेज सकता है। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: India belongs to everybody. Why are you worried? It belongs to everybody.

श्री आर्ष फर्नान्डीस : मैं यह बात बहुत स्पष्ट तौर पर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि हम नकली बहस क्यों चलायें, सब के मन की बात यहाँ पर हो जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहते हैं कि हसते हुए बोलो। क्या यह हंसी का विषय है? मैं देख रहा हूँ कि सदन में कितनी देर से हंसी हो रही है। मगर मेरे लिए यह हंसी का विषय नहीं है। इसी लिए मैं भागलपुर की बात को यहाँ लाया हूँ, और अब मैं डाली राजहरा की बात को लाता हूँ।

एक कमटी ने इस बारे में एक रिपोर्ट दी है। मैं उसके दो जूमले सदन के सामने रखूँगा। गुजरात के बारे में बहस सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं हो रही है कि वहाँ हरिजनों को जलाया जा रहा है, बल्कि इस लिए भी बहस है कि कुछ इधर-उधर और लोगों पर भी पुलिस की तरफ से चाट लग रही है। इस लिए भी बहस है कि अगर इस

आन्दोलन में सब लोग अपना अपना हाथ धो कर कुछ निकालने का काम कर सकते हैं, तो वह भी हो जाए।

डाली राजहरा में मजदूरों के बीच में, हरिजन और आदिवासी मजदूरों के बीच में काम करने वाले एक कार्यकर्ता को उस कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया, जो गैर-कानूनी कानून है—राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून उसका नाम है शंकर गृहा नियोगी—एक ऐसा व्यक्ति, जिसने ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त कर दी और तीन रुपये रोज पाने वाले हरिजन और आदिवासी मजदूरों को 17 रुपये पर लाने का काम किया। पांच बरस के मेहनत के बाद ऐसा व्यक्ति, जिसने पच्चीस हजार आदिवासियों को शपथ दिला कर शराब के नशे से मुक्त कराने का काम किया और जिस ठेकेदार ने वहाँ 17 लाख रुपये में शराब का ठेका लिया था, पिछले साल उसका दो लाख रुपये का व्यापार नहीं हो पाया। उन ताकतों से लड़ने वाले व्यक्ति को दलीय राजनीति पर चल कर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पिछले महिने को 11 तारीख को गिरफ्तार किया। सुबह के 11 बजे उसे कहा गया कि कलेक्टर साहब ने मजदूरों की समस्या के बारे में बात करने के लिए दर्ग में बुलाया है। अपनी यूनिफॉर्म के अन्य पदाधिकारियों को ले कर वह नौजवान वहाँ पहुँचता है, उस की जीप के ड्राइवर को वहाँ पर गिरफ्तार कर के जीप सरकारी कचहरी में रखी जाती है और शंकर गार्हिनियों को सागर की जेल में पहुँचा दिया जाता है राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत। मैं शंकर गार्हिनियों जी की गिरफ्तारो बुनियादी मसलों पर यहाँ पर चर्चा नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन समाज के उन शोषित तबकों के साथ जो व्यवहार है और वह अकेले गुजरात का नहीं है वह अकेले भागलपुर का नहीं है, देश के कोने कोने में प्रति दिन जो हो रहा है उसकी ओर मैं सदन की नजर खींचना चाहता हूँ। हंसने वाली बात भी नहीं है और इस तरह से ही हल्ला कर के दबाने वाली बात भी नहीं है।

स्तथाग्रह किया वहाँ पर महिलाओं ने। शंकर गार्हिनियों जी की परती आशा, एक आदिवासी महिला, तीन बच्चों की माँ, 6 वर्ष का एक बच्चा, चार वर्ष का एक बच्चा

[श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस]

बैर उसने हाथ में 6 महीने का एक बच्चा, उसके नेतृत्व में सत्याग्रह हुआ और फिर क्या हुआ, यह जिन को इस समस्या का हल खोजना है न, वह इस का भी हल निकालने का काम करे ।

"In the evening, around 6 p.m. about 460 women and children were loaded in two trucks and one BSP Bus and taken to the forest of Manpur, about 40 kms. away from the township. These women and children were forcibly left behind by the police in the deep forest, which is wolf-infested, at the banks of Kotri river, which is dry. Women and children were literally dragged out and thrown out in the open. Many women and children sustained injuries. They were left in groups at three different places—KHARGAON, PANKHAJUR AND KOTRI RIVER. In a taped interview, many women and children broke down while narrating their harrowing experiences. They had to trek back to their destinations. Twelve women and children were still missing at the time of writing this report. There was no water in the vicinity. While tracking back to their destination, many stopped the Transport Bus coming from Manipur, which was also the last bus. The Bus driver and conductor refused to take any of these labourers, as they had been instructed by the police not to help these labourers trekking back to Dalli-Rajhara.

The women complained that the police had misbehaved with them, threatening to shoot them. While many children, who could not remain hungry for such a long time, had to be fed with leaves etc."

They had to be fed with leaves, etc., from the forest.

SHRI ERA ANHARASU (Chengalpattu): Who is the author of the Report? Are we to believe the Re-

port? What is this? How is the Deputy Speaker allowing such a Report? What is the relevancy of the Report? Deputy Speaker should ask these things. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): What is this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very much like that extraneous things are not brought. All the hon. Members may kindly not bring in extraneous things.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are not bringing any extraneous things. There is nothing extraneous. These are Harijans and adivasies and the treatment you are giving. †

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the situation unfortunately in Gujarat.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Union leader has been detained under the National Security Act. He was leading the movement of these workers. That cannot be denied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to ask you is it because of this that Gujarat trouble started?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is Resolution about only Gujarat? (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do you want to treat symptom and not the disease? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very much appeal to you, let us not take political advantage. Every one of us should feel ashamed as to what is happening in Gujarat, Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh. There is no two sided opinion on this issue. Every one should agree. Let us discuss it in a cordial atmosphere so that we can find a solution to this problem. That is what I want.

(Interruptions)

When we do not allow discussion there is big furoor and when it is allowed,

it further damages the situation. Therefore, I would make an appeal that these discussions are allowed only to discuss and find a solution to the problems of this country.

