

CONTENTS

No. 3, Wednesday, July 25, 1984/ Sravana 3, 1906 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. : 43 and 45 to 47	... 1—30
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos : 42, 44, 48 to 50, 52, 54 to 56, 58 to 60	... 30—54
Unstarred Questions Nos : 435, 437, 439, 441, 442, 444 to 446, 451 to 454, 456 to 459, 463 to 466, 468, 471, 473 to 475, 477 to 480, 482, 484 to 488, 490, 492 to 494, 496 to 499, 504 to 506, 508 to 511, 513, 515, 517 to 521, 524 to 533, 535 to 542, 545, 546, 548 to 551, 553 to 566; 569 to 572, 575, 577, 578, 580, 582 to 585, 587, 591 to 593, 595, 597, 598, 603 to 610	... 55—176
Papers Laid on the Table	... 184—189
Message from Rajya Sabha	... 189—190
Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill—As passed by Rajya Sabha	... 190—191
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Seventy-seventh Report— <i>Presented</i>	... 191—192
Life Insurance Corporations Bill	... 194—197
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Matters under Rule 377—

(i) Need for early payment of pending D.A. instalments to Central Government employees		
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	197
(ii) Need for clearing the projects for increasing the storage capacity of D.V.C. to avoid floods in Hoogly and Howrah districts of West Bengal		
Shri Chitta Basu	...	198
(iii) Need to tighten the security measures at Proof and Establishment Depot of Defence Ministry at Chandipur (Orissa)		
Shri Arjun Sethi	...	199
(iv) Development of Alleppy as a satellite port of Cochin Port		
Prof. P.J. Kurien	...	200
(v) Bringing the Talcher coal fields and IB Valley coal fields in Orissa under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd.		
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	...	231
(vi) Need to provide raw materials to weavers at low prices and procure their produce through Government agencies		
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	...	202
(vii) Resumption of production in paper plant of Rameshwar Nagar Unit of Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd. Darbhanga		
Shri Bhogendra Jha	...	203
(viii) Need to reconsider the decision banning strikes by coal mine workers		
Shri Basudeb Acharia	...	203

(iii)

COLUMNS

(ix) Ensuring availability of note-books and text books to students at control rates and ban on donations for admission in schools		
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	...	204
(x) Need for development of Paradeep Port		
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	...	205
(xi) Need to extend the relaxation of height for recruitment in army to Muslims and backward classes		
Shri Rasheed Masood	...	206
Discussion Re : White Paper on Punjab agitation	...	208—328
Shri Yeswantarao Chavan	...	209
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	...	219
Shri G.S. Nihalsinghwal	...	244
Shri C.T. Dhandapani	...	255
Shri R.S. Sparrow	...	261
Shri Indrajit Gupta	...	268
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	...	282
Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	...	308
Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma	...	314
Shri K.T. Kosalram	...	324
Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur	...	326

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

—
Wednesday, July 25, 1984/Sravana 3,
1906 (Saka)
—

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mandal Commission Report

+

*43. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2905 on 14th March, 1984 regarding recommendations of the Mandal Commission and state :

(a) whether the Mandal Commission report has been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, its recommendations ; and

(c) by when Government will implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Mandal Commission has prepared a list of 3,743 communities. On the one hand it has brought into the list a number of communities/classes who do not

2

really qualify to be declared as backward, and on the other, it has left out some communities/classes which are clearly recognised as being socially and educationally backward. It has therefore been decided to elicit public opinion on the list of Backward Classes recommended by the Mandal Commission. In view of the above it is not possible to indicate a precise date by which the recommendations will be implemented.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, it is most unfortunate that though the Mandal Commission had submitted its Report in December 1980, it was taken up for discussion in this House after exactly one year and four months. In the first discussion and debate the Hon. Home Minister assured that 'we are implementing'. In the second debate he had gone backward and he had said that the so called criteria that were used were not perfect and they had enlisted certain communities which are not backward and they had also deleted such communities which are really backward, but which have not been included. So, I want to know from the Government if it is really prepared to implement any of the backward classes Commissions' reports because earlier the Kakakalelkar Commission's Reports was also given a go-by and even this Report is likely to be treated in the same way. It is more than four years and the same thing is again happening because the Government is going back day by day. What is this criterion ? Is it an objective criterion ? May I know from the hon. Minister if he treats this criterion, "taking public opinion" about the Commission, as a scientific criterion indicator ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I must allay the misapprehensions of the hon. Member. There has been no deliberate avoidance of this Mandal Commission Report at any time. If you

go through the events chronologically and the action that has been taken.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
This is a natural delay.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
...it goes to show that the government is very much sincere and conscious of the fact that the Mandal Commissions recommendations wherever applicable should be applied.

Sir, the first report was laid on the Table of the House on 30.4.82 together with the Action Taken memorandum. On the views of all the State Governments invited on 14.4.1982, it took time for the States to reply. Even now States like Maharashtra and Gujarat have only given tentative views.

Sir, the discussion in the Lok Sabha took place on 11.8.82 and 19.8.83 and it was also discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference on 4.4.1984, the reason being that in several of the States, they have got their own criteria, they have been adopting that and also they are giving whatever possible assistance to be given to these backward classes.

Sir, the Committee of Secretaries has been set up on 8.4.83. The Committee of Secretaries have also gone into the matter and a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been set up on 26.10.83. Now it is being formulated and since the various State Governments have been adopting various criteria wherein there have been some inconsistencies so far as States' criteria of backward classes and the Mandal Commission's recommendations are concerned, we thought that it should be better to elicit public opinion and get their views on this matter. So, there has been no deliberate delay.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I do not think there is any necessity of taking the opinion of the State Governments.

"The President shall appoint and take a decision". That is the wordings in

Article 340. How is it that the Government is asking the State Governments? Is it not a fact that on several occasions we have not taken the consensus of all the States? We have gone ahead with our view. How is it that on this particular issue we are not trying to implement it? If you do not want certain communities to be included, do not do it. If you want to add certain communities, add it. Secondly, there is a general observation or recommendation in the Mandal Commission's Report that ex-criminal tribes and nomadic tribes should be given the status of Scheduled Tribes. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, amendment Bills have been introduced on two occasions in 1967. Subsequently also it was referred to the Parliamentary Select Committee. Unfortunately, before it was discussed, the Parliament, dissolved. Why do you not do that much? It will give solace to those who are really down-trodden.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already submitted to the House that there are certain inconsistencies. In some States the segments of backward classes are considerable, like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Several steps have been taken and majority of these people have been covered.

There are certain inconsistencies. For instance, take the case of Andhra Pradesh. According to the Mandal Commission's Report, Dumra Poojara, Bado Poojara have been treated as other backward class. But they have been listed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh list. So, these are the factors which have to be gone into very carefully, and the Chief Ministers' opinion had been elicited. Some state Governments have appointed their own backward class Commission. For instance, Andhra Pradesh has appointed backward class Commission of their own.

We have obtained comments from the various State Governments. Taking the totality of the circumstances, we thought that the time has come when we have to place it before the public for their opinion.

All these facts have been taken into consideration.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : The hon. Minister has just now said that Mandal Commission has submitted report which has included about 43 castes in it, I would like to know from Andhra Pradesh which are the castes which are included in the backward class list. I have learnt that Kamas and Reddies and Brahmans are also included as backward. Is it a fact ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is a fact that in some cases Rajputs and Kayasthas have been included as backward community, Perhaps my hon. friend will not be far from incorrect when he says that this might also be there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mandal Commission Report was submitted to the Government in 1980. It was laid on the table of the House in 1982. In 1984 to-day the announcement is being made that we are sending it to elicit public opinion. I do not know, for four years whether it was in circulation for private opinion and now you are sending it for public opinion. The only plea that you have made while replying to the first question by Shri Rathod is that there are a number of castes and communities which according to some sections are not properly included and some are excluded. You would like this particular issue to be reviewed. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister—is it not a fact that taking these complications into account, the Mandal Commission in their recommendations have already made a built-in provision to have a periodical review of all those castes and communities which are already included in the backward Commission so that if aberrations are there, they can be corrected and if some more are to be added, they can also be added. So, the built-in provision being there, is it not a fact it is only an apparent plea that you are making for your delay ? You have said that this is not deliberate delay.

I take it that 4 years' delay on your part is a natural delay. Probably, you

are in the habit of doing the things at such a pace that things are allowed to lie in cold storage for 4 years. Now only a few months are left for the general elections to take place, if they are held in right time. I am afraid this Parliament i. e. Lok Sabha will be dissolved and probably up to the next Lok Sabha, this report will not come up at all for implementation.

And, therefore, will you assure us that before the dissolution of this Lok Sabha, before holding the forthcoming elections, you will just work up all these difficulties and take note of the fact that there is room for periodical review in the report itself and therefore without worrying about the so called aberrations you would go ahead with the implementation of the report of the Mandal Commission ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I may inform the hon. Member that even the report of the Mandal Commission is not a unanimous report. I am not mentioning it for argument sake. Even within Commission, there was a dissent note so far as the Mandal Commission report is concerned. Apart from that, every State Government have their own criteria and they have appointed their own backward Classes Commission.

On the part of the Government, we are very anxious. If we are not very anxious, we would not have convened the Chief Ministers' Conference and elicited all those things, it would not have gone to the Cabinet Secretary's Committee. All these things would not have taken place.

If the hon. Member wants to make political capital out of, I am not responsible. So far as we are concerned we have been doing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We talk about Punjab and Kashmir. Is that also political capital ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Member has got the habit of

being carried away by his own rhetoric. I am not going to answer that. He cannot impute any motive on the Government's sincere intention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Alleging "political motivation", is it not rhetoric? (Interruptions.) Are you satisfied with the reply—leave aside us? You express your pleasure or displeasure.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंडल कमीशन की अनुशंसाओं को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न डेट्स पर दिए गए सरकार के जवाबों को देखने से लगता है कि यह कहावत बहुत बहुत घाकूल है कि मरज बढ़ता ही गया, ज्यों ज्यों देवा की। दूर में सरकार ने यह इम्प्रेशन दिया कि वह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने जा रही है। उसके बाद उसने कहा कि हम मुख्य मंत्रियों की राय ले रहे हैं। फिर उसने कहा कि एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी बनाई जा रही। आज उसने यह जवाब दिया है कि इस मामले को पब्लिक ओपीनिशन जानने के लिए भेजा जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बैंकवर्ड क्लामिज के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अलग-अलग क्राइटेरिया हैं। राज्यों में कमी-बेश यह रिजर्वेशन है और उनके अपने अपने क्राइटेरिया हो सकते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सर्विसिज में रिजर्वेशन से है, केन्द्रीय सर्विसिज में किस तरह आरक्षण हो और किन लोगों के लिए हो, आदि। इसलिए इस बात पर हार्प करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मंडल कमीशन को सरकार ने ही एपॉयंट किया था उसकी एपॉयंटमेंट राष्ट्रपति की अनुशंसा पर होती है—और उसने समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। सरकार ने बार-बार इस सदन में कमित किया है कि हम इस रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे। जैसा कि प्रो०

मधु दंडवते ने कहा है, क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को विश्वास में लेकर यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इस सदन के कार्य-काल में इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका वही जवाब है, जो उन्होंने पहले दिया है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सदन के कार्य-काल में उसको लागू किया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब इस का जवाब दोबारा दें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I have already said that it is being referred for eliciting public opinion. More than that I am not in a position to say anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will they appoint another commission to study the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देर से आया हूँ। मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया है।

श्री सेठी बैठे हुए हैं। जब वह होम मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने इस बारे में जवाब दिया था। आप इनके जवाब को देखिये—इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में चार बार कहा था It is under my active consideration. आपने भी इन से पूछा था—एक्टिव कंसिडरेशन का क्या मतलब होता है? इन्होंने कहा था—बहुत जल्दी। चार साल बीतने के बाद अब ये कह रहे हैं कि पब्लिक-

ओपीनियन के लिये रेजेंगे। इस रिपोर्ट की एक विशेष बात यह है कि मंडल कमीशन घर-घर गया था, सब सैक्शन के लोगों से रिपोर्ट हासिल करके यहाँ पर रिपोर्ट दी थी, अब आप क्या पब्लिक ओपीनियन फार्म करेंगे? प्रधान मन्त्री जी यहाँ बैठी हुई हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तान के 85 प्रतिशत लोगों के जीवन-मरण का सवाल है। या तो आप इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की घोषणा कीजिये या फिर हम लोग भी पोलिटीकली डील करेंगे, झूठ-मार कर आपको इस रिपोर्ट को लागू करना पड़ेगा, चाहे आज कीजिये या कल कीजिये। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ.....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : This is not parliamentary ; I object to that.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : He must withdraw it.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : झूठ-मारना अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है।

श्री हेमधती नन्दन बहुगुणा : झूठ मछली को कहते हैं, पहले मछली मारेंगे फिर काम करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ - सरकार चार साल तक क्या करती रही, अब तक क्या पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम किया है। आप किस तरह का पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम करने जा रहे हैं, पिछले चार सालों में क्या पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम किया ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I have already enumerated various steps which we have taken. I have explained

the whole matter...(Interruptions.) There is no point in hon. Member's holding out any threat. We can also meet his threat politically. We are not apologetic. We have done everything for the upliftment of backward classes. We are not afraid of any threat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he had to say he has said. What more can I do ?

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : राज्य सरकारों ने अपने अपने राज्यों में इसको लागू कर दिया है, तब आप क्या पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम करना चाहते हैं। कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार ने इसको लागू कर दिया है, तमाम स्टेटों ने लागू किया हुआ है, आप क्या पब्लिक ओपीनियन कायम करना चाहते हैं ? -

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं। इन के जवाब ने कम्प्यूजन क्रिप्ट कर दिया है.....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 4 साल से इन्होंने क्या किया—यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न था ?

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do about it ? What do you expect from me ? इन्होंने सारा लेखा-जोखा बतला दिया।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं। पिछले चार सालों में इन्होंने क्या किया ?

...(व्यवधान) ..

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Government should say either 'yes' or 'no'. पिछले चार सालों में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसके लिये क्या किया ?

श्री बी० बी० सिंह : प्रधान मन्त्री जी इसके बारे में क्यों नहीं कहती हैं ? इनके जवाब से कन्प्यूजन क्रिएट हो गया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने तीन बार इस पार्लियामेंट में डिस्कशन करवाया ... (व्यवधान) .. पार्लियामेंट का समय क्यों बरबाद किया गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do anything about it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : What for are they going to elicit public opinion? Let him say that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will tell you why we are eliciting public opinion... (Interruptions) I am replying to him.

The problem is that the Commission evolved some criteria but did not stick up to that while preparing the list. This was because when the criteria were evolved... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : How long they are going to take to elicit public opinion. Let them say it. It is the report of the Central Government. You have to do it.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : चार साल में इन्होंने क्या किया है । आप डिबेट पर

डिबेट करवाने जाएं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप तो डिबेट करवा रहे हैं लेकिन डिबेट्स का रिजल्ट क्या निकला ? ... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा आप क्यों कर रहे हैं । जोर से बोल रहे हैं और एक दूसरे को घेटन कर रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)...

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : होम मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट को क्यों गुमराह किया । होम मिनिस्टर ने क्यों ** बोला ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Let the Government say 'Yes' or 'No'. I am putting a question to you. You are not answering it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have one submission to make. Their difficulty seems to be that a number of names have been added and a number of names have been subtracted. But I pointed out to you very clearly that there is an inbuilt provision in the report to review the list after a certain period. Therefore, there is no danger of injustice being done to anyone. Every list would be reviewed after a few years. The hon. Minister has not given any reply. Why ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Mandal Commission laid down certain criteria while making recommendations but those criteria were not adhered to while implementing the recommendations. The result is that some communities have been left out. They are not in the picture. They have not been included. So, we thought that public opinion will answer these problems and give the information to Government.

श्री राम विनास पासवान : चार साल तक आप क्या कर रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिये ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने तीन बार डिस्कशन कराया और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि "इट इज अंडर माई कंसिड्रेशन" और अब रूल ब्राकट कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : You are going out of power on this issue itself.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can do anything you like.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपकी लिमिटेशन को समझता हूँ । हम लोग इस लिए कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस समय यहां पर हैं ।

Gap between production and requirement of Steel

45. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any gap between the production and requirement of steel in the country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the steel stock is piling up ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing steel ?

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

(d) As against an estimated demand in 1984-85 of about 9 million tonnes of finished carbon steel, domestic production is estimated at 8.8 million tonnes. Shortfalls are expected in certain categories but there will be surpluses in certain other categories. Canalised imports of finished carbon steel to cover the shortfall between domestic demand and supply of certain items are expected to be approximately 0.5 million tonnes. Exports of items in excess of domestic demand are estimated to be approximately 0.26 million tonnes. Contracts have been already signed for export shipment during 1984-85 for 0.18 million tonnes of finished carbon steel.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary stocks in domestic sales stockyards have declined from 0.7 million tonnes on April 1, 1984 to 0.65 million tonnes on July 1, 1984.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister in his reply has said that :—

"Shortfalls are expected in certain categories.... Canalised imports of finished carbon steel to cover the shortfall between domestic demand and supply of certain items are expected to be approximately 0.5 million tonnes....."

The hon. Minister has mentioned that in certain categories of steel, there is shortfall. I would like to know the names of those categories of steel and the amounts of shortfalls and the value and the categories of steel which are going to be exported, whether our country will incur loss or profit, and the amount of loss or profit due to export. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : There are various items on which we make projections : bars and rods, structurals, flats, H. R. sheets, C. R. sheets, electrical sheets, tin plates, etc. Some, out of these are likely to fall in deficit and we may have to import these.

So far as the other question is concerned, as to what is the profit or loss in

the items we are exporting, we do not make a separate profit and loss account, but, by and large, in the items which we export, we ensure that there is going to be no cash loss.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What will be the cash loss, in the year, 1983-84, of SAIL ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Do you want the total loss ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Yes.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : In 1982-83 the loss sustained by the Steel Authority of India was Rs. 105.76 crores and in 1983-84—this is provisional—it is slightly over Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : My second supplementary is this. The shortfall which has been mentioned in the reply is because of recession in our economy, in the industry. Many factories are closed down and many public sector undertakings like the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and the MMC, Durgapur, have brought down their production. But, after some time, the demand may increase. So, future plan for increasing steel production is necessary. To meet the future demand of steel, I want to know whether the Steel Minister is going to clear and implement the modernisation and expansion programme of Durgapur Steel Plant and if so, when the scheme will begin and when it will be completed. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Topmost priority is being given for upgradation of technology and for modernisation of the existing integrated steel plants. The hon. Member is aware—because I have given this information in the Consultative Committee meeting—that, so far as Durgapur Steel Plant is concerned, the modernisation programme is in an extremely advanced stage of clearance and very shortly we expect the final clearance. As

soon as that is available we shall be going ahead with the implementation of the programme and, as the hon Member has mentioned, as against the actual production of 0.6 million tonnes in 1983-84, as a result of modernisation and upgradation of technology the production of saleable steel is likely to go up to 1.37 million tonnes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has stated here that there is a considerable shortfall in production...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In certain items...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I have not said, 'considerable'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I thought, because there was considerable shortfall, you were making considerable losses. Since there is no considerable shortfall, your losses also, I hope, you do not consider to be considerable.

Anyway, what I would like to know is whether Government hopes to make up, partly, the shortfall in production so far as it exists and also to offset to some extent the losses by this 15 per cent increase in steel prices which has been announced recently, to what extent this rise in prices has been motivated by the desire to reduce the losses of the public sector steel plants—because as far as Mr. JRD Tata is concerned, he has said only last week in a press statement that this 15 per cent rise in steel prices will help his company to raise their profits this year to Rs. 78 crores.

So obviously it is not done for his benefit. He is already making Rs. 59 crores profit and now he will make Rs. 78 crores.**

But, as far as the public sector is con-

cerned, this 15% rise is supposed to help the plant to reduce their losses by how much ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : If the hon. Member is speaking on finances, I wish he had given me an opportunity to explain what I have to say on this matter.

What I said earlier was that as against 9 million tonnes of projected demand, we are going to produce 8.8 million tonnes. So there is no question of any substantial variation or difference between the projected demand and the manufacturing targets which we have.

As to the substantial losses, it is a completely different chapter. But, if the hon. Member tries to understand the figures, I think he will immediately appreciate that there is no question of the type of imputation he is making against us.

As a result of increase in price in 1983-84, whereas the estimated increase aggregated to Rs. 164 crores, the increase in cost of production, the debit side of the revenue account increased by Rs. 231 crores. In the subsequent year i.e. 1984-85 the cost of production is expected to increase by a very substantial amount and the increase in prices is likely to recover only a part of this increase in cost of production. After all, so far as inputs are concerned, on a large many items we have no control so far as prices are concerned and when we pay heavy prices, if the cost of production is not recovered, it is going to result in losses. There are three steel plants which Mr. Indrajit Gupta would know better than any one of us...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He need not labour so much. I asked him why in that case the price has been increased. If it is not going to affect the total cost structure, why have they been increased ? To add to the inflation in the country ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : To the extent of at least Rs. 250 crores we will be able to reduce our losses. If the BICP's

recommended prices have been given to us we will be making a profit of Rs. 1000 crores. I would like to make clear the answer to this question. If we are not increasing the prices to cover our cost of production which is getting increased on account of higher cost of inputs, it is in the larger interests of the country as such. Otherwise, there is the JPC. There is no statutory control on JPC which is entitled to determine the prices and it could have easily determined the price to make profits. Therefore, if we are making losses, it is because of the various social obligations we have, namely, the consideration for ensuring that the economy of the country as a whole is not imperilled or disturbed on account of the rise in price in this core sector.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : The hon. Minister has laboured hard to talk something about the BICP recommendation and the small mercy he has shown by not accepting the BICP recommendation. (a) Will he be pleased to place the BICP recommendations on the Table of the House ? (b) Will he please tell me or tell the House what he has done about the coking time losses, the losses on account of the variety of coke used, the losses run by the government-owned undertakings as compared to the Tatas in relation to men-management, the personnel management and other factors referred to in the BICP recommendations ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : When I referred to the BICP recommendations, I referred to the fact that they have laid down certain optimum norms and even if those optimum norms are taken, we would be entitled to a much higher price. That is what I meant. No more and no less.

So far as the losses on account of different practices are concerned, it is true that because of a very heavy ash-content in our coking coal, there is a very heavy loss which we sustain in manufacture of hot-making.

So far as Tatas are concerned, they have their own captive mine. They do not have to import even a single tonne of

coal and, their ash-content is never more than 17 to 18% as against ours.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : If you equalise, why don't you pool the coking coal also so that the private sector may earn the profit and the public sector may make losses only.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It is entirely a different question. It is outside the scope of the question as such. Question No. 45 relates to the capacity. He is telling as to why I am not making the Tatas to pool the resources with mine. I submit I will need notice for that.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any implied allegation against any person, then, I shall go through the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No allegation against anyone.

MR. SPEAKER : Then it is all right. Because it was brought to my notice, I will see.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Nobody has made any allegation.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 46.

Supply of Critical Equipment for
Talcher Heavy Water Plant

+
*46. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talcher heavy water plant for which the design and much of the critical equipment was supplied by a West German firm has been found unviable because of its unworkable and defective design and whether it cannot produce heavy water ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the plant so far and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Certain technical deficiencies have been identified during the limited commissioning trials of the plant and these are being rectified.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the Plant so far, inclusive of interest on the deferred payment arrangement is around Rs. 62 crores.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संयंत्र को चालू करने के लिए परीक्षणों के दौरान कुछ टेक्नीकल कमियों का पता चला है तथा उन कमियों को दूर किया जा रहा है। मैं यहाँ पर संयंत्र के प्लांट्स वर्क्स मैनेजर का गोपनीय पत्र उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ—

To quote the confidential report of the Talcher Plants Works Manager (HWP/Tal/55100/387) ;

“Deposit formation test has been done in four different conditions, which showed deposit formation with liquid cycle running above 65 degrees C. using Steam at atmospheric pressures and also with passing unsaturated syn-gas even at ambient temperature...”

इसमें आगे लिखा है—

“The plant cannot be commissioned without major modifications. Since the nature and extent of modifications required to solve all the problems are not clear...”

MR. SPEAKER : Are you putting a supplementary ? You are reading from the report.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : He is putting a supplementary after refreshing his memory.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I am quoting from the confidential letter of the Talcher Plant's Works Manager.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the supplementary, Supplementary is a supplementary. If you go on reading, then it will be a reading supplementary.

PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE : Accept this as a complementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Let it not be complimentary.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : यह संयंत्र बाइ-थर्मल अमोनिया हाइड्रोजन ऐक्सचेंज पर आधारित है। इस आधार पर संसार में आज तक कहीं भारी पानी का उत्पादन नहीं किया गया है और न कहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में प्लांट्स मैनेजर का कहना है कि बिना मेजर चेंज किए हुए संभव नहीं है कि इससे उत्पादन हो सके। एटॉमिक एनर्जी डिपार्टमेंट ने एक समझौता किया जिसके कोलेबोरेशन में इस संयंत्र का निर्माण हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे लगता है, प्रश्न में आप खो गये हैं।

..... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : दूसरा समझौता किया जिसके अनुसार "उधे-धम्भ" की जिम्मेदारी एक अक्टूबर 1984 को समाप्त हो रही है। इनके पास अपना कोई डिजाइन नहीं है और न ही कोई ऐसा

आधार है कि कैसे इस संयंत्र को मोडीफाइ किया जाए ? ऐसी परिस्थिति में एक अक्टूबर 1984 के बाद क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : इनका सवाल इतना मिक्स हो गया है कि मैं कुछ सुन सका हूँ और कुछ नहीं सुन सका। हम लोगों ने उसको कमीशन करने का काम शुरू किया है और अक्टूबर 1984 के बाद उससे हैवी वाटर प्रोड्यूस करेंगे और उसका उपयोग करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उस कारखाने से अभी तक एक बूंद भी हैवी वाटर प्रोड्यूस नहीं हुआ है। उसका डिजाइन भी डिफेक्टिव साबित हो चुका है। इस बारे में मैंने गोपनीय पत्र का भी उल्लेख किया है। किस आधार पर आप कमीशन करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैंने अभी इस ग्रांगस्ट हाऊस में खड़े होकर यह कहा है कि 1984 के बाद हम हैवी वाटर निकालकर उसका उपयोग करेंगे। पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ करेंगे। जो लोग इसमें जानकारी रखते हैं, उनके साथ डिसकशन करने के बाद ही मैं कह रहा हूँ। कौन-सा गोपनीय लैटर इन्होंने पढ़ा है, उसका मुझे पता नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने जो अभी थोड़ी देर पहले गोपनीय पत्र का उल्लेख किया है, क्या वह गलत है ?
..... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : मैं, सम्माननीय सदस्य को इसकी जो टेक्नीकल बातें

है, वह पूरी तरह से अपने चेम्बर में, अपने टैक्नीशियंस के साथ सम्झा दूंगा। मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो टैक्नोलॉजी हमारी है, उसके आधार पर हेवी वाटर प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं। ऐसा हमारे टैक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स का कहना है। इसीलिए हमारा पूरा विश्वास है। (व्यवधान)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I would like to know from the Minister when the Talcher Heavy Water Plant begins to work, whether we will be self-sufficient in respect of heavy water. If not, what would be the shortfall from self-sufficiency ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : After commissioning that plant we will be able to produce heavy water but the heavy water produced from Talcher plant by itself will be able to meet some of our demands. We have other plants where we are producing heavy water and we do feel that the capacity established for producing heavy water will be able to meet our demands.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, a few days ago it appeared in the press that Atomic Energy Department with the installation of power plants are suddenly lagging behind the schedule and there is a tremendous escalation of costs. Now, about this Talcher Plant, the Atomic Energy Department and its Technicians are holding the view that they will be able to produce heavy water as per schedule. But other technical experts definitely hold a view that the plant will start production two years behind the schedule and the question arises—keeping in view the atomic power plants and the escalation costs whether it is at all beneficial to the country because it is for producing power of a large capacity. There is also a view that there is a danger to the environment. I want to know whether these atomic power plants are white elephant.

MR. SPEAKER : This point has been discussed time and again and they have

replied to this point. You are just repeating that question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, it should be borne in mind that the technology which is required for producing power from atom is not easily available in the world. When it was applicable we had it. But when it became not possible for us to get it from outside, we tried to depend on our own capability to produce that technology and use that technology and fortunately for us our scientists and technologists have been able to produce the technology and give it to us and help us to produce power from atomic energy plants. Now, in regard to escalations and the delay, they are the results of some unexpected situation that developed because of the sudden non-availability of technology and therefore the requirement depends on our capability. But now we have come to a position where it will be possible for us to get the technology of the sorts which are required for producing atomic energy. Now, as far as the possibility of this kind of technology and this kind of power is concerned, we do feel that it would be possible for us to use it in such a fashion as not to cause any danger in any environmental conditions to the human beings in our country. As far as the cost is concerned, we do feel that it is possible for us to produce it with cost benefit.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, a little while ago, Mr. Bahuguna had mentioned the names of Tatas and Birlas. Kindly go through the records and if you find it is objectionable, you kindly expunge it. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He made allegations against the Minister. Sir, you go through the record and expunge the relevant portion from the records.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone on record about that.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, let me whether he is speaking on behalf of Tatas or on his own behalf. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, just now, the hon. Member belonging to CPM, has mentioned that it is a white elephant. Sir, the atomic energy programme was started by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and now it is effectively being used. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to dismiss this idea and say that it is not a white elephant. If at all there is any white elephant in this country, it is the Opposition Party which should not waste the time of this August House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We do not subscribe to the idea that atomic energy programme is a white elephant.

MR. SPEAKER : He would like to call it a 'red elephant'.

**Joint Meeting of Members of
Extended Group on SCs/STs**

+

*47. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :**

SHRI N. E. HORO

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint meeting of members of the extended Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted by the Planning Commission has taken place to discuss the Seventh Plan Strategy for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) whether the performance made during the Sixth Five Year Plan has also been reviewed ;

(c) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the performance ; and

(d) if not, what active steps are being contemplated in this regard to raise the standard of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) There are two Working Groups set up for the finalisation of the Seventh Plan strategy for the development of (1) the Scheduled Castes and (2) the Scheduled Tribes each of the Working has met thrice so far

(b) In these meetings of the Working Groups, whose main function is to evolve the strategy for the development of SC and STs during the Seventh Plan, a broad review of the implementation of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and of the Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes has been made.

(c) and (d) The States and UTs implementing SCP and TSP have been able, by and large, to cover a very large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families with programmes relating to economic and educational development with due emphasis on the infrastructure development. Continuous efforts are being made for further improvement in strategy and in the quality of implementation. The Working Groups are expected to make specific recommendations in this regard.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer is not specific to part (c) of the question, whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of the programme in the 6th Plan. May I know what are the specific recommendations arrived at till now for the 7th Plan ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : So far as the 6th Plan is concerned, the Government feels that, more or less, achievement has been made and implementation has been done by the various State Government with the assistance of the Central Plan.

So far as the 7th Plan is concerned, two Working Groups have been set up for finalisation of the 7th Plan strategy. One of the Group is for the development of the scheduled castes and the other is for the development of scheduled tribes.

The main object of these Working Groups is to formulate strategy for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the 7th Plan period in the light of experience gained in the implementation strategy adopted during the 6th Plan....(*Interruptions*).

During the 6th Plan, the strategy adopted for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is a combination of the following three important instruments devised for speedy development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes :

(1) The special Component Plan for the Scheduled castes—States and Central Ministries.

(2) The Special Central assistance for the SCs and STs of the States.

(3) The scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States and Central Assistances to the States for these Corporations.

I have already stated that in the 7th Plan, it is the intention of the Government to accelerate the socio-economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Several State Governments have been involved in this work, and in the 6th Plan period, the Plan has been drawn up for the comprehensive development and Central assistance is already being made available to State Government for implementation of these programmes.

In the 7th Plan, it is one of the important items of the Prime Minister's Economic Programme, Point No. 7, and not only the State Governments and the Central Government are involved in this matter, even the National Development Council has also taken concrete steps in reviewing the activities and the implementation of these projects.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Implementation of the 6th Plan depends on the States as well as Government Under-

takings. Our experience has been that the implementation has not been successfully done all these years. There are lapses. I want to know the action that the Government proposes to take in case of non-implementation of the Plan programmes by the State Governments and the Undertakings.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There has been a constant review that is being monitored by the Home Ministry as well as the Planning Commission. So, wherever there are deficiencies and lapses in the implementation, we will certainly contact those State Governments and see that those deficiencies are made up.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : We are very happy to hear that a periodical review is done by the Central Government. Has it come to the notice of the Central Government that the plan amount of Rs. 4 crores are going to lapse in Kerala in a situation when the Chief Minister himself is dealing with the subject. What steps are you going to take to see that this amount does not lapse ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We will certainly contact the Kerala Government and see if there is anything which we can do from our side. We will see that the amount does not lapse.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : According to the present guidelines, when the money is given by the Planning Commission, tribals living in plain areas have to take 70 per cent as loan and 30 per cent as subsidy ; whereas tribals living in tribal areas have to take 90 per cent as subsidy and 10 per cent loan. In view of this, the north-eastern Chief Ministers, in the last meeting, submitted a memorandum to the Planning Commission as well as to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister stating that there are many tribals living in the plain areas like Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and other areas who should be considered on the same footing. What is the reaction of the government to that ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Off hand I cannot say anything, but if there is any such memorandum from the Chief Ministers, it will be carefully gone into.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लोगों के बारे में सरकार क्या विचार करती है यह तो पिछले वर्षों की प्रगति से मालूम होता है। पिछले महीने गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा सातवीं योजना पर बात करने के लिये एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी, जिसकी सूचना संसद-सदस्यों को इस प्रकार से पहुंचाई गई कि जिस दिन बैठक थी उसके बाद सदस्यों को सूचना प्राप्त हुई। सरकार ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मीटिंग की सूचना देने में जब इतनी कंजूसी बरतती है तो आगे कार्यक्रम लागू करने में क्या स्थिति होगी यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है ?

सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है कि कार्य-दलों का मुख्य कार्य सातवीं योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास के लिये नीति तैयार करना है और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये विशेष कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान योजना और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए जनजातीय उप-योजना के कार्यान्वयन की विस्तृत समीक्षा की गई है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समीक्षा के क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ?

सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि नीति में तथा कार्यान्वयन की किस्म में और सुधार करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि ये प्रयास स्पेसिफिक क्या हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : A review has been taken, as I have said, according to our programme.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : These are the targets for the 6th Plan implementation SC families assisted to cross the poverty line—our target has been one crore, but the achievement is only 70 lakhs in 4 years ; and there is one year still remaining. So far as ST is concerned, as against 27 lakh families the achievement is 30 lakhs in 4 years.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He wanted to know what are the results found in the review. I am giving him the review that has been conducted with regard to achievement in the 6th Plan.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : I want to know from the hon. Minister about the tribal sub-plans and want a categorical assurance from the hon Minister to reframe or to remodel the tribal sub-plans on the pattern of the component plans. Tribal sub-plan is an area-oriented plan while the component plan is a benefit-oriented plan. Has the government considered this aspect while reviewing the report of the working groups ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Colour and Black and White T. V. Kits

*42. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to import half a million colour and three lakhs black and white TV kits for assembly by small scale units by Government owned Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been made with some foreign concern ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether it has made any effect on indigenous industry ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) No, Sir There is no proposal to import kits, whether for Colour or Black & White sets. Only components not made in the country are proposed to be imported. This would also be in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy. Supply Contracts have been entered into by ETTDC with foreign manufacturers of Colour TV Picture Tubes for supply of such Tubes for our CTV industry. As on date, 14 purchase orders/contracts have been placed/entered into with 5 foreign firms for supply of a total of 8.25 lakh Colour TV Picture Tubes (CPTs). As CPTs are not being made in the country, these import based supply contracts have no effect on indigenous production of picture Tubes. On the contrary, by enabling production of CTV receivers, as a major new consumer electronic product for this country, such CPT imports are enabling increased indigenous production and supply of electronic components amounting to around Rs. 600/- per CTV set.

Hike in Steel Price

*44. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the recent price hike of steel by the Central Government is expected to affect industrial growth of States adversely ;

(b) whether it was discussed with the States beforehand ;

(c) whether Government intend to discuss the matter with the State Governments now ; and

(d) is not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Increase in the price of iron and steel was announced by the Joint Plant Committee of main producers. In this matter the Joint Plant Committee takes into account the cost of production, domestic demand and supply, open market prices, the need to raise funds to assist the exporters of engineering goods as well as related issues including the impact of prices of iron and steel on the economy. The effect of the increase in the price of iron and steel on the economy is expected to be marginal.

Mini steel plants and rerollers fix the prices of their products themselves.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no statutory control on the price of iron and steel.

पंजाब में उग्रवादियों द्वारा मारे गये
लोगों के परिवारों को सहायता

*48. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार पंजाब में उग्रवादियों द्वारा मारे गये बेगुनाह लोगों के परिवारों को सहायता दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी धन-राशि की सहायता दी गई है और कितने मामलों में सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव):

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) 1982-83 से 13-7-84 तक 111 व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को 10-28 लाख रुपए की सहायता दी जा चुकी है ।

Meeting of Heads of Public Sector
Undertakings

*49. PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE :

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

(a) whether recently, there was a meeting of the heads of Public Sector Undertakings in Steel and Mines ;

(b) if so, the number of those who were invited and those who attended ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. This Conference was of the Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings and National Organisations under the Deptt. of Mines in the Ministry of Steel & Mines. A list of participants is given in the attached statement.

(c) At the meeting, Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings and national organisations made a presentation of the review of 1983-84 operation, the Action Plans of their individual enterprises/organisations for 1984-85 and the strategy for the next four years. The presentations, deliberations thereon and the decisions taken have been formulated as a document for reference relating to their production-cum-profitability plan for 1984-85 and subsequent four years. This document also serves as the basis for Monitoring and Review.

Statement

*Conference of Chief Executives
List of Participants—Department of Mines*

1. Shri N.K.P. Salve	...	Minister
2. Shri R. P. Wagh	...	P.S. to Minister
3. Shri M. L. Gupta	...	P. S. to Minister
4. Shri A. K. Chinappa	...	Addl. P. S. to Minister
5. Shri P. K. Basu	...	Secretary
6. Shri N. K. Panda	...	Addl. Secretary
7. Shri D. N. Ghosh	...	A. S. & F. A.
8. Shri Anupam Dhar	...	Joint Secretary
9. Shri J. A. Chowdhury	...	Joint Secretary
10. Shri V. K. Thapar	...	Joint Secretary
11. Shri C. P. S. Nair	...	Adviser (S&T)

12.	Shri M. L. Majumdar	...	Director
13.	Shri R. P. Rai	...	Director
14.	Shri A. P. Tiwari	...	Director
15.	Shri D. K. Acharya	...	Director
16.	Mrs. Urmila Gupta	...	Director
17.	Shri P. Matilal	...	Director
18.	Shri B. K. Chaturvedi	...	Controller of Accounts
19.	Shri R. S. V. Subramanian	...	Deputy Secretary (DFA)
20.	Shri D. D. Gupta	...	Deputy Secretary
21.	Shri J. Sridharan	...	Deputy Secretary
22.	Shri F. C. Naharwar	...	Deputy Secretary
23.	Shri P. L. Kelkar	...	Under Secretary
24.	Shri H. L. Attri	...	Under Secretary
25.	Shri J. B. Munirajulu	...	Under Secretary
26.	Shri K. P. V. Raghavan	...	Under Secretary
27.	Shri C. L. Kalei	...	Information Officer

List of Participants—Government and other Agencies

1.	Shri Mohammad Fazal	...	Member (Ind.) Planning Commission
2.	Shri Badal Roy	...	Adv. (Plan Cord.) Pfg. Comm.
3.	Shri Nitin Desai	...	Adviser (Project App.) Planning Commission.
4.	Shri R. P. Billimoria	...	Chairman, PSEB
5.	Shri C. M. Jain	...	Jt. Adviser (Prodn.) Bureau of Public Enterprises
6.	Shri B. Swaminathan	...	Adv. (Fin.) B. P. E.
7.	Shri S. Varadarajan	...	Secretary (Science and Technology).
8.	Shri P. K. Lahiri	...	Joint Secretary (Coal)

9.	Shri S. Z. Qasim	...	Secretary (Ocean Development)
10.	Shri O. P. Sachdeva	...	Jt. Adviser (Minerals) Planning Commission
11.	Shri V. Subramanian	...	Deputy Secretary (Plan Fin.)
12.	Shri S. C. Dhingra	...	Jt. Secretary (Heavy Industry)
13.	Shri V. K. Gupta	...	Commissioner, Tax Research
14.	Shri M. S. Mukherjee	...	Jt. Secretary (Finance), Deptt. of Economic Affairs
15.	Shri T. S. Ratnam	...	Adviser (Com.), BPE
16.	Shri M. B. Athreya	...	Director—Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
17.	Shri Prithipal Singh	...	Management Consultant, I.T.I., New Delhi.
18.	Shri R. Mehta	...	Director, Deptt. of Environ- ment.
19.	Dr. Umesh	...	Ministry of Defence
20.	Shri I. M. Aga	...	Adviser (Prodn.), BPE

List of Participants from Enterprises and Organisations

Hindustan Copper Limited

1.	Shri M. V. N. R. Seshagiri Rao	...	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
2.	Shri M. A. Khan	...	Director (Operation)
3.	Shri S. Roy	...	Director (Finance)
4.	Shri R. C. Bahree	...	Executive Director, ICC
5.	Shri S. Bose	...	Financial Controller
6.	Shri T. M. C. Menon	...	General Manager (Corda.)

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited

7.	Shri K.V.B. Pantulu	...	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
8.	Shri P. S. Rao	...	Director (O & P)
9.	Shri S. N. Murthy	...	Director (Finance)
10.	Shri P. S. Gupta	...	General Manager (Personnel)
11.	Shri S. S. Nandy	...	General Manager (Planning)
12.	Shri S. K. Dasgupta	...	Chief (Corporate Plan),

Indian Bureau of Mines

13.	Shri D. N. Bhargava	...	Controller-General
14.	Shri Suresh Chand	...	R. C. O. M.
15.	Shri M. Mukherjee	...	R. C. O. M.

Bharat Gold Mines Limited

16.	Shri P. D. Gupta	...	CMD
17.	Shri Sreenivasa Rao	...	Dir. (Fin.)
18.	Shri P. A. K. Shettigar	...	Dir. (Tech.)

Geological Survey of India

19.	Shri S. K. Mukherjee	...	Director General
20.	Shri P. Rohmingthanga	...	SDG (P)
21.	Shri S. S. Rby Chowdhury	...	SDG (F)
22.	Shri D. P. Dhoundial	...	SDG (OP)
23.	Shri N. K. Mukherjee	...	DOG (OP)

Sikkim Mining Corporation

24.	Shri B. B. Banerjee	...	MD
25.	Shri Thapa	...	S. A. O.

Hindustan Zinc Limited

26.	Shri R. P. Kapur	...	CMD
27.	Shri A. C. Wadhwan	...	Dir. (SOP)
28.	Shri M. Dutta	...	Dir. (MOP)
29.	Shri O. P. Sharma	...	GM (Fin.)
30.	Shri G. I. Krishnamurtby	...	GM (MIS)
31.	Shri B. R. Thukral	...	GM

National Aluminium Company Limited

32.	Shri K. B. Pantulu	...	MD
33.	Shri S. H. Azad	...	Dir. (Projects)
34.	Shri V. Radhakrishnan	...	GM (Fin.)
35.	Shri S. Satpathy	...	Adv. (Tech.)
36.	Shri R. N. Gupta	...	CE (Mech.)
37.	Shri M. M. Sabharwal	...	Dir. (Part Time) Chairman, Bata India

Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited

38.	Shri Mahip Singh	...	CMD
39.	Shri U. C. Mehra	...	Chief (Commercial)
40.	Shri B. B. Nādgir	...	Chief Accts. & Audit Officer

**Recovery and Refund of Colonisation
Loan in Andaman and Nicobar
Islands**

*50. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of colonisation loan recovered from the loanees till it was written off in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) whether it was decided to refund the said recovered amount and if so, amount refunded so far ;

(c) when Government contemplate to refund the entire amount ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration a sum of Rs. 3,63,896.73 had been recovered from the loanees till June 1981, when a decision was taken to write off the loan amount sanctioned to the settlers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Colonization Scheme along with the interest accrued thereon.

(b) It was also decided that in the case of old migrants who had entered India before 31st March, 1958 the loan amount repaid by them, whether in full or in part, would be refunded. The number of such settler-loanees is 176. An amount of Rs. 63,368.27 has so far been refunded to 82 settlers.

(c) and (d) It has not been possible to refund an amount of Rs. 1,04,337.20 to the remaining 94 settlers, out of whom 30 settlers have expired and most of the others have left the settlement after disposing of their landed properties. In the case of expired loanees, their legal heirs have been advised to produce succession certificates to enable them to claim re-

fund. In some of the cases, the legal heirs are not available.

Hike in Price of Steel

*52. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :
SHRI BHIM SINGH :

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

(a) whether a 15 per cent price hike in Steel was announced recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether in 1982-83 and 1983-84 also, prices were increased ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether such frequent price hike will result in set back to construction housing activity and industrial development ; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The Joint Plant Committee of main producers of iron and steel announced on June, 21 1984 on average increased of 15% in the prices of iron and steel. The prices of iron and steel were revised during 1982-83 and 1983-84 also. Details of these changes in respect of the representative categories of iron and steel are given in the statement attached.

(e) and (f) The Joint Plant Committee fixes the prices of selected categories of iron and steel produced by the integrated steel plants of SAIL, IISCO and TISCO. While fixing prices, the JPC takes into account such important factors as the cost of production, domestic demand and supply, open market prices, the need to raise funds to assist

the exporters of engineering goods as well as related issues including the impact of prices of iron and steel on the economy. The effect of the increase in the price of iron and steel on the economy is expected to be marginal.

In case of bars and rods used in construction and GC Sheets used for roofing in some parts of the country, the increase in the price announced by the Joint Plant Committee is less than the average increase of 15%.

Statement
JPC F.O.R. Railhead destination price of iron & steel (Rs. tonnes)

	Prior to		With effect from					
	1-4-82	1-4-82	2-4-82	23-10-82	1-4-83	24-7-83	22-6-84	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pig Iron (LM Grade IV)	1425	1425	1650	1750	1855	2040	2390	
Plates								
5-10 mm	3500	3525	3900	4150	4310	4360	5230	
above 10 mm	3500	3525	4200	4450	4610	4710	5650	
Structurals	3095	3120	4000	4100	4260	4270	5110	
Billets/R.C.								
Squares	3645*	3670*	3550	3500	3660	3660	4000	
Blooms	3015*	3040*	3100	3000	3160	3300	3640	
Slabs	3415*	3440*	3200	3340	3500	3500	3840	
Bars & Rods								
Upto 10 mm	4495*	4520*	4580	4730	4890	4790	4900	
Above 10 mm to 25 mm	4025*	4050*	4040	4180	4340	4340	4650	
GP Sheets/Coils								
1.6 to 1.0 mm	5770	5795	5795	5795	5955	6155	6660	
Thinner than 1.0 to 0.63 mm	6825	6850	6850	6850	7010	7210	7800	
GC Sheet/Coils								
1.6 to 1.0 mm	5805	5830	5830	5830	5990	6210	6710	
Thinner than 1.0 to 0.63 mm	6855	6880	6880	6880	7040	7260	7850	
HR Coils								
3.15 mm & below	3805	3830	4100	4100	4260	4460	5160	
Above 3.15 mm to below 5 mm	3885	3830	3830	3830	3990	4300	5000	
HR Sheets								
1.6 to 1.0 mm	4745	4770	4770	4770	4930	5030	5705	
Thinner than 1.0 mm	5245	5270	5270	5270	5430	5530	6205	
CR Coils								
1.6 to 1.0 mm	5310	5335	5335	5335	5495	5495	6595	
Thinner than 1.0 mm	5585	5610	5610	5610	5770	5770	6925	
CR Sheets								
1.6 to 1.0 mm	5375	5400	5400	5400	5560	5560	6670	
Thinner than 1.0 mm	5655	5680	5680	5680	5840	5840	7000	

* The prices of these items during this period were fixed announced by the producers themselves and not by the Joint Plant Committee.

Dissatisfaction Amongst Professional Specialists

*54. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction amongst professional specialists being by-passed for appointments at the higher levels ; and if so, details of representations received by the various Ministries ;

(b) whether this has happened in case of Labour Research Institute, Institute of Defence Studies, Department of Statistics, Agriculture Attache in Rome, top posts in Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health etc , and if so, reasons for this policy ; and

(c) whether Government will have this matter looked into by Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Appointments to senior posts under the Government of India are normally made from various Organised Services, such as the All-India Services and professional Services. For posts at the senior level, outstanding Scientists/ Technocrats/Economists etc. are also considered, keeping in view the specific requirements of such posts. As most of the Ministries/Departments, which are predominantly of a technical character already have technocrats as Secretaries/ Additional Secretaries, there appears to be no cause for dissatisfaction amongst professional staff. Moreover, senior posts included in the various professional cadres of Organised Services are invariably filled by members of the respective professional/ technical services. No complaints or representations in respect of the Departments mentioned in part (b) of the Question have been brought to our notice, except in the case of appointment to the post of Agricultural Attache in Rome

under the Ministry of Agriculture. In respect of this post, it was hold that no technical or scientific expertise was required.

(c) Does not arise.

“Project to keep Ganga Pure”

*55. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are preparing a plan “Operation Ganga” to make Ganga free from pollution (as reported in the Times of India dated 14 June, 1984) ;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan ;

(c) what will be the cost for executing the plan and what results are expected out of it ;

(d) whether disgorging of domestic and industrial waste are mainly responsible for polluting the water in the Ganga ; and

(e) in what way will the said plan be able so stop disgorging of waste into Ganga ?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) While there is no specific plan “Operation Ganga” several measures are being taken for reducing pollution in the Ganga, which is due mainly to domestic and industrial wastes. In the International Drinking Water Supply and sanitation (1981-90) Decade, it is proposed to cover 100 per cent population in Class I cities and 50 per cent population in Class II cities under sewerage and sanitation. Necessary provisions have to be made mainly by the State Governments.

The Central Pollution Control Board and the concerned State Pollution Control Boards have persuaded 214 large and

medium industries in the Ganga basin to provide treatment facilities.

Specific measures which have been taken or are proposed in some of the cities are detailed below :

Allahabad

- (i) A preliminary scheme for diversion of flow of waste water to sewage farm is in progress.
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam is preparing a scheme for control of water pollution in the Ganga and Yamuna.

Varanasi

- (i) Schemes have been prepared by UP Jal Nigam for maintenance/operation of already constructed pumping stations, reorganisation of Kania Pumping Station and restoration works of other pumping stations.
- (ii) Construction of electric crematorium to control the disposal of dead bodies into the river Ganga is also being contemplated by the UP State Government.

Kanpur

- (i) A scheme for controlling pollution from tanneries in the city of Kanpur has been prepared by the UP Pollution Control Board in consultation with the State Government.

Calcutta

- (i) Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has a scheme for 100 per cent coverage of sullage and sewerage treatment and disposal with World Bank assistance.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is preparing a scheme for producing bio-gas through sewage

matter in Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Haridwar and Rishikesh.