(Interruptions)

Mr. George Fernandes has mentioned about it in the course of his another speech. I have heard, (Interruptions) I am only trying to help you so that there is a cordial atmosphere and we discuss it in an impartial way.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
"While many children....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you mention it here? You mention it on some other occasions. This is not a correct procedure. If he wants to read the report, wherefrom is the report?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is the report from the People's Union of Civil Liberties. It is headed by a former judge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You place it on the Table of the House. I shall see the authenticity of it and then only you can continue with it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will place it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a correct procedure. You place it on the Table of the House. It will be examined I will not allow you to read that report.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): May I tell the House that Mr. George Fernandes is making capital out of the issue of atrocities committed on Harijans....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot read the report. He will place it on the Table of the House. I will see the authenticity of the report and then only I will allow it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Under what rule? You can ask me to authenticate the report. How can you say, I cannot read from the report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): It cannot be placed on the Table of the House....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want the rule, I can tell you the rule. Under residuary rules. I will not allow it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND. Mr. George Fernandes, don't play with the life of Harijans..(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue with your speech.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Whatever he has read must be expunged from the record. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the proceedings. You continue your speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: On what? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You continue your speech on the Motion. I appeal to Mr. George Fernandes to cooperate.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): You can ask him to authenticate the report. How can you prevent him from reading the report?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
How can you prevent him from reading the report?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He should be relevant, he cannot be irrelevant. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow it. (Interruptions). I have already said that Mr. George Fernandes cannot read that report. He can only speak on the Motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Under what rule can you prevent him from

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

reading the report? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You proceed. It is not the atmosphere.....
(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: How is it possible?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am rising on a point of order. Any Member speaking in the House on any subject is entitled to make quotations. Sometimes one makes a quotation from the book and sometimes from a report. All that is done. If anybody has a doubt, all that he can do is that he can demand that it may be laid on the Table of the House. He has to authenticate it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When he began to read that report, I did not object to it. Then he read the report. I found there were certain allegations, some ill-treatment to Adivasis, they were threatened and all that. When he read that, I found that there were so many objections.

Mr. Dandavateji, do you agree that what he read is relevant? I will not allow anything today. He takes political advantage. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do you want me to speak what you like me to speak? I want to speak. Not that you want me to speak or they want me to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule you prevent him from speaking?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution before the House is that this House expresses its concern at the situation arising out of the agitation and violent demonstrations against reservation of jobs for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country. Other parts of the country is with reference to the reservation of the jobs. This is the issue.

Sir, if this is the issue, may I bring to your kind notice Rule 179;

"The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution." If this is the Rule, he cannot say anything and everything under the Sun.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point of order is in order.

point of order is in order. Mr. Fernandes, you continue your speech.
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I rule his point of order as in order.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the point of order?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you please tell me what I should speak? Please tell me my speech. I am not accustomed to reading my speech. Please tell me what I should speak. I will repeat that. You say and I will repeat. (Interruptions) you say, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what I should speak and I will repeat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will not sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will call the next speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How can you? I am on my legs. How can you prevent me from speaking?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked you to proceed. But you are refusing to proceed.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: How can you sustain a point of order before you have heard every one?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody need speak on the point of order.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: The Law Minister got up on a point of order. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow only if I want to know the opinion. I can give my ruling, and I have given. Now he can continue.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You must hear us.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, please do not compel us to take steps which we would not like to take. We want to respect your office, we want to respect the Chair. Please do not act as the stooge of these people. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry; this expression will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George, are you going to continue your speech?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I say I respect the Chair....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to continue your speech?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not mind whatever you call me. That is alright. You continue your speech. You are my good friend. That is alright. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You cannot say under the rules. I am quoting a specific rule. (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Before I start speaking, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members opposite to the words that have been used and the attitude that is being displayed before them. I am not making any comment. I just want you to note it. Why did we have this debate? I am not interested in the specific words used in the Resolution or the motion or whatever it is. As you yourself have stated—even though I was not in the House, I was listening to the speech till I came here and, of course, after I came here—with some minor exceptions and taunts, to which I do not want to refer now, I do not think this is important in the context—there was a

genuine desire that we should come to some understanding, that we should, if not take some action, at least exhibit an attitude which would try to help to defuse the situation in Gujarat and in other places where such incidents are taking place. This was the purpose of the debate. Quite often when people want a discussion we are hesitant to allow it, it is not because we are worried about what they will say or the criticism they will mount but because of this doubt that the situation may become worse. This is a moment when tension is high on this particular issue on all sides. At first I had not thought of speaking, but after hearing my hon. friend opposite and also Shri Vajpayee, I thought I should say a couple of words. Anyway, I am not on that issue now. I am not speaking on the question of reservation. I think that our attitude has been made very clear in quite unambiguous terms in this House, in the Rajya Sabha and in all outside forums.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Merit.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do stand by what I said on merit. I think the whole point of what we are trying to do, the manner in which we are trying to help—I admit that we may not have succeeded and we may not have done it fully. But the point is that merit exists in all our people, but merit has not always been able to come up because opportunities were denied. This is the whole question. Why do we have reservations? It is not for the fun of having reservations. It is because certain opportunities and privileges were denied to groups of people that we wanted to help them to make up. That is what I meant. There is no question of removing reservations or suspending any other help. These were measures to help certain under-privileged communities. So long as their position does not improve these measures and others will have to be taken. Otherwise, we would not have con-

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

tinued reservations. We could have very well said, 'We have tried for 15 years. That is over and we do not continue. But we have continued them because we found that the need still exists. But, at this moment I do not want to discuss this question.

Let us recall how this present situation was sparked off. I agree with the hon. Members that there is a basic attitude. There is discrimination in thought and action and such attitudes of mind have to be fought by us. My attention was drawn to the case of a handicapped young man who secured a first class and got a gold medal but this particular post to which he aspired was a reserved one. But that was no reason to start an agitation. In no way do I support the agitation or what they are doing. But when there is such a case, we should look into it and see whether some way out can be found. This is all that I meant. I do not think that there was any misunderstanding about my words, either amongst the Harijans or others. I am sorry that some people have sought to create that misunderstanding. However, that is beside the point. The point is: what are we trying to do in this debate? Has Mr. George Fernandes's speech helped in creating the atmosphere which all members, even including Mr. Vajpayee have tried to create?...

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Why 'even'?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think an hon. Member opposite hinted at what I mean by 'even'. I do not want to elaborate because I do not think that we should get into polemics.

The other question is: just when we are thinking of rising together to pass a particular resolution, is this the atmosphere to create? This is the point which you, Sir, were trying to make. This is the point which all of us want to clarify. I have not seen

this particular report which Shri Fernandes is reading. Mr. Chairman said that the hon. Member has quoted from it before. Hon. Member could have mentioned it at some other time but not at this particular moment when the entire objective is to create an atmosphere of calmness, of coolness, of co-operation, to solve a question which is not merely confined to Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh but which is a national question. Apart from the atrocities, the hardships which the Harijans or the tribals in other areas have suffered, there is a bigger question.

The hon. Member opposite referred to national intergration. What is happening now is striking at the very root of national integration.

These are the matters we have to consider. I can only add my voice and appeal that the hon. Member opposite... Sir, in spite of your allowing me, to stand, he has not yielded.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought the Prime Minister wanted to make some submission on the point or on something that I had said (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, I am not making any such points. That is not important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very happy that you are at least smiling now. Mr. Fernandes.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Neither of them is yielding.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I was asked to speak. Before I sit down I want to make one more point. So far as I have heard the speeches, I have not heard from any Member whether he is supporting the bandh on the 25th or whether he is willing to call for its withdrawal. This point needs to be clarified.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think Mr. Deputy-Speaker let me

first of all state that I did not intend to say what I said about you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Having said that, I would also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are withdrawing it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. Having said that, I would like to submit—I think the Prime Minister....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: This is the effect of the Prime Minister's speech. At least this had a good effect.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think the Prime Minister made the point that the issue is not Gujarat or what is happening there alone but it is so much a basic question. That is precisely what I was trying to discuss. Only the Prime Minister understood me and none else understood me.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. But I object to his manner of putting it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad that we always differ on the manner of putting things. This is nothing new. This has been going on for several years. But, I am glad she confirms again what I said that she is the only person who differs with the manner of putting things. All the rest of it she did not understand and she was keeping on waving her hands and asking us to keep quiet. But the irreprehensible Minister who never makes the telephones work came up with a howler which I do not know whether you understand or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please remain in Gujarat.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I will read the last sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be confusion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no confusion on the issue. This is what the Prime Minister said. This is an issue which will have to be settled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am making an appeal to you. Please do not read that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are no sentiments involved. We are concerned with certain basic problems at the moment which are bothering the country. If someone comes with a document and quotes it, it is said that he cannot quote this: that cannot be quoted. What the hon. Prof. Dandavate said was a quotation from Shri Parelal or whatever is said by the hon. Member from the other side... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be relevant to the subject.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I think that point has been cleared. The relevancy has been resolved. It is relevant.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, Rule 353 is clear that anything said should not be defamatory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take care of it, Mr. Bhagat. This is my personal appeal to you Mr. George. Please do not spoil the good atmosphere.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not want to get into this situation of the so-called atmosphere. Let me be frank. Let us not fool ourselves. There is nothing called atmosphere everywhere. We look at each other. I am not interested in that kind of a situation. I am interested in dealing with the basic problem. That is the harijans and adivasis and shudras in this country are at the receiving end in every sphere of life and in every sphere of activity. That is a

[Shri George Fernandes]

fact. There are atrocities against harijans and when the present Prime Minister was in the Opposition, she had to go through muddy area and then get on the back of an elephant to have a look at the way the harijans were desiminated in Belchi. They had been desiminated in Pipra and they had been desiminated in Afalta and they had been desiminated in umpteen different places. How can you therefore separate these two issues? How can you say that let us discuss Gujarat and create an atmosphere or look at each other? How can you say that let us forget all that happens everyday? Let us not forget the shooting of the adivasis in Goa and everywhere. Let us not forget the kind of harassments with which the adivasis were subjected to at Teliraja. How can you? Babu Jagjivan Ram hit the nail on the right spot. Two days ago or three days ago, he spoke perhaps in Lucknow and he hit the nail at the right spot. How can you run away from the realities? How can you run away from these facts that in this country the 'Shudra' is at the receiving end. If he is at the receiving end socially for centuries and now when you try to provide him with some economic relief people are trying to deny him that economic relief which the Constitution and the will of this House expressed at various stages provided him with.

This, Sir, is the crux of the problem. Therefore, looking at the Gujarat problem in isolation will not take us anywhere. There is no differing in so far as the broad sentiments that are being expressed are concerned but unless you bring about a debate and not merely a debate but a qualitative change in the attitudes of those who because of caste and money—and, perhaps, to some extent because of English but primarily because of caste and money—have cornered power and authority in this country. There is no solving the basic problem which one sees everywhere of which

Gujarat is but a symptom. As Mr. Vajpayee wished to say every party, every organisation, every community, every town, every village and even a trade union which is a class organisation is today divided on some of these issues which are related not merely to economic but to basic social problems. Therefore, while we want that problem in Gujarat be resolved the resolution of Gujarat will not come about—we have this problem everywhere—unless everyone here, every political party, commits to certain basic and radical changes that are necessary and those radical changes not only in the social and economic life of this country but in the total approach in terms of dealing with people, in terms of talking to people and in terms of putting across. As Prof. Dandavate wished to say that ultimately people judge the whole system, the whole social system in this country and not what is written in the scriptures but how people are being treated in everyday life.

Let me also make the point that mere equality of opportunity in the Indian situation is once again trying to fool those who have been denied that equality of opportunity for hundreds of years. This country needs to accept as a matter of principle preferential opportunities, special opportunities, to those who have been denied these opportunities for generations.

Therefore, Sir, while I would go along with any Resolution that this House unanimously wants to adopt I would also urge that the issue be discussed in all its ramifications if necessary. If there is going to be a difference of opinion amongst us let the difference of opinion be expressed because it is being expressed outside this House everyday by all of us. So, let it be expressed and while committing ourselves to the equality of opportunity let us also find out to what extent preferential opportunities could be given to those who have

been denied these opportunities for generations. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the Congress (I) side, there are many hon. Members who wanted to speak. But they are not pressing as it is already 8-45.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody has taken part in the discussion. He is moving his Substitute Motion.

श्री हीरालाल बार. परमार (पाटन) : गुजरात के हरिजनों का यह सवाल है। मैं अकेला हरिजन हूँ। मैंने नाम दिया है।

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail): We will take only a few minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Members from Opposition have to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only from the Opposition side. Every hon. Member will take only 3 minutes. Shri Rakesh. Please take only 3 minutes and conclude.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : एक बार पहले भी इसी विषय पर इस सदन में बहस हो चुकी है और आज फिर से इसके ऊपर हम को बहस करनी पड़ रही है। गृह मंत्री जी ने पिछली बार जब बहस हो रही थी तो कहा था कि अब हरिजनों के ऊपर कोई अत्याचार होगा तो वह खुदकशी कर लेंगे। उनके प्रति उन्होंने बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाई थी, उनके प्रति बड़ी दरियादिली दिखाई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं है कि आप उनके प्रति कितनी अच्छी बात कह रहे हैं कितनी मीठी बात कह रहे हैं, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आरक्षण विरोधियों की कितनी आर्थिक मजबूत पकड़ है। आपकी नीति और नीयत नेक है या नहीं यह भी देखना होगा। अटल जी ने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की बात कही और डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी

राजपूरी ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कहती हैं उसके करती भी हैं। अगर यही बात है तो ऐसी बात पर अगर कोई प्रस्ताव आता है तो मैं पहला आदमी होऊंगा जो इसका विरोध करूंगा। क्या कहा है प्रधान मंत्री ने? उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आरक्षण की पक्षधर हूँ लेकिन मॉर्ट की हत्या नहीं होने दूंगी। मतलब यह है कि मैं हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती हूँ लेकिन हरिजनों की हत्या करने वाले जो हैं उनको सजा नहीं होने दूंगा --

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : बिल्कुल गलत बात है। जो दोषी लोग हैं उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये, इस में कोई दो राय किसी की नहीं है।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात की सफाई दे दी है। लेकिन उनके इसी भाषण से गुजरात में जो आन्दोलनकारी हैं उनके बल मिला है, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस इसका सबूत है।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उनके हक छीन कर हरिजनों को दिये जाते हैं। यह बात उन्होंने अपनी पिछली स्पीच में कही थी। आरक्षण विरोधी आन्दोलनकारियों के अधिकार छीन कर हरिजनों को दिए जाते हैं, यह उन्होंने कहा था। सोलंकी जी का बयान पहले आ चुका है। प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बयान दिया गया है दो दिन पहले, ज्ञानी जल सिंह के बयान को और सोलंकी जी के बयान को और साथ ही साथ आन्दोलनकारियों के बयान को देखा जाए तो शब्दों में हेरफेर जरूर दिखाई देता है लेकिन जो आर्जिविक्टव या इंटेंशन है वह कामन है, उन में कोई हेरफेर दिखाई नहीं देता है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन दिया जाएगा।