The Central Pollution Control Board, in coordination with the 8 concerned State Pollution Control Boards, prepared a Basin Sub-Basin Inventory of Pollution of the Ganga Basin to enable the State Governments to chalk out action plans for pollution control.

Further, research schemes for integrated environmental study of the Ganga have been initiated through various universities located in its upper, middle and lower reaches. The proposed inter-disciplinary studies, *inter-alia*, cover the nature of pollution and its impact on physico-chemical conditions, productivity and ecology of the river.

(c) The outlay on the approved research schemes is approximately Rs. 114 lakhs. Research schemes of universities in the middle Ganga region are yet to be approved.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The measures outlined in paras (a) & (b) of the question would, on completion, help in reducing the pollutional loads now entering the Ganga. The research further formulating guidelines for effective implementation of pollution abatement measures.

Holding of next Meetings of the National Integration Council and its Sub-Committees

*56. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the next meetings of the National Integration Council and its Sub-committees are proposed to be held ; and

(b) work done by the Council so far particularly in arresting the out-break of communal violence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The National Integration Council last met only recently on 21.1.1984. Dates for the next meeting of the Council or its Sub-Committees have not yet been fixed.

(b) The Council and its Committees have been addressing themselves to the task of monitoring national integration and maintaining communal peace in broad terms Pursuant to the deliberations of the Council and its Committees in the past and on the basis of experience gained of communal incidents, comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the State Governments for arresting the outbreak of communal violence and maintaining communal peace.

Reduction of Poverty during Seventh Five Year Plan

*58. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister OF PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have suggested three alternative strategies for reduction of poverty during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the alternative strategies also proposed ;

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) the number of persons estimated to be below poverty line at the end of 1983-84, 1984-85 and at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan as per the strategy decided upon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the Approach document to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the percentage of persons below the poverty

line will be sought to be reduced to 10 per cent 1994-95. The precise estimates of the number of people below the poverty line by the end of the Sixth and the Seventh Plans, are yet to be worked out. No estimates of people below the poverty line by the end of 1983-84 have been made.

Enactment of a law against Misuse of Religious Platforms for Politics

*59. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for enactment of a law against misuse of religious platforms for politics ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when that legislation will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) No such legislation is being considered by the Government. But the Code of ethics for political parties under the consideration of the Sub-Committee of the National Integration Council Counsels voluntary restraint against such misuse.

Abolition of Religious Holidays and Declaration of Saturdays and Sundays as Holidays

*60. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many holidays were declared by Government in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) how many are of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and other religions ; and

(c) whether Government being secular, propose to abolish all religious holidays and declare all Saturdays and Sundays as holidays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement containing a list of holidays for Central Government offices during 1983 and 1984 is attached. The holidays are declared on the basis of calendar year.

(b) The composition of 16 holidays is as follows :—

I. 3 National Holidays

1. Republic Day,
2. Independence Day, and
3. Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday.

II. 8 Minority Community Holidays

(Compulsorily observed in all Central Government Offices)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Christians : | 1. Good Friday. |
| | 2. Christmas |
| Jains : | 1. Mahavir Jayanti |
| Budhists : | 1. Buddha Purnima |
| Muslims : | 1. Idu'l-Fitr |
| | 2. Idu'z-Zuha |
| | 3. Muharram, |

Sikhs

1. Guru Nanak's Birthday.

III. 5 Majority Community Holidays

- (a) 1. Diwali
2. Dussehra

are observed compulsorily in all Central Government offices.

(c) In regard to 3 other holidays for this community, these are chosen on a year to year basis for the offices in Delhi/ New Delhi by the Department of Personnel and for offices located outside Delhi by respective Central Govt. Employees Coordination Committees from the following 12 occasions of local importance :—

An additional day for Dussehra, Holi, Janmashtmi, Ram-Navami, Maha Shivratri, Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayak Chaturthi, Makarsamkranti, Rath Yatra, Onam, Pongal Sripanchami/Vasant Panchami, Vishu/Vaisakhi.

However, Central Government organisations like industrial, commercial and trading establishments would observe 16 holidays out of which 3 national holidays will be compulsory. The other 13 occasions would, be decided by the respective establishment or organisation on a yearly basis.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

List of Government of India Holidays for 1983

Sl No.	Holidays	Date	Saka	Day of the week
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Republic Day	January 26	Magha 6,1904	Wednesday
2.	Holi	March 29	Chaitra 8,1905	Tuesday
3.	Good Friday	April 1	Chaitra 11,1905	Friday
4.	Mahavira Jayanti	April 25	Vaisakha 5,1905	Monday
5.	Buddha Purnima	May 26	Jyaistha 5,1905	Thursday
6.	Idu'l Fitr	July 12	Asadha 21,1905	Tuesday
7.	Independence Day	August 15	Sravana 24,1905	Monday
8.	Janmashtami	August 31	Bhadra 9,1905	Wednesday

1	2	3	4	5
9.	*Idu'z Zuha (Bakrid)	September 18	Bhadra 27,1905	Sunday
10.	Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday	October 2	Asvina 10,1905	Sunday
11.	Dussehra (Maha Ashtami)	October 14	Asvina 22,1905	Friday
12.	Dussehra (Vijay Dashmi)	October 16	Asvina 24,1905	Sunday
13.	*Muharram	October 18	Asvina 26,1905	Tuesday
14.	Diwali (Dipavali)	November 4	Kartika 13,1905	Friday
15.	Guru Nanak's Birthday	November 20	Kartika 29,1905	Sunday
16.	Christmas Day	December 25	Pausa 4,1905	Sunday

*Subject to change depending on appearance of the Moon.

List of Government of India Holidays for 1934

Sl. No.	Holidays	Date	Saka	Day of the Week
1.	Republic Day	January, 26	Magha 6, 1905	Thursday
2.	Holi	March, 17	Phalguna 27,1905	Saturday
3.	Mahavir Jayanti	April, 13	Chaitra 24,1906	Friday
4.	Good Friday	April, 20	Chaitra 31,1906	Friday
5.	Buddha Purnima	May, 15	Vaisakha 25,1906	Tuesday
6.	*Idu'l Fitr	July, 1	Asadha 10,1906	Sunday
7.	Independence Day	August, 15	Sravana 24,1906	Wednesday
8.	Janmashtami	August, 20	Sravana 29,1906	Monday
9.	*Idu'z Zuha (Bakrid)	September, 6	Bhadra 15,1906	Thursday
10.	Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday	October, 2	Asvina 10,1906	Tuesday
11.	Dussehra (Maha Navami)	October, 3	Asvina 11,1906	Wednesday
12.	Dussehra (Vijaya Dashami)	October, 4	Asvina 12,1906	Thursday
13.	*Muharram	October, 6	Asvina 14,1906	Saturday
14.	Diwali (Dipavali)	October, 24	Kartika 2,1906	Wednesday
15.	Guru Nanak's Birthday	November, 8	Kartika 17,1906	Thursday
16.	Christmas	December, 25	Pausa 4,1906	Tuesday

*Subject to change depending on appearance of the Moon.

Irregularity in Recruiting Physically Handicapped persons in B. S. L.

435. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was some reported irregularity in the cases of recruitment of physically handicapped in Bokaro Steel Limited ;

(b) if so, details of the irregularities ;

(c) the number and percentage of the physically handicapped persons employed in BSL since January 1981 till date ;

(d) details of the cases of physically handicapped persons pending for consi-

deration by the management of a BSL ; and

(e) priorities provided to physically handicapped employees in the matter of promotion and other facilities in BSL ?

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

(c) There is reservation for recruitment of physically handicapped to the Category 'C' posts in Bokaro Steel Plant. The number and percentage of physically handicapped persons in the plant in Category 'C' posts since January 1981 till June 1984 are as under :—

Year	No. of Physically handicapped persons employed in Bokaro during the year.	Total No. of persons employed in Category 'C' posts.	Percentage of physically handicapped persons in terms of total number of persons employed during the year in Category 'C'.
1981	16	2927	0.55
1982	47	2391	1.96
1983	8	2545	0.31
1984 (Till June 1984)	2	382	0.52

(d) The following nine handicapped persons are on the penal for appointment, so far they could not be offered employ-

ment due to non-availability of suitable vacancies :—

Sl. No	Name	Deficiency
	S/Shri	
1.	G. Thakur	Right hand handicapped
2.	A. K. Jha	Left leg handicapped
3.	P. N. Pathak	Left hand handicapped
4.	U. K. Jha	Left leg handicapped
5.	A. Kumar	Right hand handicapped
6.	R. Charan	Deafness
7.	R. N. Tiwari	Left leg handicapped
8.	J. Mahto	Both legs handicapped
9.	B. K. Jha	Left leg and left hand handicapped.

(e) There is no reservation or priority in promotion of the physically handicapped persons. However, apart from getting all the facilities that are available to other employees of the plant, physically handicapped persons are entitled to the following additional facilities :—

- (i) Conveyance allowance @ 10% basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per month is paid to the orthopaedically and blind regular employees. (The ceiling is effective from 9-12-1983, prior to this date, the ceiling was Rs. 50 per month).

Similarly, employees having vision less than 3/60 or field vision less than 10 in both the eyes are also eligible for grant of this allowance. This provision has come into effect from 19th May, 1984 for employees who are already in service. For those, who develop this disability later on, the allowance will be given from the date the disability is certified by the competent medical authority.

The employees getting reimbursement of local travelling expenses are not eligible for this allowance/ special allowance/transport subsidy.

- (ii) Under the medical treatment rules, advance is admissible for purchase of orthopaedic appliances which is reimbursable in case the Company cannot buy the appliances for any reason. As per existing practice, the cost of artificial limbs is reimbursed to those injured while on duty.

**Persons killed/injured in Punjab
Since 1981**

437. *SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5152 on 28th March, 1984 regarding compensation paid

to persons killed in Punjab during Punjab Agitation and state ;

(a) total number of persons killed and injured in Punjab since 1981 till date ;

(b) details of the compensation paid/ to be paid by Government for persons killed or injured by police/para-military/ military frings and by territories in Punjab ;

(c) if no compensation is to be paid, reasons therefore; and

(d) details of the compensation paid/ to be paid for property destroyed in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENATASUBBAIAH) : (a)
It is not clear whether the question refers to all persons killed and injured in Punjab in all types of incidents from 1981 onwards during Punjab agitation but including those unconnected with the Punjab agitation. Detailed information is being collected.

(b) and (c) According to information available from 1982-83 to 13th July, 1984 financial assistance of Rs 10,28,000 in 111 cases of persons killed and Rs. 3,79,500 in the case of 183 injured persons, has been paid by the State Government. This does not include amounts paid to the families of policemen under specific schemes applicable to them.

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

**Targets and actual Production
of Steel**

439. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the target of production fixed

for the different steel plants during the last three years, year-wise and plant-wise ;

(b) production of steel during the last three years, yearwise & plant-wise ;

c) requirement of steel in the country during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) total imports of steel made during

the last three years ; year-wise ; and

(e) whether any import is being made if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES : (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The targets and actual production of the integrated steel plants during the last three years is given below :

('000 tonnes)

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Target	Actuals	Target	Actuals	Target	Actuals
<i>Hot Metal</i>						
DSP	2742	2377	2820	2330	2200	2124.1
DSP	1291	1023	1320	1056	1060	977.5
RSP	1559	1336	1490	1203	1120	1150.0
BSL	2600	2192	2800	2194	2275	2275.1
IISCO	938	800	940	912	888	843.6
SAIL	9130	7728	9370	7695	7543	7370.3
TISCO	1840	1774	1840	1793	1840	1745.7
Total	10970	9502	11210	9488	9383	9116.0
<i>Ingot Steel</i>						
DSP	2414	2115	2202	2130	1800	1837.3
DSP	1142	930	1056	952	850	806.2
RSP	1646	1203	1285	1144	1064	1087.7
BSL	2050	1793	1956	1829	1650	1680.8
IISCO	758	600	656	624	628	542.9
SAIL	8010	6641	7155	6679	5992	5954.9
TISCO	1940	1956	1940	1946	1940	1973.0
Total	9950	8597	9095	8625	7932	7927.9
(Plan)						
<i>Saleable Steel</i>						
DSP	1965	1818	1865	1838	1460	1574.4
DSP	910	782	868	812	658	602.4
RSP	1225	1091	1001	992	838	862.4
BSL	1600	1472	1534	1529	1275	1288.0
IISCO	600	488	532	500	500	443.8
SAIL	6300	5651	5800	5671	4731	4771.0
TISCO	1550	1605	1550	1620	1550	1626.0
Total	7850	7256	7350	7291	6281	6397.0

(c) The demand for steel in the country as estimated by the Joint Plant Com-

mittee during the last three years is as under :

(in million tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>
1981-82	10.520
1982-83	9.800
1983-84	9.918

(d) Imports of steel made by SAIL as the canalising agency during the last 3

years are as under :

(in million tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1981-82	1.05
1982-83	1.32
1983-84	0.57

(e) During the current year upto the end of June, 1984, a quantity of 18,058 tonnes of wire rods has been exported. Export orders for 162,000 tonnes are under execution, these comprise of plates, wire rods, billets, C. R. coils and structurals.

(b) Firm figures of infiltrants are not available. A total of 40292 infiltrators were detected in Assam and Bengal and deported during the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto October, 1983)

States prone to infiltration

441. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of districts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Delhi which are prone to infiltration of persons from Bangladesh ;

(b) estimated numbers of Bangladeshies in each of these districts as at present ;

(c) steps taken about them ; and

(d) how many of them in each district have got their names entered in voters' lists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) All the border districts are particularly prone to infiltration.

(c) and (d) Those who have come illegally on or after the 25th March, 1971 are liable to deportation on being detected. Information as to whether any of them managed to get their names entered in the voters' lists is not available.

Central Programme to bring SC/ST above poverty line .

442. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments in consultation with the Central Government have launched programmes so as to enable the scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the target set by those States for the purpose ;

(c) whether such programmes have been launched in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in Andhra Pradesh so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. 7.011 lakhs Scheduled Caste Families and about 1.145 lakh Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted upto the month of May 1984.

Statement

List showing the Vth Plan Target

Name	(No of families)	
	SC	ST
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,50,000	50,000
2. Assam	1,14,000	2,00,429
3. Bihar	10,48,000	2,00,000
4. Gujarat	2,36,000	3,50,000
5. Haryana	1,60,000	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	86,000	43,749
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
8. Karnataka	5,30,000	15,500
9. Kerala	2,38,000	16,000
10. Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000	6,18,000
11. Maharashtra	8,54,000	N.A.
12. Manipur	2,686	N.A.
13. Orissa	4,00,000	5,14,794
14. Punjab	4,19,000	—
15. Rajasthan	5,00,000	50,000
16. Sikkim	3,400	N. A.
17. Tamil Nadu	9,17,000	19,000
18. Tripura	25,526	N. A.
19. Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000	3,100
20. West Bengal	11,12,000	1,08,275
21. Chandigarh	151	—
22. Delhi	40,000	—
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1,500
24. Pondicherry	9,000	—
25. A&N Islands	—	3,700

**Charter of demands submitted by
Employees Union of NALCO**

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

(a) whether the Coordination Committee of Employee's Union functioning in the NALCO has submitted a charter of their demands for fulfilment by 28 June, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and the action taken by the authority thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The
Coordination Committee of the NALCO
Employees' Unions had submitted a charter of demands. However, there is no stipulation in the charter of demands for fulfilment by 28th June, 1984.

(b) The demands submitted by the
Coordination Committee of Employees
Union of NALCO are briefly as follows :

- (i) Revision of Pay structure for NALCO Employees in conformity with the scales prevalent in other comparable public sector undertakings with effect from 1.4.1981.
- (ii) Payment of House Rent Allowance to employees at 30% basic pay per month from the date of joining ; Mining/Camp allowance, City Compensatory Allowance for employees stationed at Bhubaneswar. Bad Climate Compensatory allowance.
- (iii) Liberalising the rules for better promotion prospects, stopping of deputation in non-executive categories, training facilities, leave benefits for non-executives at par with executives, Constitution of Grievances Committee, Grant of Vehicle advance, transport sub-

sidy, establishment of subsidised Canteens and enhancement of Insurance Coverage for non-executives to the level of executives and enhancement of Project allowance.

Bilateral discussions between the management and the representatives of the Unions were held on the issues raised in Charter of demands on 24.2.1984, 28th and 29th June, 1984 and the next discussion is to be held on 30th July, 1984.

**Presentation of different segments
of population in Punjab police**

445. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether strength of the police in Punjab does not reflect an even distribution/representation of the different segment of population ;

(b) composition of population and their representation in Punjab police at present ;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to ensure that it is brought at par ;

(d) whether Government propose to recruit some eligible ex-servicemen in police so that their chances are not exploited by political parties ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (e) Police, is a State subject.
No data as asked for in the question is compiled by the Central Government.

**Licences issued to some Firms to
manufacture Colour T. V. Sets**

446. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued some licences to some firms to manufacture colour television sets ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the production capacity and cost, etc. and the time by when it is likely to come in the open market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of Colour T. V. sets has already started in the country. As for the details regarding the production, capacity, etc., these are being compiled.