20.45 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

लोकन प्रधान मंत्री ने कह दिया कि मॉर्ट दोषी जाएगी। तो क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बाद लोगों को अपील प्रधान मंत्री के यहाँ करनी पड़ेगी।

[श्री आर. एन. राकेश]

दूसरी बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने
झान में कही है □ □ □ □ □

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गंधी : आप बिल्कुल
नहीं समझे कि मैंने क्या कहा। मैंने कोई
ऐसी बात नहीं कही।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : इंडियन एक्स-
प्रेस ने इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझा है
और माननीय वाजपेयी ने यहां उसको कोट
किया है। उन्होंने भी अच्छी तरह इस
बात को समझा है।

आरक्षण का फायदा कुछ लोगों को तो
हुआ है, लेकिन वह फायदा सब को होना
चाहिये। मैं आकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता,
संक्षेप में इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना
इस देश के हरिजन, आदिवासियों को दो
वर्ष के अन्दर फायदा होना चाहिये 33 सालों
के अन्दर भी उतना फायदा नहीं हो पाया
है। जो फायदा उनको आप देने के लिये
कहते हैं वह उन्हें भी मिलना चाहिये था।
यदि आपकी नीति और नीयत ठीक ठीक
थी तो आपने क्यों नहीं दिया? किसने
आपको रोक़ा था?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ
कि आज आरक्षण के दृष्टि पर हरिजनों की
प्रतिभा को मॉरिट की तराजू पर तोलने की
कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर हरिजनों की
मॉरिट को ही तोलना है तो महर्षि बाल्मीकि
की प्रतिभा को तोल लीजिये जिन्होंने देश
की प्रतिभा के ताल लीजिये जिन्होंने देश
के लिये संविधान बनाया, जिसकी एक एक
लाइन पर हम 33 साल से बहस कर रहे
हैं। अगर हरिजनों की प्रतिभा को ही
तोलना है तो बाबू जगजीवन राम की प्रतिभा
को ही तोल लीजिये, जिस कुर्सी पर वह
बैठे उसका वजन बढ़ा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up.
Please sit down.

तीन मिनट सब को दिये हैं, यहीं
फैसला किया है।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : सब को बहुत
टाइम मिला है। मैं दो मिनट में अपनी
बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

मान लीजिये आज आरक्षण को आप
समाप्त करते हैं तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को
लोगों को किस कौटींगरी में आप रखेंगे?
क्या वह वर्ण व्यवस्था जिसने इन्सान इन्सान में
फर्क पैदा किया है और हरिजनों तथा
पिछड़ी जातियों का शोषण किया है उसको
आप कायम रखना चाहते हैं? मेरा कहना
है कि जब तक वर्ण व्यवस्था कायम रहेगी
तब तक उनको आरक्षण देना पड़ेगा। आज
हालत यह है कि संविधान में उनको अधि-
कार मिला हुआ है फिर भी उनकी रक्षा
नहीं हो पा रही है। जब संवैधानिक
संरक्षण खत्म हो जायेगा तब हरिजन कहां
जायेंगे, क्या होगा, मैं नहीं जानता। मैं
इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दू वर्ण
व्यवस्था की ऊंची चांटी पर बैठने वालों
अगर तुम्हारे मन में यह बात है कि हिन्दू
धर्म तुम्हारा है तो हर आंधी तूफान में जब
हिन्दू धर्म रक्षा की बात आयी तब हरिजन
उस कसौटी पर सही उतरते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : अगर मेरी बात
आप नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं यहीं कहूँगा
कि:

हमें सताते हो हमारे होकर,

मिला इनाम क्या यही हमें तुम्हारे
होकर।

श्री हीरासाल आर० परमार: माननीय
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गुजरात के गभीर सवाल
के लिये उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। मैं एक छोटी
सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई
आदमी बीमार होता है और डाक्टर के
पास जाकर अपनी बीमारी न बताये तो
उसका इलाज नहीं हो सकता है।

इस सदन में मैं भी गुजरात का एक
हरिजन हूँ। हरिजनों पर गुजरात में जुल्म
हो रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बीमारी को सदन के
डाक्टरों के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।
आन्दोलन दिन-प्रति-दिन क्यों बढ़ रहा है,
उसी को बताने के लिये मैं थोड़ा ज्यादा
समय लूँगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि सदन का
जो समय मुझे दिया गया है, इसमें से कुछ
नतीजा निकालने वाला है।

यह आन्दोलन क्यों हुआ है, क्यों बढ़
रहा है, इसका इलाज क्या है, यह मैं सदन

के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं वास्ता करता हूँ कि इसके लिये मुझे वक्त ज्यादा दिया जायेगा।

गुजरात के आन्दोलन को भड़काने के लिये गुजरात के अखबार में "गुजरात समाचार" ने कुछ भड़काने वाली खबरें प्रकाशित कीं। आन्दोलन ज्यादा बढ़ा। राजनीतिक दलों के आदमी इसमें कुछ गैर-फायदा लेने के लिये शामिल हो गये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों और यूनिशन वालों ने आपन अखबार में छपवाकर इस आन्दोलन को समर्थन दिया। सरकार ने उसको रोकने के लिये कुछ नहीं सोचा। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारी शामिल हो गये। 144 की कलम थी, हजारों कर्मचारी 144 की कलम के अर्गन्स्ट आन्दोलन में शामिल हो गये हरिजननों को मारने के लिये। सरकार सामोश है। उसी गुजरात की पुलिस से आन्दोलन ज्यादा भड़क गया और आन्दोलन में ज्यादा समर्थन आया। आखिर हमारे बचने के लिये एक ही सहारा था, पुलिस का। गुजरात की पुलिस क्या कर रही है ?

28 फरवरी को जनसत्ता अखबार में गुजरात क्वॉस्टेबल यूनिशन ने जाहिरात कर दिया कि हम आन्दोलन वालों के साथ हैं पुलिस क्वॉस्टेबल यूनिशन शामिल हो गई और ये सारी यूनिशन अखबारों में खबर देकर शामिल हो गईं। हमारे को बचाने वाला कौन रहा ?

मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि 11-3-81 को मेरे क्षेत्र पाटन में एक हरिजन को आन्दोलन करने वालों ने उठाकर एक कोठी में लेजाकर मार दिया। इस टाइम पर पुलिस खड़ी थी, एक इन्स्पेक्टर के तमंचे से गोली निकली, कहाँ गई ? हरिजन क्वॉस्टेबल पर गई। उसे रोकने वाली सारी पुलिस खड़ी थी लेकिन इन्स्पेक्टर ने तमंचे में से गोली निकली और हरिजन क्वॉस्टेबल जो खड़ा था, उसके फयर किया। आज इसका जवाब देने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा ज़ुल्म गुजरात में हो रहा है। इसके रोकने का सही तरीका निकाला जाये, नहीं तो यह सारे देश में फैल जायेगा। मैं आपसे

प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ, सच्ची बात सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई रास्ता निकालो। 20, 21 तारीख को अहमदाबाद में काफी ज़ुल्म शुरू हो गया।

मुझे अपने गांव की एक घटना याद आती है। एक हरिजन की लड़की की शादी थी, बारात आई, बिजली नहीं थी। एक छोटी लड़की दिया जलाने लगती है, उस दिये से किरासिन तेल निकल गया, और वह लड़की जलने लगी। बारात वाले इच्छित थे लड़की को बचाओ, वहाँ के सब लोग इच्छित थे कि लड़की को बचाओ, यहाँ सदन में बैठने वाले सब लोग इच्छित है कि आन्दोलन नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन वह लड़की जल गई। सब की भावना बचाने की थी, लेकिन कोई बचाने को खड़ा नहीं हुआ। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि "बचाओ, बचाओ" सब लोग कहते हैं, लेकिन बचाने का कोई तरीका करो। हॉनी आ रही है। गुजरात में एक बात जोर-शोर से चल रही है कि होली के दिन हर गांव में एक हरिजन को होली में डाला जाये। (व्यवधान) हमारे दर्द की बात सुनिए। अगर यह बात सच न हो, तो अच्छी बात है। इसमें इतनी ज्यादा परेशानी हो रही है।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गुजरात में हरिजनों के ऊपर से पुलिस को हटा दिया जाये और मिलिटरी को वहाँ लगाया जाये। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी इसमें शामिल होते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के कानून को भंग करने वाले लोगों को शिक्षा क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

आपने मुझे समय दिया है। मुझे बहुत बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

श्री एन. ई. श्रोथे (खुंटी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आरक्षण-विरोधी जो आन्दोलन गुजरात में हो रहा है, इस सदन में उस पर चर्चा हो रही है। मीडिकल कालेज के छात्रों ने जो आन्दोलन शुरू किया है, उस की चर्चा यहाँ हुई है। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण-विरोधी कार्यक्रम तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों में चल रहा है, पब्लिक अंडर-

[श्री एन. इ. होरो]

टीकागंज में चल रहा है, स्टेट के डिपार्ट-
मेंट्स में चल रहा है। कुछ कर्मचारी
वहाँ हैं, वे आरक्षण-विरोधी काम कर
रहे हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी
कुछ दिन पहले मैंने दो हरिजन एम्प्लाइज
के प्रोमोशन के सम्बन्ध में एम एम टी सी—
मेटल्स एंड मिनरल्स ट्रेडिंग करपोरेशन—
की जनरल मैनेजर को एक चिट्ठी लिखी
थी। दो हरिजन ने टेस्ट में पास किया
थे और उनके मार्क्स 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा
थे। उन्हें न ले कर एक गैर-हरिजन को,
जिसके नम्बर कम थे, ले लिया गया।
मगर इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस आफि-
सर ने मेरी चिट्ठी को फाड़ कर फेंक दिया
यह कह कर कि एम. पी. लॉग इस प्रकार
पब्लिक अंडरटीकागंज के काम में बाधा
सालते हैं। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना
चाहता हूँ कि मैं उन्हें उस आफिसर का नाम
बताऊंगा और उनसे चिट्ठी का जिक्र
करूंगा। वह पता कर ले कि उस आफि-
सर ने चिट्ठी को फाड़ा है या नहीं।

जब सरकारी कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हरि-
जनों और आदिवासियों के अधिकारों को
छीनेंगे और उनके अधिकारों के खिलाफ
जायेंगे, तो क्या आप सम्मते हैं कि सिर्फ
गुजरात में ही रिजर्वेशन-विरोधी काम हो
रहा है—यहाँ सरकारी दफतरो में भी हो
रहा है। इस लिए यह गम्भीर मामला है
और सरकार को इस पर विचार करना
चाहिए।

हम सदन में एक रजोल्यूशन पास कर ले
और यह कह दें कि संविधान में लिखा हुआ
है, हम उसके प्रति कमिटेड हैं और हमने
कास्टोट्यूशन की कसम खाई है, इससे
बात आगे बढ़ने वाली नहीं है। हमें इन
मामलों को देखना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं
सरकार और होम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध
करूंगा कि विभिन्न विभागों में जो सर-
कारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनका स्क्रीनिंग कीजिए
और जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्म-
चारियों के बारे में पाया जाये कि वे हरि-
जनों और आदिवासियों के हितों के खिलाफ

काम करते हैं, उनको सजा दीजिए और
उनको नौकरी से छुट्टी दीजिए।

जब तक सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम नहीं
उठायेगी, तब तक हमारे यहाँ रजोल्यूशन
पास करने से कुछ बात नहीं बनने वाली
है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का जिक्र
श्री जार्ज फार्नानडोज और दूसरे माननीय
सदस्यों ने किया है मैं आपको बताना चाहता
हूँ कि बिहार में पुलिस की गोली से बहुत
आदिवासी मारे गये हैं। पिछले साल 8
सितम्बर 1980 को गाँवा में और 6
फरवरी, 1981 को बलरामपुर में और
सिंहभूम में कई जगह जो फायरिंग हुआ,
उसमें आदिवासी घायल हुए और मरे।
यह काम सरकार की तरफ से होता है।
आपको जान कर तकलीफ होगी कि बिहार
में हमें विभाग में कुछ ऐसे एदाधिकारी
हैं, जो साफ साफ कहते हैं कि इन आदि-
वासियों को डबे से पीटो, इनको गोली
से उड़ाओ, आदिवासी लीडर्स को फ्रेम अप
करो, इन को कैमोज में फनाओ। अगर
अधिकारीगण का ऐसा विचार हो, ऐसी
मनोवृत्ति हो तो आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते
हैं कि यहाँ इस सदन में हमारे एक रजोल्यू-
शन पास करने से और संविधान का हवाला
द देने से वह बात बनेगी? इसलिए मैं इन
मुद्दों पर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना
चाहता हूँ और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ
कि पहले तो यह काम हो कि जितने सर-
कारी अफसर शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शोड्यूल्ड
ट्राइवज के रिजर्वेशन का मामला डील करते
हैं उनकी स्क्रीनिंग होनी चाहिए ताकि ऐसे
अफसरों को रहते जो कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों
के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है वह काम बन्द
हो और उनको जस्टिस मिले।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अंबला) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हम लोगों ने और हर
एक माननीय सदस्य ने सदन के समक्ष यह
प्रस्ताव रखा था कि यह सदन गुजरात में
आरक्षण सम्बन्धी उत्पन्न हुई गंभीर परि-
स्थिति पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करता है
और गुजरात के नागरिकों से अपील करता
है कि वहाँ अविद्वेष शांति स्थापित करें
और हमें अपना सर्वाधिकार फर्तव्य मानें कि
समाज के शोषित और कमजोर वर्ग की रक्षा
का उत्तरदायित्व उन पर है।