Conducting of IFS and ONGC Trainee Officers Examinations

451. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state : -

(a) whether Government are aware that the dates fixed for conducting IFS (Indian Forest Service) and ONGC Trainee officers examinations was 22, July, 1984 ;

(b) whether two All India level examinations have ever been conducted in the past at a time ; and

(c) if so, when and the reasons for holding these examinations simultaneously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Indian Forest Service examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the ONGC Trainee Officers examination conducted by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission were both held on 22nd July, 1984.

The Union Public Service Commission conducts various examinations on different dates throughout the year. The annual programme of examinations is prepared well in advance and circulated to various State Public Service Commissions/Banking Service Recruitment Boards/educational institutions etc. throughout the country, so as to enable them to suitably adjust the dates of various academic/competitive examinations, if any, held by them so that these do not clash with the Commission's Examinations. Copies of Commission's programme of examinations in respect of the year 1984 were circulated to various universities, State Public Service Commissions etc. in August, 1983 itself. In spite of this, the possibility of clashing the dates of any of Commission's examinations with the examinations conducted by other Institutions/Organisations cannot be altogether ruled out.

The Oil & Natural Gas Commission had already received information from certain candidates that they would not be in a position to appear in the Officer Trainee examination and would like to be given test at a later date. Keeping in view the difficulties of such candidates, the ONGC are understood to be working out the details of holding another examination for them.

No case of two All India level examinations being conducted simultaneously in the past, has been brought to the notice of Government.

Torture Methods used by Indian Police

452. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian figures in Amnesty International reports for countries which indulge in torture;

(b) if so, full details of such cases; and

(c) whether Government on the basis of reports available with them on widespread torture methods used by the Indian Police, propose to take steps to stop torture as a routine method for obtaining confessions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) India figures in an Amnesty International report titled 'Torture in the Eighties'.

(b) Killings of naxalites; deaths in police custody ; deaths in fake encounters; Bhagalpur Jail blindings and certain other cases have been mentioned.

(c) Any recourse to third degree methods in the course of investigation of crimes has been frowned upon by the Central Government and the State Governments Government of India have from time to time, advised the State Governments to ask the police to shun such methods and adopt scientific methods of investigation.

Fall in Production of Radio Receiver

453. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a fall in production of radio receiver in the country; and

(b) if so, since which year and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1983, reported production of radio receivers was 6 million numbers as compared to 7.1 million numbers recorded during 1982. This was due to several reasons e.g., lock outs of several

months in some radio receiver manufacturing factories, lock outs also of several months in a major component manufacturing company.

The demand could also have been affected by the expected wide coverage by Doordarshan.

Special Courts/Tribunals to Deal with Extremists in Punjab

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

(a) whether there would be special courts and Tribunals to deal with the extremists who have been arrested in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) There Special Courts have been established in Punjab in accordance with the provision of the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (9 of 1984) which was promulgated by the President on 14th July, 1984. Copies of the Ordinance were laid on the Table on 23rd July, 1984.

Area Oriented Tribal Sub Plan of Rajasthan

456. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rajasthan Tribal Sub Plan had main thrust on area development and not for the benefit of individual beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to improve the quality of tribal people ; and

(c) reasons as to why Government propose to change the area-oriented objective to beneficiary oriented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) The State Government of Rajasthan adopted the following four main objectives for tribal development during the Sixth Plan :

- (i) taking up family oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the beneficiary families in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small industries, etc., with a view to bring them above the poverty line.
- (ii) elimination of exploitation of tribals in the sphere of alienation of land, money-lending, debt bondage, forest etc.
- (iii) education alongwith human resource development has been emphasised as key sector.
- (iv) creation of adequate infrastructure in all sectors of development.

Since the poverty amelioration is the most important objec-

tive the State Government was advised to quantify more funds for family oriented schemes and to implement the same with firmness in order to bring 50% of the scheduled tribe families above the poverty line.

Grant of Permission for taking Commercial Employment by Retired Government Servants

457. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any retired Government servants belonging to Central Service Group A post to Central Service Pension Rules who draw pay of Rs. 2500/- and above at the time of retirement has applied for taking commercial employment under Rule 10 during the last two years; and

(b) if so, details of the persons concerned to whom permission was granted and nature of commercial employment which was permitted to take up by the officers concerned ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement regarding post-retirement Commercial Employment of Retired Officers of Central Government who drew pay of Rs. 2500/- and above at the time of retirement and who are governed by rule 10 of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972. (As per information available with Department of Personnel and A. R.)

(For the period from 1.7.1982 to 30.6.1984)

S. No.	Name of Retired Officer	Post held at the time of retirement	Nature of Commercial employment for which permission was granted
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri M.V. Venkatesan	Member, Central Water Commission	Consultancy practice in the field of Water Management and Irrigation Studies.
2.	Shri C.S. Swaminathan	Secretary, Mines	Part-time Director on the Board of M/s Glaxo Laboratories (Private) Limited.

1	2	3	4
3.	Shri O.V. Kuruvilla	Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes	Chairmanship of Sanyukta Bharat Finance Corporation (Private) Limited, Bombay.
4.	Shri S.S. Shafi	Chief Planner Town and Country Planning Organisation	Planning Co-ordinator with Dar-Al-Hansda Jeddha.
5.	Shri H.N. Aggarwal	Level-I in the Senior Administrative Grade of the Indian Telecommunication Service.	Assistant Secretary in the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications Engineers, Delhi.
6.	Shri J.S. Marya	Director General, Road Development	Consultancy Assignment with M/s Construction India Lfmitted, New Delhi.
7.	Shri K.N. Bhutani	Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes	Directorship on the Board of Directors of M/s Barmaco Fabricators (Private) Limited.
8.	Shri J.S. Khohli	Chief Engineer (Level-I) Military Engineering Service	General Manager with M/s Southern Engineers and Carriers (Private) Limited, Calcutta.
9.	Shri G.S. Gourishankaran	Member, Ordnance Factories Board	Executive Director with M/s Travancore Rayon Limited, Madras.
10.	Shri K.K. Dhar	Director of Inspection, Planning & Publication, Central Board of Direct Taxes	Deputy General Manager with M's Weston Electronics, New Delhi.
11.	Miss Amrita Grover	Level-I post in the Indian Audit and Accounts	Financial Consultant with M/s Aja Business Service Limited, New Delhi.
12.	Shri T.K. Saran	Adviser, Construction, Bureau of Public Enterprises	Consultancy Practice in Project Construction.
13.	Shri J.D.A. John	Indian Telecommunication Service	Manager (Administration) in Diners Club of India (Private) Limited, Bangalore.
14.	Dr. H.N. Sethna	Principal Secretary Department of Atomic Energy	Directorship with M/s Tata Sons Limited

1	2	3	4
15.	Shri P.L. Gurnani	Member, Central Water Commission	Consultancy practice in Water Engineering.
16.	Shri Manjit Singh	Joint Controller General of Accounts Ministry of Finance	Consultancy Assignment with M/s Tata Consultancy Services.
17.	Shri M.M. Mehta	Level-I post in the Indian Audit and Accounts	Executive Director with M/s Bhanu Industries (Private) Limited, Hissar.
18.	Shri K.D. Bali	Engineer Member, Delhi Development Authority.	Consultancy Practice in Engineering Field.
19.	Shri P.K. Mallik	Joint Secretary, Department of Company Affairs	Practice as Chartered Accountant.
20.	Shri K.S. Bhatnagar	Secretary, Department of Company Affairs	Chamber Practice in Corporate Laws
21.	Shri G. Dawarkathan	Level-II post in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department	Vice-President (Finance) with M/s Southern Petro-Chemical Industries Corporation Limited.
22.	Shri H.S. Krishnaswamy	Member, Central Water Commission	Consultancy Practice in the field of Water Resources Development.

Report of High Power Panel on Minorities

458. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he will place on the Table of the House the High Power Panel (Headed by Dr. Gopal Singh) report along with action taken report during this session of Parliament ; and

(b) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

बाड़मेर, राजस्थान में लिगनाइट के भण्डार

459. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाड़मेर जिला, राजस्थान के कपूरांडी गांव में लिगनाइट का पता लगाने के लिए मैसर्स मिनलर्स एक्सप्लोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा व्यापक स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस किस्म के लिगनाइट के भण्डारों का पता लगा है ;

(ग) क्या कारपोरेशन ने इस संबंध में एक परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या परियोजना रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) खनिज गवेषण निगम राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिले के कपूरगंडी इलाके में लिग्नाइट निक्षेपों का विस्तृत गवेषण कर रहा है।

(ख) निगम द्वारा किए गए अब तक के कार्य के आदार पर इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 40-50 मि० टन लिग्नाइट भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) विस्तृत गवेषण का काम अभी जारी है और इसलिए पूर्ण परियोजना रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है।

Wild Life in Andhra Pradesh

463. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item dated 20 June, 1984 that the wild life in the agency areas of Andhra Pradesh are now exposed to a new danger, electropoaching, and poachers have discarded guns and arrows, traps and high-ladders and electrocuting animals by making use of the power transmission lines ;

(b) whether lakes and ponds which the animals visit mostly during night to quench thirst, are the spots chosen for this nefarious activity ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to take some safety measures regarding the wild life ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Persons Died in Fire in Sultanpuri and Mayapuri

464. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
 PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of persons died in devastating fire that broke out recently in the cluster of jhuggis in Sultanpuri and Mayapuri Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) On 21st May, 1984, there was an incident of fire in the jhuggis at Sultanpuri in which 5 persons lost their lives and 8 persons sustained burn injuries. Thereafter on 29th May, 1984, a fire broke out in Kirti Nagar industrial Area, Timber Market (Mayapuri Ring Road Crossing) in which 978 jhuggis were completely gutted. One boy was burnt to death in this incident.

(c) According to information received from Delhi Administration two cases have been registered by the police in connection with the incidents of fire and both the cases are under investigation.

The Lieutenant Governor has also ordered magisterial enquiries to be con-

ducted by the Additional District Magistrates into these two incidents. The Additional District Magistrate have since submitted their reports which are under Consideration with Delhi Administration.

The Delhi Administration has also given financial assistance to the next-of-kin of the deceased and injured persons as well as to other affected families.

Implementation of the 20-point Programme by States

465. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-NUPATI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received implementation reports on 20-Point Programme from the States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States who have sent their reports and details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the defaulter States and the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c) All the States are sending the Monthly Progress Reports on the implementation of the 20-Point Programme, though, sometimes the Reports from certain States are delayed. The Progress Reports for June, 1984 of all States except Tripura are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT: 8466/84]. Reports from Tripura for the months from April 1984 are awaited.

Approval of Electronic in motion Weigh Bridges for Railways and Lorries with Foreign Collaboration

466. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications still awaiting approval of Government for electronic-in-motion weigh bridges for railways and lorries with foreign collaborations along with the names of Indian companies or firms and Collaborators with countries of origin ;

(b) whether Government have been assessing the maximum benefits and suitability in the context of Indian conditions of these projects and collaborators' devices ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and which is the foreign country or collaborator that can be deemed to be the best producer of such electronic-in-motion weigh bridges along with particulars of both Indian company and foreign collaborators ; and

(d) how long it would take to communicate approval of such a project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) There is no application awaiting Government approval at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of the items of this range of products are of customs built nature to suit the specific needs of its users. However, general purpose systems are made in Sweden, U.K., U.S.A etc. A few companies like ASEA AB, TELUB AB, in Sweden etc. are understood to have acquired international repute.

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

Settlement of Stateless People in Sikkim

468. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether some Stateless people in the Sikkim have settled there ; and

(b) if so, the number of Stateless people and steps government propose to take to award citizenship rights to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) An order was issued on 16th May, 1975 under Section 7 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 providing that every person who immediately before 26th April, 1975 (date when Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union) was a Sikkim Subject under the Sikkim subjects Regulation, 1961, would be deemed to have become a Citizen of India. Those who were not registered under the aforesaid Regulation of 1961 or were not eligible to be so registered are among the persons who may be regarded as stateless, unless they have a claim to any other nationality.

The claims of such persons for citizenship are to be considered with due caution keeping in view the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Finalisation of West Bengals Annual Plan for 1984-85

471. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Annual Plan for 1984-85 has not been finalised so far ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The West Bengal Annual Plan for 1984-85 has not been finalised so far.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have not been able to satisfy the Planning Commission about the availability of resources of an order anywhere near the Plan size that they have asked for.

Recommendations of Judicial Commissions on Communal Riots

473. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether since 1970 four Judicial Commissions such as the Justice Raghbir Dayal Commission on Ranchi Riot of 1968, the Justice Jagmohan Reddy Commission on Ahmedabad Riot of 1969, the Justice Madon Commission on Bhiwandi Riot of 1970 and the Justice Jitendra Narayan Commission on Jamshedpur Riot of 1980 have inquired in detail into four of the major communal riots that had rocked the country ;

(b) whether these Commissions have made a series of recommendations on a multi-dimensional approach to combat the cancer of communalism ;

(c) if so, the digests of these recommendations ; and

(d) the steps taken to formulate an action programme based on these recommendations all these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (d) The Central Government has not appointed these Commissions of Inquiries, Sub-Section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, provides that the appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, if any, of the Commission of Inquiry appointed under that Act, together with a memorandum of the action taken thereon, within a period of six months from the submission of the report by the Commission to the appropriate Government. The reports of the Commissions of Enquiry appointed by

the various State Governments thus have to be laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned only.

Proposal to set up Atomic Power Plant in Kerala

474 SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar held in Cochin recently under the auspices of seven organisations led by the Organisation for Protection from Nuclear Radiation has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister requesting to drop the proposal to establish a nuclear power plant in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have studied the points made in the memorandum in support of their demands ; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's decision thereto ?

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

(b) The main argument in the memorandum is that Kerala being a densely populated state and since the natural radiation is higher than in the Western countries, establishment of a Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala is not advisable.

(c) and (d) The Site Selection Committee while selecting sites for Nuclear Power Stations takes into account all relevant factors like geological conditions, general hydrology, seismic, meteorological conditions and environmental factors like density of population, land use pattern and the radiation exposure from postulated accident conditions.

ए० ए० एस० यू० और ए० ए० जी०
एस० पी० पर प्रतिबंध

475. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण मिहः

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम सरकार ने आल असम स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन और आल असम गणसंग्राम परिषद् पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने किन बातों के आधारों पर उनपर पाबंदी लगाने की सिफारिश की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Air and Water Pollution in Visakhapatnam

477. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extent of the air and water pollution caused by the haphazard industrial complexes in and around Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether the pollutants are identified :

(c) if so, steps contemplated to eradicate the pollution menace ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir ;

(b) Yes, Sir ; .

(c) The Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board entrusted with the implementation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 & Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 in the State, has been directing the major & medium polluting Industries to install the necessary pollution control facilities.

(d) does not arise.

वर्ष 1984 में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की हत्याएं

478. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984 के दौरान (जून, 1984 तक) देश में राज्यवार कितने अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की हत्याएं की गई ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार की हत्याओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथासूचित, 1984 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों की हत्याओं के मामलों की संख्या का विवरण :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1984 में सूचित किए गए हत्याओं के मामलों की सं०	सूचना किस अवधि तक
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3	फरवरी तक
2.	बिहार	5	जनवरी तक
3.	गुजरात	3	अप्रैल तक
4.	हरियाणा	शून्य	मई तक
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	जून तक
6.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	शून्य	फरवरी तक
7.	कर्नाटक	7	मई तक
8.	केरल	1	फरवरी तक
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	39	अप्रैल तक
10.	महाराष्ट्र	3	अप्रैल तक
11.	उड़ीसा	2	अप्रैल तक
12.	पंजाब	3	मई तक
13.	राजस्थान	5	मई तक
14.	तमिलनाडु	1	अप्रैल तक
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	92	मई तक
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	शून्य	फरवरी तक

टिप्पणी : (1) असम के संबंध में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।
(2) अन्य राज्यों के विषय में सूचना शून्य है ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रति अपराधों से प्रभावकारी ढंग से निपटने के लिए एहकियाती, निवारणत्मक, दण्डात्मक और पुनर्वास उपायों के विषय में विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत इस मंत्रालय द्वारा सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेजे गए हैं।

Electronics Component Industry Lacking Quality Product

479. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous electronics component industry is unable to produce quality goods at competitive cost despite of giving them numerous concessions of all types and kinds ;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to mend the manufacturers who have enjoyed such concessions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in detail ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Link between Punjab Extremists and Anti-National Elements in Jammu and Kashmir

480. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any link between the anti-national elements in Jammu & Kashmir and the extremists in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Government have reason to believe that there are links between the Sikh extremists in Punjab, Sikh extremists in Jammu and Kashmir and other anti-national elements in Jammu and Kashmir.

खनन और खनिज (नियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 में संशोधन

482. श्री मूल चन्द डगगा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खनन और खनिज (नियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 पुराना और निष्प्रभावी हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने कहीं यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे वर्षाकालीन सत्र में एक संशोधन विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह विधेयक, सभा में कब तक पुरःस्थापित कर दिये जाने की आशा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) अधिनियम में गंभीर कमियां और विसंगतियां हैं और इसलिए इन्हें दूर करने के लिए अधिनियम में अनेक संशोधनों पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) विधेयक संसद में शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कार्यवाही चल रही है। खान विभाग ने इस बारे में अपने इरादे की संसदीय कार्य विभाग को पहले ही सूचना दे दी है।

Discussion on Hiking Prices of Raw Materials for Steel Industries

484. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is essential to discuss issues like hiking prices of raw materials for basic industries like steel etc., in the National Development Council, with a view to achieve greater and broad acceptance by different agencies ;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to do so now ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The functions of the National Development Council are set out in the statement, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-8467/84].