इस देश में हजारों साल से कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था रही है जिस का दोष और जिस का प्रभाव आज भी समाज से नहीं निकला है। हजारों साल से इस देश में व्यवस्था रही कि इन क्षत्रों, अछूतों और छोटों वर्ग के लोगों का जिस रोज पैदा हों इन का नाम गन्दा से गन्दा रखा जाय, इन के पास कोई सम्पत्ति इकट्ठी न होने दी जाय और इन्हें राज-दरबार में प्रवेश न करने दिया जाय। आज जब उन के सरकारी सेवाओं में जाने का प्रश्न पैदा होता है तो वही मनोवृत्ति जो इस देश में हजारों साल से लोगों को गुलाम बनाने की रही है वही काम कर रही है। जो हजारों साल से पदवीलत है, जो हजारों साल से कचले गए हैं, जिन्हें हजारों साल से समाज ने मान और सम्मान नहीं दिया है उन के लिए अगर आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है तो वह संविधान की व्यवस्था है जिसके लिए दाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर ने, पूज्य महात्मा गांधी ने, पेरियार रामास्वामी नायकर ने और डा. लोहिया ने लड़ाई लड़ी। हमारी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का तो सिद्धान्त है कि 60 प्रतिशत अधिकार हमारा है और इन शोषितों को सारी सेवाओं में 60 प्रतिशत अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, पिछड़े वर्गों को मिलना चाहिए। आज 33-34 साल से बराबर हम को धोखा देते रहे। आज भी आरक्षण को ले कर गुजरात में जो लड़ाई चल रही है उस का सीधा मंशा यह है कि मंडल कमीशन बा गया है, पिछड़े वर्गों को आरक्षण देना होगा। अगर आप ने काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरो में डाल दिया था और लोगों को बहका कर, बरगला कर चाहे सोलंकी की सरकार वहाँ जा कर करे चाहे आप करे, अगर मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू न हो सके इस के लिए आप ने यह की शिश् की है। पिछड़े वर्ग के अधिकारों में खेलने के लिए आप ने इन को उकसाया है। आप रिपोर्ट उठा कर देख लें। आप की पुलिस ने वहाँ पर किस तरह से लोगों को मारा है। आप भी वहाँ पर हरिजन कैम्पों में पड़े हुए हैं। कौन सी सरकार यह है? क्यों नहीं आप हिफाजत कर पाते? क्यों प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ पर हैं? क्यों नहीं चलते गृह मंत्री जी वहाँ पर? क्यों यह स्थिति वहाँ चल रहा है? ले चलो इस

को गुजरात में। एक हफ्ते तक गुजरात में सदन चलना चाहिए, पार्लियामेंट वहाँ बैठनी चाहिए वरना कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन आप की हिम्मत नहीं है। आप जाएंगे नहीं। आप उकसाते रहेंगे। (... (व्यवधान)

हंसने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम पर हजारों साल से हंसते रहे हो। आज भी हरिजन इस देश में गबिरहा की रोंटी खाता है, आज भी इस देश में हरिजन किम तरह से पदवीलत है, शोषित है। आज भी वह गहुवा बा कर अपना गुजारा करता है। इन पर तूम हंस सकते हो, हंस हो लेकिन कभी ये चेतेंगे। ये करांडों करांडे लोग चेतेंगे, जिस रोज इन को अकल आ जायगी, जिस रोज अकल आ जायगी बाबू जग-जीवन राम जी को, जिस रोज अकल आ जायगी चांधरो चरण सिंह जी को, जिस रोज अकल आ जायगी ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी को, उस रोज वे दिबा देंगे कि पद दतितों पर अत्याचार करने का समय निकल गया है। कब तक इन पर अत्याचार करते रहेंगे?

अब गुजरात की जो आप की पुलिस है, जैसा कि हम ने और दूसरे और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, अत्याचार वह कर रही है, उस को हटाइए। मध्य प्रदेश में महाराष्ट्र की पुलिस गई है तब से वहाँ कुछ शांति स्थापित हुई है और वहाँ कुछ निष्पक्ष काम करने की कांशिश हुई है।

दूसरे चीज यह है कि गुजरात की जो सरकार है उस को बरहास्त कोजिए और फोरिन इस तरह का एक प्रस्ताव पास करिए, हम लॉय सारे इस के लिए साथ हैं। सौ में 90 शोषित हैं, 90 अधिकार हमारा है। आरक्षण हमारा अधिकार है, आरक्षण हमारा धर्म है, आरक्षण हमारा दीन है। इस के लिए हम लड़ते रहेंगे। हमारे हजारों लोगों को बरबाद किया है, हमारे हजारों घरों को जला दिया है, हमारी लड़ाई इस के लिए चलती रहेगी।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barsat): The situation which has developed in Gujarat and which is likely to spill over to other parts of the country pertains to a fundamental issue. What is at stake today is the basic values of life? What is at stake today is the basic concept of national integration? The SC&ST are an integral part of the Indian society, rather to say the Indian nation-hood. Unfortunately, the history has it that the vast masses belonging to SC&ST have been subjected to various kinds of social disabilities and inequalities. They have been victims of socio-economic exploitation for ages together.

Now the principle of reservation is not only a constitutional obligation but an article of faith. It is the commitment of the nation. Now a movement has already started to do away with the reservation. Assuming that the reservation is a gift, assuming that the principle of reservation is something by way of a gift of one section of society to another section of society which is weaker, this concept is pernicious. The principle of reservation is not a matter of grace, is not a matter of greed, is not a matter of gift, but it is a legitimate right of the SC&ST who have contributed to the existence of the Indian nation. This fundamental basis has to be understood; and if we can understand this fundamental basis of society, then we can change our attitude towards them. Unfortunately, the upper caste still believe that they are merely an object of pity, that they are merely an object of grace. That attitude has to be changed. Their flesh is the flesh of the Indian nation-hood; their blood is the blood of the Indian nation-hood. We cannot emerge as Indian nation-hood excluding this section of our Indian population. That being so, the principle of reservation is our national commitment.

It is good and gratifying to know

that the Home Minister made a statement saying that the principle of reservation is not negotiable. For me it is not adequate enough. The entire Parliament should again proclaim that, in no circumstances the principle of reservation enshrined in our Constitution cannot be done away with unless and until these vast masses of our people require it. It is not a question of time; it is not a question of the time limit. So long as they are not brought on par with other sections of the society, this principle of reservation should continue. Unfortunately, some theories are being advanced. The theory of caste, the theory of merit, the theory of economic criterion all are there. Allow me to say permit me to go on record that these are alibis to dilute the basic principle of reservation which is of a preferential nature. There should be a preferential system. It is not only a question of a college. Therefore, I urge upon the Prime Minister that she should not fall a prey to this kind of theories of economic criterion, theories of class, theories of merit. That goes against the very principle of reservation which is meant basically and completely to the principle of preferential treatment to this weaker sections of our community.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह): सम्माननीय स्पीकर साहब, आज की चार घंटे की बहस में बहुत ही कीमती अपने ख्यालात मंत्री साहबान ने दिए। कच्छ एक-दो को छोड़ कर बाकी जिले भी थे, उन्होंने इस बात को गहराई से चिन्ता की है कि हमारे देश को जो परम्परा है, जो हमारे विधान सिद्धान्त है, जिसको हमने माना है, उसकी जड़ों को काटने वाली शक्तियों को उभरने न दिया जाए—मैं इस बात के लिए उन सब का मशकूर हूँ। जिन वास्तों ने कच्छ कटाक्ष भी किए, उनके लिए भी मैं कच्छ नहीं कहता, लेकिन इस बात से मैं भी इतिफाक करता हूँ तथा यह समझता हूँ कि अब कोई एक-एक मंत्री के भाषण का जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं रहे। पिटिक-

स्पीक में अपने विचार रखे और उसके बाद हाउस में जितने मंत्री थे, उनमें फिर एक शान्ति का वातावरण जाया।

मैं जितने ग्रुप लीडर्स हूँ, पार्लियामेंट में रिप्रजेंट करते हूँ, उन पार्टियों के जो नेता-ग्रुप हूँ, उनका भी मनाकर हूँ, उन्होंने इस बात को बूढ़ साँचा कि हमको एक ऐसा रिजोल्यूशन लाना चाहिए, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को और दुनिया का यह मालूम हो जाए कि ऐसे मामले पर भारत के लोग और भारत के लोगों के जो प्रतिनिधि हूँ, वे इकट्ठे चल सकते हैं। मैं इस बात पर भी इतिफाक करता हूँ, इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी की बात पर कि ऐसे जो मामलात हूँ, जो भारत की एकता को तोड़ने वाले हूँ, जो हमारे मूल सिद्धान्त को जड़ से काटते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए हम ऐसे ही महसूस करें जैसे कि हमारे ऊपर कोई हमला हो गया है। मैं इस बात पर इतिफाक करता हूँ और मैं एक-एक मंत्री की तकरीर को सुनने के बाद उन मंत्रियों से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो मंत्री इस हाउस में बोलता है, उसके जो लफज हैं उन पर पूरा एतबार करना चाहिए और यह कटाक्ष नहीं करना चाहिए कि बोलते कुछ और हैं, करते कुछ और हैं, कहते कुछ और हैं। मुझे बाधा है कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के मंत्री साहबान इस भावना को लेकर जायेंगे कि हमने एक मत होकर इस समस्या पर जो भारत में उभरने की कोशिश कर रही है और गुजरात में जिसने बदामनी पैदा कर रखी है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए उपाय किए जायें।

कुछ बहुत से मंत्री साहबान ने अपने सुभाष भी दिये, उन को भी हम ध्यान में रखेंगे और उन पर जिस-जिस तरीके से हम मिल कर अमल कर सकते हैं, उन बातों पर अमल करेंगे।

स्पीकर साहब, अब पासवान जी का जो मोशन है, उस में रूल 345 के तहत आप रिजेक्ट कर दें तो मैं, हाउस में जो कन्सेन्सस है उस के आधार पर, कुछ अमेण्ड-मेंट भूव करना चाहता हूँ....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHERI ZAIL SINGH: I beg to move: That in the Motion,—
 after "expresses its concern"

for "at the situation arising out of the agitation and violent demonstrations against reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country"

Substitute—

"and angulsh over the situation prevailing in Gujarat over the reservation issue. It reiterates its firm commitment to the national policy on reservations as enshrined in the Constitution. The reported incidents of violence, destruction of property and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are against our very culture and go country to the principle of non-violence which the Father of the Nation preached and for which he has sacrificed his life. To unhold our tradition, it is the primary duty of every citizen, to strive for restoration of peace and normalcy and make united efforts at the national level." (6)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है और इतनी डिस्कशन के बाद सिवाय इस प्रस्ताव के और। कोई चीज नहीं निकल रही है। हमारे एक साथी जब अभी बोल रहे थे तो प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बोलीं, उन के बोलने से ऐसा लगा कि वह कुछ बिगड़ गई थीं। मैंने अपने भाषण में उन को काट किया था और मैं अभी भी इस राय का हूँ—प्रधान मंत्री जी भी उन तमाम पेंपर्स से बाकिफ होंगी, उन के नजदीक भी पेंपर्स की कटिंग जाती होगी—उन का भाषण राज्य सभा और लायर्स कान्फ्रेंस में हुआ था, वह जिस ढंग से पेंपर्स में आया मैंने एक पेंपर्स का उदाहरण भी दिया है—स्टूडेंट्स का—उस में निकला था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और कांग्रेस पार्टी जो पुराना स्टैंड रिजर्वेशन का है उस से पीछे हट रही हैं। उस के सामने कोई प्रश्न-वाचक पिटान है... (बुधवार) मैंने वह

पेपर से पढ़ा था, यह उस पेपर में लिखा हुआ था. . (व्यवधान)

विधि, न्याय और इम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. शिवसंकर): पी. एम. ने क्लॉरिफाई कर दिया है—हमारे पोजीशन वही है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बंठी हुई है। जो आप की भावना है और जो हमारी भावना है—दोनों में कहीं कोई अन्तर नहीं है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से पहले हुई है, जिस ढंग से सारी समस्या बढ़ती जा रही है और अभी आप के पक्ष के लोगों ने भी फिगर्स दी हैं और हम ने भी भी फिगर्स दी है—30 सालों के रिजर्वेशन में अभी तक 4-5 परसेन्ट है—इस का मतलब है कि कहीं-न-कहीं इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में खराबी है, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है. . . .

श्री जैस सिंह स्पीकर साहब, मैं पासवान जी से खुद ही इजाजत ले लेता हूँ। उन्होंने जब रोजोल्यूशन मूव किया तो उन के पहले अलफाज ये थे—कि इस को बहुत गंभीरता से हमको साचना है और उस गंभीरता को यहां के बहुत से मंत्रियों ने कायम रखा है। अब जो रोजोल्यूशन उन्होंने मूव किया है और उस में जो एमेंडमेंट है, वह भी उन को मंजूर है, तो मैं पासवान जी से कहता हूँ कि अब क्या तकलीफ की जरूरत है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोई तकलीफ की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री जैस सिंह : अब आप शान्त रहिये और अपनी खूबसूरती को क्यों खराब करते हो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कोई तकलीफ की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मुझे रेप्लाई का अधिकार है और उस हिसाब से आप की नालिज में इस बात को लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था, गृह मंत्री जी आप को याद होगा मैं ने बोलते समय कहा था कि ज्ञानी जी बात को गोलमोल ढंग से कह रहे हैं और खूब वजन के साथ नहीं कह रहे हैं, तो मामला और बिगड़ेगा। इस लिए मैं आप के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप साफ तौरपर कहिये कि मॉर्ट-