It will be seen that, among the functions of the Council, is the prescription of guidelines, for and the formulation of, the National Plan, including assessment of resources for the Plan. The element of prices of raw materials for basic industries like steel etc., is covered in the detailed exercises relating to raising of resources from public sector enterprises, both of the Central and the State Governments. These details are worked out by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Ministries, and are presented to the Council on an agreed basis in the overall picture of resources available for the Plan. The actual administrative and policy decisions are not thereafter discussed in the National Development Council.

Modernisation of Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur Steel Plants

485. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government have worked out a comprehensive plan for modernisation of the Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Schemes for the renovation and technological upgradation of the steel plants in Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur are at various advanced stages of consideration by Government,

The proposals are expected to achieve the following objectives ;

- Technology upgradation to improve the quality of raw materials, intermediate and finished products,
- reduction in unit consumption of raw materials and energy,
- conservation of scarce raw materials like metallurgical coal,
- improvement in productivity,
- production of higher valued qualities of steel with improved viability of the plants.

पंजाब की कार्यवाही के दौरान पंजाब से बाहर मारे गये और गिरफ्तार हुए उग्रवादी

486. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
श्री दौलत राम सारण :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब की कार्यवाही के दौरान पंजाब से बाहर कितने उग्रवादी मारे गये और कितने गिरफ्तार किये गये ; और

(ख) पंजाब में और पंजाब से बाहर गिरफ्तार किये गये लोगों में से कितने व्यक्ति अभी जेलों में हैं और कितने लोगों को रिहा कर दिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा घटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Arrest of Leaders of Organisations
Agitating in Punjab**

487. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many leaders of organisations involved in the agitation in Punjab have been detained so far; and

(b) whether searches are still on for arresting the extremists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Twenty two (22) Leaders of various organisations involved in the agitation in Punjab were detained.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Erratical functioning of unit I of
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station**

488. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) since when the 235 MW Unit I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant has been functioning erratically and for how long the unit has remained closed; and

(b) the extent of loss suffered as result thereof and steps taken by Government to recommission the unit and a period by which the unit is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL) : (a) Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been commercial operation since December, 1973. It has been shut down since 4-3-1982 for repairing one of its end-shields.

(b) The unit could have generated about 1150 Million units of power if it were operating at 60% capacity factor. Efforts are being made to repair the end shield and bring back the unit on line as early as possible.

**Constitution of CBI-IB Team to Investigate Aspects of Terrorist
Concentration in Golden
Temple**

490. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level joint CBI-IB team has been constituted to investigate all aspects of terrorist concentration in the Golden Temple complex including the stockpile of arms recovered from it by the army during army operations in June 1984;

(b) if so, whether enquiry report has been received by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to implement the suggestions made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) A case was registered under sections 120I

121, 121A, 122, 123, 124A, 153 A, 153 B, 313, 307, 302 IPC, 25 and 27 of Arms Act and 5 (3) of Explosives Act in P. S. Amritsar Kotwali, against a number of persons, including terrorists for collecting men, arms, ammunition and explosives within the Golden Temple Complex for waging war against the State, and for indulging in anti-national activities. The case has been entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The investigation is in progress.

Assent to Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984

492. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governor of West Bengal has recently sent the Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill 1984 as passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly for the consideration of the Central Government and reserved for the Presidential assent;

(b) whether Government have since cleared it for the Presidential assent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The Governor of West Bengal forwarded in May 1984 the Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984 and not the Calcutta University (Second Amendment) Bill, 1984 for the consideration of the President.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Bill is under consideration of the Government.

Gudia Lohar-Nomadic Tribe

493. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the population of Gudia Lohar-nomadic tribe, State-wise; and

(b) how many of them are on voter's list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) As separate enumeration is done only in respect of those communities which have been specified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, it is not possible to indicate the number of Gudia Lohar-Nomadic Tribe as the Community has never been specified as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The list of voters is maintained on Ward basis and on community-wise basis. Moreover the list of voters is maintained by the State Government concerned and not by the Government of India.

Contract for Power Generating Units for Public Sector Aluminium Plant

494. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to award a contract for the supply of four 65-magawatt power generating units for a public sector aluminium plant to a British Company without inviting Global tenders; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) In December, 1982, sanction was accorded to the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, a public sector undertaking of the Department of Mines to set up 270 MW captive power plant (4 units of 67.5 MW each) for its Korba Aluminium Complex, at an estimated cost of Rs. 285 crores. The initial proposal to set up the captive power plant by utilising the capacity of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, on a

turn-key basis, could not be pursued due to resources constraints. Negotiations were, therefore, taken up on bilateral basis with U. K. for supply and erection of the Power Plant on turn-key basis, linked with U. K. Government's offer the financial package of grant-in-aid and Government supported credit. On this basis, it has been decided to award the work to M/s. General Electric Company Turbine Generators, U. K.

Tribunals for Detection of Illegal Migrants

496. **SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of tribunals functioning at present out of the total tribunals constituted under the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and the illegal Migrants (determination by Tribunals) rules, 1984 specifically stating the (i) dates of the constitution of the respective tribunals (ii) names of the Chairman of the Tribunals (iii) the place of the sitting of the Tribunals (iv) the area of jurisdiction of the Tribunals and clearly indicating in detail as to the progress achieved by the said tribunals so far as the detection of the illegal migrants are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983, the Government of Assam have constituted 20 Tribunals, to start with. All the 20 Tribunals are at present functioning as per information received from the State Government. Although the requisite number of Judges are not in position, the State Government have issued suitable notifications empowering the Judges already in position to take after the work falling in the jurisdiction of the remaining Tribunals.

(i) All the 20 Tribunals have been constituted by a notification issued by the Government of Assam on 29th October, 1983.

(ii) to (iv) The names of Chairman of the Tribunals, the principal place of sitting and the territorial limits of jurisdiction of the Tribunals are indicated in the statement attached. As per information received from the Government of Assam on 7-7-1984, a total number of 732 enquiries have been directed to be made by the superintendents of Police under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Rules, 1984. Out of these, enquiries in respect of 112 cases have been completed and 91 cases have been referred to the Tribunals.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Chairman	Principal place of sitting	Territorial limits of Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri J. P. Saxena	Guwahati	Guwahati Sub-Division of Kamrup District.
2.	Shri J. P. Saxena	Nalbari	Nalbari and Rangia Sub-Divisions of Kamrup District.
3.	Shri S. N. Calla	Barpeta	Barpeta District.
4.	Shri D. Hota	Nagaon	Nagaon Sub-Division of Nagaon District.
5.	Shri D. Hota	Morigaon	Morigaon Sub-Division of Nagaon District.
6.	Shri D. Hota	Hojai	Hojai Sub-Division of Nagaon District.
7.	Shri D. Hota	Diphu	Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills District.
8.	Shri S. M. Pisolkar	North Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur Sub-Division of Lakhimpur District.
9.	Shri S. M. Pisolkar	Dhemaji	Dhemaji Sub-Division of Lakhimpur District.
10.	Shri S. M. Pisolkar	Jonai	Jonai Sub-Division of Lakhimpur District.
11.	Shri S. M. Pisolkar	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Sadiya Sub-Division of Dibrugarh District.
12.	Shri S. M. Pisolkar	Jorhat	Jorhat and Golaghat Sub-Division of Jorhat District and Sibsagar and Charaidew Sub-Divisions of Sibsagar District.
13.	Shri B. N. Jain	Tezpur	Sonitpur District.
14.	Shri B. N. Jain	Mangaldoi	Darrang District.
15.	Shri L. R. Kohli	Silchar	Silchar Sub-Division of Cachar District.
16.	Shri L. R. Kohli	Hailakandi	Hailakandi Sub-Division of Cachar District.
17.	Shri L. R. Kohli	Karimganj	Karimganj District.
18.	Shri P. Ramakrishna	Dhubri	Dhubri District.
19.	Shri S. N. Calla	Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar District.
20.	Shri P. Ramakrishna	Goalpara	Goalpara District.

**Promotion of SIs to List "F" (Executive)
by Delhi Police**

497. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Departmental competitive examination and interview for promotion to List "F" (Executive) was conducted by Delhi Police for the first time in 1980-81 :

(b) if so, total number of SIs declared successful for promotion to List "F" (Executive) and number of those belonging to SC/ST communities among them ;

(c) whether all the successful SC/ST candidates have been placed at the bottom of the list; and

(d) if so the reasons therefore, and remedial steps taken or being taken to ensure complete implementation of 40 Point Roster for determining seniority of SC/ST candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) After the coming in force of the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980, this was the first limited Departmental Examination conducted for drawing up promotion list 'F' (Executive).

(b) In the list, 130 Sub-Inspectors have been included. Out of these, 16 belong to Scheduled Cast and 4 belong to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) All, except three Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, have been placed at the bottom of the list.

(d) The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, placed at the bottom, have been selected out of the extended zone of consideration. The question of their promotion against the reserved vacancies is being sorted out.

**West Bengal Land Reform (Amendment)
Bill**

498. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Land Reform (Amendment) Bill passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly is lying for Rastrapati's assent for years ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to clear it without any further delay ?

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

(b) Clarifications sought on certain provisions of Bill have been received from the Government of West Bengal in May 1984 and these are under consideration of the Government.

**Discovery of New Method of Breed
Nuclear Fuel**

499. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new method has been discovered to breed nuclear fuel ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b), FBTR is expected to go into operation in a few months time. Studies conducted with this reactor will ultimately lead to utilisation of thorium and breeding of Uranium-233. This method of breeding fuel material is however not a new discovery.

"Pollution Caused by Ferro-Manganese Plant Orissa"

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted to know the Industries violating the Industrial Pollution and Water Pollution Act ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such industrial units polluting the water and atmosphere in Orissa ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the extent of pollution caused by Ferro-Manganese Plant managed by TATA in Joda areas of Keonjher district, Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such industrial unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The newly constituted Orissa State Pollution Control Board has identified about 80 units which have not provided the necessary treatment plants,

(c) Yes, Sir ;

(d) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has received the consent application from TISCO (Tata Iron-Steel Company) Ferro-Manganese Plant only recently, and it is being processed by the Board.

Tiger Reserve Projects in Madhya Pradesh

505. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tiger reserve projects set up in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the location of each of those projects ;

(c) whether the number of tigers living in Madhya Pradesh has been increased in 1983-84 ;

(d) if so, the present strength of tigers in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Two

(b) (i) Kanha Tiger Reserve in Mandla/Balaghat Districts.

(ii) Indravati Tiger Reserve in Bastar District.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) & (e) As per the latest All India Tiger Census (1984), there are 786 tigers in Madhya Pradesh as follows :

Adults—

Males	—	255
Females	—	364
Sex Unknown	—	37
Sub-adults/cubs	—	130
Total		<u>786</u>

Scheme for Development of Steel Plants at Daitari and Vijay Nagar

506. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop economically viable schemes for two new steel plants at Daitari in Orissa and Vijaynagar in

Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the basis on which such economically viable schemes are proposed to be developed ;

(c) the progress made in the setting up of these new steel plants; and

(d) the details of the schemes going to be implemented to expedite the establishment of these new steel plants ?

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

(b) to (d) The production and project schemes are proposed to be based on the quality and availability of domestic raw materials and the projected demand and supply position. Since neither the quality nor the quantity of domestic coking coal are satisfactory, a number of alternative processes are being studied that will enable avoidance of the use of coking coal, in order to determine that most suitable cost-effective technology that should be adopted for the manufacture of steel in the new steel plants proposed to be erected in Daitari (Orissa) and Vijayanagar in Karnataka. New processes for the manufacture of liquid hot metal avoiding the use of coking coal have been analysed and the viability of three of these processes which appear prima facie attractive, is being studied carefully to determine the most cost-effective process as that should be adopted in these two new steel plant projects.

A number of preparatory and preliminary works such as land acquisition, soil investigation, topographical survey, geophysical investigations, raw materials investigations and testing etc. have been undertaken in respect of both the plants.

Two new public sector companies, the Vijayanagar Steel Limited and the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited have been incorporated in 1982 to execute these projects.

पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी सीमावर्ती राज्यों में आतंकवादियों की गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस को प्रशिक्षण

508. श्री उमा कांत मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के पूर्वी और पश्चिम सीमावर्ती राज्यों में आतंकवादियों की बढ़ती हुई गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना तैयार की जा रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन राजनैतिक दलों और व्यक्तियों जो आतंकवादियों साम्प्रदायिक और विघटनकारी तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। फिर भी सरकार ने अर्ध-सैनिक बल के रूप में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड खड़े करने का निर्णय किया है जिससे देश में आतंकवादी तत्वों से कारगर ढंग से निपटने की आशा की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जब भी आवश्यक होगा आतंकवादियों और साम्प्रदायिक तथा विघटनकारी तत्वों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय कानूनों का आश्रय लिया जाएगा।

Cost Escalation of Vizag Steel Plant

509 SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimated cost for the Vizag Steel Plant and its capacity;

(b) to what extent the cost has escalated at various times and what is the latest cost estimate ;

(c) the reasons and justification for such increase ; and

(d) how Government propose to finance the increase in cost, particularly, the foreign exchange component ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The original estimated cost for the Visakhapatnam Steel Project was Rs. 2256 crores (firstquarter 1979 prices) ; the approved capacity of the project was 3.4 million tonnes of liquid steel per annum and this remains unaltered.

The cost estimate of the project were revised in 1981 and based on fourth quarter 1981 prices, the revised estimate was Rs. 3897.28 crores ; this was approved by Government in 1982. A revised cost estimate of capital costs for the project is being finalised taking into account the price escalation since the fourth quarter of 1981.

(c) At the time the original estimate based on first quarter 1979 prices was considered (and approved) by the Government, it was stated that a firm cost estimate supported by a comprehensive revised detailed project report would have to be prepared. According, the cost estimates were revised in 1982 based on a comprehensive revised detailed project report for the project based on the fourth quarter 1981 prices. The main reasons for the increase in the estimated costs were increase in prices as well as the adoption of the latest technologies such as 7 metre tall coke ovens, increase in the number of coke ovens per battery from 65 to 67, facilities for dry quenching of coke, larger blast furnaces of 3200 cubic metre with bell-less charging facilities and increase in capacity of the captive power

plant designed to achieve economics in operating costs and steady operations.

(d) The increase in the cost including the foreign exchange cost will be met from budget allocations of the Government of India for the project.

Review of Tribal Development Programmes in Orissa

510. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the implementation of various tribal development programmes;

(b) if so, whether the progress made in implementing the tribal development programmes in Orissa has also been reviewed; and

(c) the details of the coverage made and beneficiaries among tribals under various tribal development schemes in Orissa during the Sixth five year plan so far (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs, review the progress in the implementation of tribal Development Programmes in the States from time to time and specially at the time of the finalisation of Tribal Sub-Plan. A specific review of the progress under Item No. 7 of 20-Point Programmes is made by the Ministry on a monthly basis in respect of all States, including Orissa. Quarterly review of Tribal Development Programmes in the States is also made by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) In Orissa, Scheduled Tribes families numbering 57, 285, 83,700, 97,673 and 118066 were provided economic assistance under the different income generating programmes during the years 1980-81,

1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-1984 respectively. The State Government has set a target of assisting 1,14,221 Scheduled Tribes families under anti poverty programmes during 1984-85.

Verification of applications of Freedom Fighters in Punjab

511. SHRI G. S. NIHAL SINGH-WALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any District level or State level Advisory Committee was set up in Punjab to verify the pension applications of the freedom fighters between 1 May, 1980 to 31 March, 1984, if so, when; and

(b) whether any alternative authority was appointed for the same and if not, what procedure was adopted to verify the claims of the freedom fighters in connection with the applications which were received during the period referred to above and pending prior to 1 August, 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The State Government was requested to form State Level Advisory Committee of Freedom Fighters to help in the scrutiny of claims for Samman Pension. No such Committee has been formed so far by the Punjab Government. The State Government has informed that they will consider formation of the Committee after restoration of the popular Government.

(b) In the absence of the State Level Advisory Committee the verification by the State Government is being done with reference to the relevant official records and other available evidence.

Nationalisation of Badarpur Mines in Haryana

513. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the Badarpur Mines (lal bazri) of Feridabad and Curgaon districts of Haryana in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy being formulated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposals under consideration of the Central Government.

Setting up of waste Treatment Plants in Delhi Industrial Areas

515. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some waste treatment plant, in Delhi industrial areas as a part of its programme to control Water and Prevention of Water and air pollution;

(b) if so, whether such waste treatment plants are proposed to set up in the current financial year; and

(c) the steps taken to implement such a proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) ; (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Efforts are being made to set up a Combined Industrial Waste Treatment Plant for Wazirpur Industrial area. The Central Board has formulated a scheme which is proposed to be financed partly by the Directorate of Industries (Delhi Administration) and partly by the beneficiary industries. The land for the plant is to be given free of cost by the DDA. The Work after completion of the design is to be executed by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking as a deposit work.