मॉर्ट कूछ नहीं बलेंगा, रिजर्वेशन है, रिजर्वेशन रहेगा और प्रोमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन रहेगा और कड़ाई से उस का पालन होगा। साफ तौर पर आप को इस बात को कहना चाहिए। हम ने आप से मांग की थी कि न सिर्फ सर्वसेज में रिजर्वेशन दीजिए बल्कि जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में चाहे वह कोटा हो, लाइसेंस हो, प्रमिटेड हो, जीवन के प्रत्येक आर्थिक क्षेत्र में आप रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था कीजिए। हम लोगों ने यह भी मांग की थी कि आप एक व्हाइट पेपर निकालीये और सरकार की तरफ से व्हाइट पेपर आना चाहिए कि केन्द्र ने कब से, राज्यों ने कब से, किस किस इयर में और कौन कौन से विभागों में रिजर्वेशन लागू किया गया और कितनी दूर तक इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है।

हम लोगों की कार्य दक्षता के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है। 30 साल से ऊपर हो गये हैं और अभी भी हम लोगों की इनटेग्रेटी के ऊपर किसी को डाउट है, हम लोगों की कार्य क्षमता पर किसी को डाउट है। तो हम लोग कब तक सर्टीफिकेट देते रहेंगे कि हम देश के लायल हैं, कब तक हम सर्टीफिकेट देते रहेंगे कि हम भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं। एक बार आप एक कमीशन नियुक्त कर के जांच करवा लीजिए कि किस के पास कार्य क्षमता कितनी है, किस के पास कार्य दक्षता कितनी है। हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि रेलवे में एक्सीडेंट्स हुए और अस्पतालों में इंसीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, तो उन में किस का कितना हाथ है, इस का भी एक और फैसला हो जाए कि ये हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं या और कौन लोग हैं, जिन की कार्य दक्षता कम है, जिस के कारण ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। मंडीकल पास्ट ग्रेजुएट्स का मामला चल रहा है। हमारे जैसा आदमी अभी भी इस बात को मान कर चलता है कि यहां की सरकार जो दो प्वाइन्ट्स पर, कौरी फ्लैट्स और प्रोमोशन के मामले में, उन लोगों के सामने झुक गई, वह बलत बात है और उस को फिर से आप लागू नहीं करवायेंगे, तो दूसरी

गहो पर भी यह मामला बढ़ेगा, दिल्ली भी बढ़ेगा और यहाँ के एम्पलाइज चुप हो रहेंगे और वे उसी का अनुसरण करेंगे। इसलिए इस मामले में सरकार का साफ प्लिकेशन होना चाहिए और सरकार को काठक कहना चाहिए कि हम इस मामले में कहीं समझौता करने के लिए तैयार ही हैं।

लास्ट में मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह जो स्ट-ग्रैजुएट वाला जो मंडोकन का मामला है, इस में यदि बहुत वितगावाड चलता है, तो छांड दीजिए सब के लिए और सब को एडमीशन का अधिकार दीजिए। सरकार ने ऐसा उस में लगेगा। जो पास करेगा, वह एम डी होगा, जो पास करेगा वह म. एस. होगा। जा पढ़ेगा, वही पास होगा। इस तरह से इस सारी चीज का लने दीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने मालूम हुआ है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री काई कमिटी बनाई है, सर्वदलीय कमिटी नाई है। अब वह जो सर्वदलीय कमिटी है, जो उम के टर्म आफ रेफ्रेंस है, उन - यह भी जोड़ा जाए कि वह यह भी देखे कि हरिजनो की कितनी क्षति हुई है, कन लोगों के द्वारा क्षति हुई है और कतने पुलिस के लाग थे, जिन के द्वारा क्षति हुई है। य सारी चीजे हैं, जिन के ऊपर आप को साफ तौर पर बताना चाहिए इस सबके माध्यम में, गुजरात को मैं नहीं बल्कि देश को सारी जनता को कि यह इस मामले में साफ है और कहीं इस मामले में समझौता करने के लिए तैयार ही हैं। अबबारी और दूसरे माध्यमों में जो इस मामले में कम्पयुजन हुआ है, उस का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, उस के स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर तो दिया है, इस ताउस ने।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कहा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहाँ कहा है।

संशोधक कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह तो दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इतना बड़ा डिस्कशन हुआ और उस में इतने सारे प्वाइन्ट्स उठाए गये, क्या निकला उस में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक रजोलूशन आया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप ही बतला दीजिए कि उन्होंने क्या क्लेरिफाई किया है ? क्या रिजर्वेशन भी रहेगा, प्रमांशन में भी रिजर्वेशन रहेगा ? अगर आप समझे हैं तो आप ही बतला दीजिए ?

MR SPEAKER: It is quite clear The Resolution is quite clear

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अगर आप कहते हैं तो आप बतला दीजिए कि रिजर्वेशन और प्रमांशन दोनों रहेंगे ? (व्यवधान) आपका चिंता है लेकिन क्या आप हमें स्पष्टीकरण तरीके से नहीं बतलाइयेंगे ? अगर यह नहीं बतलाइयेंगे तो यह दूसरे तरीके से आपका बड़ेगा।

MR SPEAKER: It is with the consent of all the parties it has come out.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि आपकी रिजर्वेशन की पालिसी तो है लेकिन प्रमांशन की पालिसी आपकी क्या है ? (व्यवधान) अगर शकरानन्दजी इस से आप सटिस्फाई हैं तो हमको कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR SPEAKER: Do those hon Members, who have moved their amendments, want to withdraw them?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K GADHIAVI: Sir, I do not want to press my amendment No 1

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Sir, I do not want to press my amendment No. 2

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Sir, I do not want to press my amendment No. 4

MR. SPEAKER: Have the hon

[Mr. Speaker]

Members the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Government amendment moved by Shri Zail Singh, to the vote of the House, the question is:

"That in the Motion,—

after "expresses its concern"

for "at the situation arising out of the agitation and violent demonstrations against reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country"

Substitute:—

"and anguish over the situation prevailing in Gujarat over the reservation issue. It reiterates its firm commitment to the national policy on reservations as enshrined in the Constitution. The reported incidents of violence destructions of property and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are against our very culture and go contrary to the principle of non-violence which the Father of the Nation preached and for which he has sacrificed his life. To uphold our tradition, it is the primary duty of every citizen to strive

for restoration of peace and normalcy and make united efforts at the national level."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us stand up and adopt it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is unanimously passed, by standing up.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House expresses its concern and anguish over the situation prevailing in Gujarat over the reservation issue. It reiterates its firm commitment to the national policy on reservations as enshrined in the Constitution. The reported incidents of violence, destruction of property and atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are against our very culture and go contrary to the principle of non-violence which the Father of the Nation preached and for which he has sacrificed his life. To uphold our tradition, it is the primary duty of every citizen to strive for restoration of peace and normalcy and make united efforts at the national level."

The motion was adopted

21.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 19, 1981/Phalgun 28, 1982 (Saka).