US Offer for Space Ride

517. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. have offered space ride to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereto ?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are in the process of formulating a formal policy which will permit major cost reimbursable Space Transportation System (STS) payload customers to select and utilise their own payload specialists onboard STS flights. The draft NASA policy has been made available to the Department of Space. While there is no formal written offer, DOS has been advised that US-NASA would welcome a Government of India proposal to fly an Indian Payload Specialist on-board the STS/INSAT-IC flight.

(c) The matter is being examined from all relevant aspects including technical, contractual and financial aspects. A decision will be taken after these are completed.

Census figures of Population for 1981 Census

518. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the census figures of population for the various religious and linguistic groups for 1981 census and published them;

(b) if so, the date on which the figures have been published; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be published and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) The census figures of population of various religions according to 1981 Census are likely to be available by the end of this year. The figures for linguistic groups are likely to be available by early 1985.

Apart from the non-availability of suitable space for setting up offices for processing of schedules, strike in some of the offices and delay in availability of Direct Data Entry System for data entry for Computer processing, the delay is caused since a large volume of schedules have to be handled.

Indian Citizenship Awarded to Foreign Nationals

519. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign nationals have been given Indian citizenship on request during the last three years up to 30 June, 1984;

(b) whether any applications are still pending with Government for clearance and the number thereof as per periods of pendency (i) over 3 years, (ii) over 2 years, (iii) over a year; and

(c) the likely date by which all cases would be decided and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) During the period 1-7-1981 to 30-6-1984, 1098

persons were registered as Indian citizens by the Central Government under the various provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. (This figure does not include persons of Indian origin granted Indian citizenship by the State authorities in India and Indian Missions abroad under powers conferred by the Rules made under that Act).

(b) No case for more than one year is pending with the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Screening committee set up to screen IAS, IPS and police personnel of Punjab

520. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a screening committee has been set up to screen all the IAS, IPS and entire police personnel of Punjab; and

(b) if so, by what time the screening committee will submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A High Level Committee has been set up to review and suggest measures to strengthen the administrative machinery in Punjab, including the police administration.

(b) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

Persons Killed/Injured in Punjab and Assam

521. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
PAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of persons killed/injured during the President's Rule and also before, in Assam and in Punjab related to the agitations there ;

(b) estimated loss of public and private property in these periods there ;

(c) any proposal to compensate the losses ; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the procedure to assess the losses and payment of compensation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI) RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) According to the information furnished by the state Government of Assam, 3561 persons were killed and 3742 were injured/assaulted upto May, 1983.

During the period from 4.8.82 when the Akali Morcha was started upto 3.6.84, 410 persons were killed and more than 1180 were injured in violent incidents in Punjab.

(b) to (d) The requisite information relating to Assam is contained in the statement attached.

As regards Punjab, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(b) While it is difficult to precisely quantify the total loss, the loss in petroleum and fertilizer sector alone upto 15th June, 1982 would come to Rs. 1272 crores. Due to disruption of rail movement, the Railway suffered financial loss of Rs. 32 crores besides a general drop in passengers traffic. The State Government lost Rs. 45 crores in revenues. Several projects were delayed resulting in cost escalation. As a result of last year's disturbances, 52818 private houses, 107 School Buildings, 138 other public buildings/places and 1598 bridges were da-

amaged/destroyed for which the State Government requested an assistance of Rs. 61.40 crores.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have so far provided an assistance of Rs. 59.71 crores for relief and rehabilitation of the victims of last year's disturbances.

**Exemption of Custom Duty on
Raw Materials needed for
Electronics Industry**

524. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give custom duty exemption on raw materials required by electronics industry ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the items on which Government have decided to encourage the manufacture of electronics components ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir Details in this connection have already been laid on the Table of the House on August 18, 1983. Copy of notification dated June 6, 1984 issued by Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8468/84].

Various raw materials are used in the manufacture of various types of components. It is the policy of the Government to encourage indigenous production of all types of components required for manufacture of various equipment.

**Soviet offer to set up two atomic
power plants in India**

525. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the PRIME

MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the Soviet offer to set up two nuclear power plants in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this offer was made as a sequel to the talks which Chairman Atomic Energy Commission had with the Soviet Government ; and

(c) the outcome of the matters discussed with the Soviet Government during the Chairman's visit ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Discussions are continuing with the concerned Soviet authorities regarding the Soviet offer to set up a nuclear power station in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Technical, Financial and other aspects of the offer were discussed during Chairman, AEC's visit to Soviet Union in December, 1983.

Steel Plants in Public Sector

526. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Steel Plants running in public sector ;

(b) how many of them are working with foreign collaboration ; and

(c) how many projects are being run indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The following steel plants are working in the public sector :—

(i) Bhilai Steel Plant

(ii) Bokaro Steel Plant

- (iii) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (iv) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (v) Salem Steel Plant
- (vi) Alloy Steel Plant
- (vii) Indian Iron and Steel Company.

In addition, through SAIL, the Central Government has invested 40% in the equity of VISL, the balance 60% being held by Government of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The steel plants were set up with varying degrees of imported equipment and foreign assistance. Except in Bhilai and Bokaro, where a few Soviet experts assist in critical areas, all other plants are run by Indian experts.

Settlement of Mizoram Problem

527. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some efforts have been resumed to find out a settlement of the Mizoram problem by the Chief Minister of Mizoram to bring the rebels into mainstream and requested the Centre to provide the necessary facilities to Mr. Laldenga ;

(b) whether Mr. Laldenga is willing to recognise the realities of the changed situation in Mizoram and contribute to a peaceful solution ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (c) The Government are keen to find a solution to the Mizoram problem within the framework of the Indian Constitution. However, no formal communication has been received from the

Chief Minister of Mizoram or Shri Laldenga in this regard.

Activities of pickpockets in Chittaranjan Park and Dakshinpuri in the Capital

528. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the activities of about 80 to 90 pickpockets from Calcutta rule the roost in Chittaranjan Park and Dakshinpuri the two predominantly Bengali localities of the Capital ;

(b) whether Government have received informations that the pickpockets feel safer here because the passive public is generally afraid of coming to the aid of a victim and the pickings are also bigger ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken as the cases of chain snatching, looting, teasing the girls are on increase and even robbers are seen forcibly looting the buses in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the first half of the current year, only two cases of pick-pocketing have been reported from Chittaranjan Park and from Dakshinpuri. The activities of pickpockets from Calcutta in this area have not come to the notice of the local police.

(c) To check such crimes, police pickets have been posted at strategic points and night patrolling has been intensified. To check eve teasing and pick-pocketing, the police personnel in uniform as well as in plain clothes are deployed in running busses and at busy shopping centres etc.

NALCO's Orissa Project

529. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 24 June, 1984 regarding NALCO's Orissa Project moving at Snail's pace and state :

(a) whether the estimated cost of the project has been double within 3 years of its starting ; if so the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the project was scheduled to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan period; if so, the progress made so far and by when it is likely to be completed and start functioning;

(c) whether as per the understanding and decision taken by the Government of Orissa and NALCO authorities, the people of Orissa are not given priority in regard to the appointment in the Project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Project was scheduled to be completed only in 1987-88. Regarding the progress of work of National Aluminium Company, most of the land required for the project has been acquired and is in possession of the project authorities. Know-how and basic engineering Packages have been received from foreign consultants. Ordering for most of the critical and long delivery equipment/civil works have been completed. Drilling has started and overburden removal commenced. Infrastructural facilities such as site grading approach road, temporary housing, construction water and power have been provided at the sites commensurate with the requirement. Construction activity at all the project sites is in full swing.

(c) and (d) According to the guidelines issued by the Central Government, recruitment to posts in the pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month, is made by the Company through the local Employment Exchanges. In case the Employment Exchange furnishes non-availability certificate for any category of posts, the vacancies are notified in local newspapers. For recruitment of personnel in executive and supervisory categories, the posts have to be filled on an All India basis by advertising in both local and all India news papers. Persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project are given priority and those belonging to SC/ST communities are recruited as per the reservation orders.

**असम में विदेशियों के मामले पर
आंदोलन**

530. श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहुगुणा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम में आंदोलनकारियों ने विदेशियों के मामले पर पुनः आंदोलन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो असम समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) असम समस्या पर श्वेत पत्र जारी करने की मांग करने वाले राजनैतिक दल का नाम क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उस दल को सलाह पर श्वेत पत्र जारी करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) सरकार असम में शांति और सामान्य स्थिति बहाल करने और सार्थक वार्ता के लिए आवश्यक रूप से निष्पक्ष परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करने के लिये भरसक प्रयास करती रही है। किन्तु आंदोलनकारी नेता प्रधान मंत्रों के वक्तव्य पर निश्चित प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करने में असफल रहे हैं। वक्तव्य में असम के आंदोलनकारी नेताओं के साथ वार्ता शुरू करने के लिए सरकार की उत्सुकता को दोहराया गया है यदि वे विदेशियों के मामले का स्थायी हल निकालने के लिए नए व्यावहारिक और उपयोगी प्रस्ताव रखे। सरकार ने अश्वैध प्रवासी (अधिवरणों द्वारा अवधारण) अधिनियम बनाया है। 24 मार्च, 1971 के बाद के अश्वैध प्रवासियों का पता लगाने के लिए प्रारम्भ में 20 अधिकरण स्थापित किए गए हैं। आगे घुसपैठ को प्रभावी रूप से रोकने के लिए सीमा पर मतकंता में और वृद्धि करने के लिए उपाय किए गए हैं। सारी सीमा पर कांटेदार तार लगाने और पाश्वीय सड़क का निर्माण करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया है।

(ग) फावर्ड ब्लॉक, जनता पार्टी आदि के कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने लोकसभा में विचार-विमर्श के दौरान असम समस्या पर श्वेत पत्र जारी करने की मांग की थी।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) असम में विदेशी नागरिकों की समस्या पर संसद में और उसके बाहर अनेक अवसरों पर विस्तृत रूप से विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। विभिन्न मामलों पर

सरकार का दृष्टिकोण भलीभांति ज्ञात है। अतः सरकार इस समय श्वेत पत्र जारी करने की कोई आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करती है।

Issue of Gun Licences in Punjab

531. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the facts that have come to light during the recent events in Punjab, Government have taken immediate steps to dismiss police, customs and security officers and officials who had permitted the arms to go into Golden Temple;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Punjab, licences for guns of most sophisticated types are liberally issued where as in other States a very limited number and of low category guns are issued for civilian possession and use;

(c) whether Government would immediately stop issuance of licences for arms in Punjab lest these may not fall into the hands of the terrorists again ; and

(d) the total number of licenced weapons which have been surrendered so far in Punjab and those recovered/seized during mopping up measurer and when Government propose to do about them ?

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

Allotment of House Sites in A&N

532. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many house sites were recommended by Allotment Committees and

allotted during past three years under the 20 point programme by the Union Territory Administration in Andaman and Nicobar Island ;

(b) whether the physical possession of the said sites were given, if so, when and the number thereof ;

(c) whether Government received representations for providing house building grants; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration a total of 2431 house sites were recommended by the Allotment Committees and allotted during the past three years. The details of the physical possession made over to the allottees are as under :-

1981-82	Nil
1982-83	705
1983-84	952

Action to make over physical possession in respect of the remaining 774 sites out of the total of 1726 allotted during 1983-84 is in progress.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) No house building grant is given by the Administration at present.

Assent to State Bills

533. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some bills passed by the State Legislatures are pending with Central Government for assent ;

(b) if so, since when and their details, State-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for not giving assent ?

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

(b) and (c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT. 8469/84].

Restructuring of Punjab Administration

535. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of restructuring done in the entire Punjab Administration including the police force, as announced by the Minister of State for Home Affairs at a press conference in Madras on 24th June, 1984 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to protect the places of worship in Punjab from becoming armouries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Union Government have set up a High Level Committee to review and to suggest measures to strengthen the administrative machinery in Punjab. The Committee has also to suggest measures achieve effective control over the use of arms and for the recovery of illegal arms and recommend such changes in the appropriate laws and administrative procedures as may be necessary in this regard

The Committee has been asked to submit its report in two months' time

**Removal of Anomaly on Custom Duty
on Electronic Components**

536. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) the anomalies that have crept in
the customs levy structure in the case of
certain electronics component and
products as a consequence of the imple-
mentation of the 1983 package of customs
duty relief ; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove
these anomalies as has been indicated by
the Union Deputy Minister of Electronics
at the 16th annual general meeting of the
Electronics Components, Industries
Association on 30th June, 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SAN-
JEEVI RAO) : (a) As a consequence
of the implementation of the 1983 package
of customs duty relief to the electronic
component industry, certain anomalies
have been noticed by Government.
These are :

- (i) Reduction in customs duty was
given in August, 1983 on finished
components (from 158% to 75%)
to bring down the prices of end
products. Also, to protect our
component industry, customs
duty on raw materials required
by this sector was reduced from
the range 65% to 81% to a
uniform level to 40% level in the
case of 76 materials, to a level of
15% in the case of materials
and 0% in the case of 8 materials.
However, the component sector
feels that the reduction in customs
duty on raw materials is not
proportionate to that effected on
finished components, thereby
making indigenous components
non-competitive *vis-a-vis* imported
components.

(ii) Similar points have been brought
to the notice of Government for
some other items like, electro-
mechanical components, tape
deck mechanism for audio cassette
recorders, DC motors, plastic
films, printed circuit board and
glass shells for electron-tubes.

(b) The above anomalies in the
customs duty structure are under active
consideration of Government for rectifi-
cation.

**Facilities to Socially and Educationally
Backward People under Article 340.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under
Article 340 of the Constitution socially
and educationally backward people were
to be given facilities to bring them up in
the national mainstream ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the
matter since the Constitution came into
force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) The Government of India
had appointed two Commissions under
Article 340. The first Backward Classes
Commission was the Kalelkar Commis-
sion appointed in 1953. In its report it
prepared a list of 2,399 communities to
be treated as Other Backward Classes
(OBCs) and it made recommendations for
reserving certain percentage of posts in
public services and in technical and voca-
tional institutions. It also made wide-
ranging recommendations covering fields
like Women's Welfare, Khadi and village
Industry, land reform, Bhoodan etc. The
Kalelkar Commissions report was not
unanimous. It was placed in the Parliam-
ent with the Action Taken Memorandum
on 3rd September, 1956. The recom-
mendations like reservation and list-
ing of OBC were not acceptable, Govern-

ment decided in 1961 that it would be better to apply economic tests than to go by caste for determination of the backwardness. It left open to the State Governments to proceed in the matter in the manner they thought fit and proper. Many of the State Governments have already notified the lists of the Other Backward Classes for the purpose of giving benefits to them under the provisions of Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution. Thus, the recommendations of the Kalelkar Commission with regard to reservation in posts and seats in the educational institutions including universities, have been implemented by the State Governments, wherever it was found necessary and possible.

The Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) was set up in January, 1979 and submitted its report on 31-12-1982. The Report is under consideration of Government.

Crimes in the Capital

538. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the incidents of crimes, particularly robberies, murders and looting in the Capital during the last six months or so ;

(b) if so, the total number of incidents or crimes and murders, robberies and looting out of them during the last six months as compared to the corresponding period ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check such incidents and to improve the law and order situation in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The total number of incidents of robbery, murder and looting (dacoity) reported to the Delhi Police during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1984 and the corresponding period of last year are indicated below :—

	1-1-1984 to 30-6-1984	...	1-1-1983 to 30-6-1983
Robbery	132	...	114
Murders	137	...	132
Looting (Dacoity)	13	...	14

There has been some increase in the incidents of robbery and murder during the current year as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(c) To check the crime rate in Delhi, the Delhi Police have taken various steps like armed petrolling with Walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including the National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in

commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets, and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals. The various requirements of Delhi Police

in terms of man-power and equipment are under continuous review. Additions in the form of men and equipment are made from time to time to improve the efficiency of the Delhi Police.

**Arrest of Sikh Extremists in Ganganagar
(Rajasthan)**

539. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 30th June, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a group of 30 Sikhs were arrested in Ganganagar in Rajasthan while trying to cross over from Pakistan border into India ;

(b) whether they crossed over to India after getting terrorist training in Pakistan or having links with terrorists ;

(c) the details of the incident ; and

(d) the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government have seen the news-item.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Extremists Slipped Across to Pakistan
from Poonch Border Area**

540. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 30 June, 1984 wherein it has been stated that extremists slipped across to Pakistan from the border areas of Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) under what circumstances they were allowed to slip ; and

(c) whether Government have been keeping a close watch on the border to stop such escape of extremists and catch them and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Government are aware of the news item. Government had received information that a group of Sikhs had slipped across to Pakistan from the border areas of Poonch in the Jammu region. Patrolling in this area has been further intensified and security measures tightened.

**Free Movements of Proclaimed Offenders
in Capital**

541. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 5000 criminals declared as proclaimed offenders are moving freely in the city of Delhi as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 14 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to arrest them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) As on 20th June, 1984, there were 5311 persons declared as proclaimed offenders, out of these, 3956 had jumped bail. It is not correct that they are moving freely in the city. The local police is always on the look out for them. During the last 6 months, 140 proclaimed offenders have been arrested.

(c) When any accused person jumps bail, action under Section 446 Cr. P.C. is initiated by the Court. Special drives are also launched by the police from time to time to nab the proclaimed offenders.

Policy to Allow Public and Private Sector to Manufacture Telecommunication Equipments

542. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced a policy to allow private sector to manufacture telecommunication equipments in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any public sector unit has come forward ; and

(c) the names of such units and the action taken by Government to grant licences for manufacturing of such equipments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Name of the Public Sector Unit	Item
<i>1. Cases recommended for approval :</i>	
1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 10-4-84)	PCM Multiplex Equipment 500 Terminals per annum
2. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 18-4-84)	HF, VHF, UHF, Antennas with feed. Expansion of capacity from 250 to 350 Nos. per annum.
3. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 26-4-84).	High power Amplifiers. Expansion of capacity 10 to 100 Nos. per annum.
4. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 2-5-84).	PCM equipment with associated line system. 1000 terminals per annum.
5. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 26-5-84).	Digital SCPC System 50 systems per annum.

Name of the Public Sector Unit	Item
<i>II. Cases recommended for rejection :</i>	
1. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad. (Application dated 21-5-84)	Digital Transmission Equipment.
<i>III. Cases on which decision would be taken shortly based on the detailed Policy Framework approved by the Electronics Commission.</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad. (Application dated 6-1-84)	Electronic Intercom equipment. 2000 nos. per annum.
2. MP State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal. (Application dated 26-4-84)	High capacity electronics central exchange. 1 million lines per annum.
3. MP State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal. (Application dated 26-4-84).	Assorted categories of Electronic PABX 1 lakh lines per annum.
4. M.P. State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal. (Application dated 27-4-84)	Subscriber Telephone Instrument. 2.5 lakh nos. per annum.
5. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., (Application dated 2-5-84)	Electronic Teleprinters 8000 nos. per annum.
6. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore. (Application dated 8-5-84)	Electronic wireless Equipment and Allied Products.
7. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. (Application dated 31-5-84)	Telephone Transducer Capsules. 15 lakh sets per annum.
8. M/s Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. (Application dated 13-6-84)	Multichannel Radio. Annual Capacity Rs. 12 crores.
9. The State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay. (Application dated 15-6-84)	Digital Electronic Switching System. 5 lakh lines per annum.
10. Himachal Pradesh Mineral & Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd., Simla. (Application dated 12-7-84)	(1) Electronic PABX 1.25 lakh per annum. (2) Analog telephone/Electronic key telecast 1.25 lakhs per annum.
11. The State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay. (Application dated 13-7-84)	(1) Digital Telephone Investment. 4 lakh nos. per annum. (2) Digital Telephone replacement kit. 1 lakh nos. per annum.

Appointment of Chairman and Managing Director in Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.

545. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Business Standard' dated 29 June, 1984 to the effect that the giant Rs. 650 crore Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited will have to remain 'topless' for some more time to come as the Cabinet appointment committee of the Government of India has once again rejected the Public Enterprises Selection Board proposal to appoint Chairman and Managing Director to the Company ; and

(b) if so, by when the Chief Managing Director of the KIOCL is likely to be appointed ?

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

(b) For the post of Managing Director in the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. an officer has already been selected and offered appointment ; he is expected to take up his assignment shortly.

Affixing or Suffixing of Words to Names by Indian Citizens

546. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any law or the Government Resolutions that Indian citizens should not affix or suffix to their names any words by which they will be identified as belonging to a Caste or feudal profession ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to issue G. R. (Government Resolutions) or declare a law to deprive any facility, benefit or service for persons who use such affixes or suffixes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.

Manufacturing of Mini and Micro Computers

548. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a Statement showing :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to examine the ways and means to bring down the prices of computers in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of firms to whom licences were granted to manufacture mini and micro computers ;

(c) the annual production of computers ; and

(d) in what way Government are helping these firms so that the prices of computers come down ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has initiated some of the steps to bring down prices of computers in the country. Measures taken in this regard included reduction of customs duty on the capital goods, raw material/components going into manufacturing of computer, bulking of imports through canalisation and augmenting the capacities of the units already approved to make them more viable. Further prices of the computer is expected to fall with the growing competition amongst the 140 parties approved in the area of computers including Mini/Micro processor based systems.

(b) About 140 units have been approved for the manufacture of computers including mini/micro processor based systems both in the organised and small scale sectors.

(c) The total annual production of computers during the year 1983 has been about Rs. 78 crores.

Development of Solar Industrial Process Heater

549. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of the National Physical Laboratory have recently developed a solar industrial process heater ;

(b) if so, the main features of the solar industrial process heater ; and

(c) to what extent and in what way the solar industrial process heaters would be conducive for industries ?

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

(b) The main features of the solar industrial process heater are :

(i) The heater has been designed to provide peak 10 KW (in the form of heat) for industrial process heat application at working temperature in the range of 150-200°C.

(ii) It has a self tracking system to track the sun.

(c) The solar heater designed by National Physical Laboratory (NPL) will be able to supplement heating of water by conventional heaters using oil, gas, coal

or electricity and will lead to savings in such non-renewable sources of energy.

Foreign Collaboration for National Silicon Facility

550 PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics have decided to collaborate with Dow Corning Chemicals of US for the 200 tonnes National Silicon facility ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics has concluded a technical collaboration agreement with M/s Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, Michigan, USA a subsidiary of Dow Corning Corporation Michigan, USA for the 200-tonne/annum capacity polysilicon plant of the National Silicon Facility. The collaboration agreement is to run for a period of 8 years. It involves *inter-alia* supply by Hemlock of process know-how and basic engineering Detailed engineering of the plant, procurement and installation of equipment and all activities relating to construction of technical buildings, setting up of utilities etc., to be done by the central public sector company Engineers India Limited. Approximately 70% of the process plant equipment is to be produced indigenously.

Manufacture of Multiple Printed Circuit Board Connectors, etc.

551. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is self-sufficient in the manufacture of multiple printed circuit board connectors, cradle

type relays and switches etc., used in the digital switching system ;

(b) if so, whether the supply is sufficient to meet the demand ;

(c) if not, whether the Government are going to help the industry to improve its capacity ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The different types of multiple printed circuit board connectors, relays and switches used in digital switching systems are not being manufactured in the country.

(c) to (e) :

1. A Working Group consisting of representatives from Ministry of Communications, I.T.I. and Department of Electronics stands constituted to achieve indigenous production of components needed for digital electronic switching systems to be manufactured through French collaboration.

The terms of reference of the Working Groups are :

- (i) Identify the various components in respect of which indigenous capability needs to be established.
- (ii) Prepare specifications itemwise to enable undertake indigenous manufacture expeditiously.
- (iii) Suggest strategy for implementation with time frames to enable rapid establishment of indigenous capacity in the field of all pro-

fessional grade components projected to be causing heavy F. E. outflow.

2. The Working Group has identified the components :

- (i) where full import of technology is required.
- (ii) where augmentation of technology base is necessary to meet the demand of components used in digital switching systems.

Action is underway to bridge these technology gaps.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

553. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 मई, 1984 से अनेक राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम और अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त दंगों में मारे गये लोगों का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और मृत व्यक्ति किन-किन समुदायों के थे ;

(घ) इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के कारण क्या थे और इन दंगों के पीछे कौन से तत्व कार्यरत थे ;

(ङ) इस संदर्भ में कितने लोग गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) इन दंगों में जिन लोगों के जान-माल की हानि हुई है, उन्हें सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(छ) क्या इन दंगों के संबंध में कोई जांच कराई गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ज) क्या इसमें किसी विदेशी शक्ति का हाथ होने का संदेह है ; और

(झ) इन दंगों को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) तथा (ख) 1 मई, 1984 से मुख्यतः महाराष्ट्र राज्य में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ।

(ग) इन दंगों में हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों के 278 लोग मारे गए ।

(घ) दंगों के तात्कालिक कारण उत्तेजक लेख और भाषण थे ।

(ङ) इन दंगों के संबंध में 12,601 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

(च) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अब तक 30 लाख रु० की वित्तीय सहायता दी है ।

(छ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन दंगों की जांच नहीं की है ।

(ज) विदेशी हाथ होने के किसी स्पष्ट सबूत की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(झ) राज्य सरकार को समय समय पर साम्प्रदायिक शांति बनाए रखने के लिए कारगर कार्यवाही करने की सलाह दी गई है और प्राशासनिक कार्यवाही के लिए उन को दिशा निर्देश भी भेजे हैं ।

Registration of T. V. Entrepreneurs under Small Scale Units

554. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some entrepreneurs who have been allotted plots in Okhla Industrial Area (Electronics Functional Area, New Delhi, have applied for registration of Black and White TV, Audio Tape Recorders/Car Cassette, Players under Small Scale Units, if so, the action taken on each application ;

(b) whether these entrepreneurs have been taken to get them Register within 2 years ; and

(c) if so, what special measures have been taken to get them Registered under SSI on out-of turn basis as about 9 months have already been elapsed since they took over the possession of these plots ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, Seven applications for registration have been received. Six of them have been approved, while the seventh application for registration was received by Director of Industries, Delhi on July 12, 1984.

Arrest of International Terrorist

555. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international terrorist assigned to assassinate the Prime Minister and the President of India was recently arrested at the Palam airport ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

हथियारों की तस्करी करने वाले
व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

556. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) पंजाब के साथ लगी देश की
सीमा पर हथियारों की तस्करी के संबंध में
पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को
गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ख) उन्हें दिए गए दण्ड का व्यौरा
क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०
बंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) और (ख) सूचना
एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर
रख दी जाएगी ।

Maintenance of C. R. Dossiers of Officers
and staff Belonging to CSS/CSCS/CSSS
Services by Ministry of Home Affairs

557. SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CR dossiers of the
officers and staff belonging to the CSS/
CSCS/CSSS services are to be maintained
by the Cadre Controlling Authority which
are responsible for confirmation, promo-
tion and crossing of efficiency bar etc. in
view of Department of Personnel and

A.R.O.M, No. 2/4/80-CS. IV dated
24 August, 1983 and 18 January, 1984.

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of
Home Affairs, being the Cadre Controlling
Authority, have taken over the
charge of the CR dossiers in
respect of all the Assistants/UDCs/LDCs
and Stenographers of the cadre thereof
under their possession ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and
the time by which this Ministry shall
implement these instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has not been possible
to implement the new procedure due to
lack of administrative facilities.

Special Pay for Handling C.R.
Dossiers

558. SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGWAR : Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers/staff of the
Ministry of Home Affairs cadre were
being granted Special Pay from time to
time on account of handling the C.R,
dossiers :

(b) if so, how many officers were
granted Special Pay during the last five
years, and in whose cases the said
special pay, drawn continuously for 3
years or more, was taken into considera-
tion for purpose of fixation of pay at the
time of their higher promotion while
working as Confidential P.A./ Assistant;

(c) whether merger of the said Special
Pay at the time of respective officers'
promotion was in order ;

(d) whether this Special Pay has been
delinked from the pay of respective
officers in whose cases the same was

merged therewith at the time of their promotion; and

(e) if not, reasons for allowing them to draw the Special Pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) Thirteen officials belonging to the Ministry of Home Affairs cadre were granted Special Pay for handling confidential rolls during the last five years. Out of these, 4 officials were drawing special pay for more than three years. Only one of these four officials was promoted while drawing the special pay and in his case the special pay was taken into consideration for the purpose of fixation of pay in the higher grade.

In this case the special pay was protected by granting a personal pay equal to the difference between pay plus special pay drawn in the lower post and pay due in the higher grade with the stipulation that the personal pay will be absorbed in subsequent increases in pay. This is in accordance with the orders on the subject.

Promotion of *ad-hoc* Assistants on Regular Basis in Ministry of Home Affairs

559. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6326 on 4 April, 1984 regarding promotion of UDCs to Assistants in Ministry of Home Affairs and state :

(a) whether all the *ad-hoc* Assistants, who were promoted during the year 1983 have been promoted on regular basis in the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 29 December, 1983 on completion of procedural formalities; and

(b) if not, the reasons of undue delay and by which time all the eligible *ad hoc* Assistants will be promoted on regular basis in accordance with the instructions

issued by the Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. dated 29 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Forty Nine UDCs of the CSCS Cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs eligible for promotion as Assistants on long-term basis in accordance with the instructions issued by the Deptt. of Personnel & A.R. dated 29-12-1983 have so far been promoted as Assistants on *ad hoc* basis. Twelve out of these, including two promoted on *ad-hoc* basis during 1983 have since been appointed on long-term basis after completion of procedural formalities. The cases of most of the remaining *ad-hoc* Assistants have since been placed before the Departmental Promotion Committee and orders appointing them on long-term basis are expected to issue soon.

Modernisation of Steel Plants During Seventh Plan

560. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise steel plants during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) whether the final clearance of the Government of India is awaited and expected in 1984-85 ;

(c) if so, the names of the steel plants identified to bring under modernisation programme during the Seventh Plan Period ;

(d) the amount proposed to be earmarked therefor ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Schemes for the renovation and technological upgradation of the steel plants in Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur are at various stages of consideration of Government. They are expected to be implemented in the future plans, including the Seventh Plan. The time frame of implementation estimated cost etc. will be known after approval of the schemes. The schemes are expected to achieve the following objectives :

- improvement in the quality of raw materials intermediate and finished products.
- reduction in unit consumption of raw materials & energy,
- conservation of scarce raw materials like metallurgical coal,
- improvement in productivity,
- production of higher valued qualities of steel with improvement in the viability of the plants.

Construction and Production Capacity of Damanjodi Aluminium Plant, Orissa

561. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production capacity of Damanjodi Aluminium plant under construction by National Aluminium Company in Orissa ;

(b) the expected time of its commercial production ; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of the construction works of the above aluminium plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is implementing the construction of an integrated Alumina/Aluminium Complete comprising of Bauxite Mine and Alumina Plant in Koraput District and Aluminium Smelter and Captive Power Plant at Angul in Dhenkanal District of Orissa. The annual production capacity of the Alumina Plant located at Damanjodi is designed for 8 lakh tonnes of alumina and Aluminium Smelter at Angul for 2.18 lakh tonnes.

(b) The Alumina Plant is expected to go on stream in September, 1986 and the Aluminium Smelter in December, 1986.

(c) The progress so far made in respect of Alumina Plant in Damanjodi and Aluminium Smelter at Angul is briefly as follows :-

- Know-how and basic engineering packages have been received.
- Most of the land has been acquired and is in possession of the project authorities.
- Infrastructural facilities such as site grading, approach road, temporary housing construction power, etc. have been nearly completed commensurate with the requirement of the sites.
- Orders for site work and most of the critical and long delivery equipment have been placed. The civil and structural works have commenced and the construction work is in full swing.

In terms of percentage, the progress made upto end of June, 1984 in respect of Engineering, Ordering, Tendering Manufacturing and Delivery and Construction in the Alumina Plant is 70.5, 81.2, 86.0, 30.5 and 29.8. Similarly in respect of

Aluminium Plant, the percentage progress made in respect of Engineering, Ordering, Tendering, Manufacturing and Delivery and Construction is 75.0, 75.2, 78.7, 15.0 and 33.8.

Production Capacity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

562. SHRI K.A. SWAMI :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

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

(a) whether production capacity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and consequently its size are likely to be reduced ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

563. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

श्री अशफाक हुसैन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1984 के दौरान देश में कितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए और उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन दंगे में कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए, घायल हुए और गिरफ्तार किए गए कुल कितने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसे दंगे की रोकथाम

करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई, भिवंडी, थाणे) कर्नाटक (बंगलौर, धारवाड़, हुबली) और पश्चिम बंगाल (किड्डेपोर) में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों की सूचना के अनुसार इन दंगों में 302 व्यक्ति मारे गए, 1052 घायल हुए, 13003 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और लगभग 826.23 लाख रु० की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई ।

(ग) शांति और साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता के लिए राज्य सरकारों पर बार-बार जोर देकर कहा गया है । प्रशासनिक और आसूचना तंत्र सुप्रबन्धी तंत्र बनाने और समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को गिरफ्तार करने, शस्त्र और गोला बारूद को तलाश करने और जब्त करने और साम्प्रदायिकता को भड़काने वाले तत्वों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने जैसे उपायों के लिए उनको सुझाव दिये गये हैं । कुछ राज्यों को यह सुझाव भी दिया गया है कि वे साम्प्रदायिक रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिक घटनाओं के कारणों का गहन अध्ययन करें । जब भी केन्द्रीय बलों के लिए अनुरोध किया जाता है तो वे राज्यों को उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

Non-Functioning of Nuclear Reactor at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

564. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nuclear reactor at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has not been functioning well for quite sometime; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for its not functioning well and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inquiry into Police Firing on Demonstrators Outside Bangladesh High Commission in South Delhi

565. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons were killed when police opened fire on the demonstrators outside Bangladesh High Commission in South Delhi recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted by Government into the circumstances leading to firing by the police and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Two persons were killed in this incident.

(b) About 250 workers of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad had demonstrated before the Bangladesh High Commission located at Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar on 26-5-1984.

The demonstrators shouted provocative slogans and set on fire an effigy of the Bangladesh President. They then tried to gate-crash into the premises. The assembly was declared unlawful and when they did not disperse the demonstrators were pushed back. The demonstrators started hurling stones at the High Commission Building and made another attempt to enter the premises. 12 Police personnel including A.C.P., Lajpat Nagar, received injuries. In these circumstances, the Police had no other option, but to open fire. A case under Sections 147 / 148/149:186/332/353/307/506/452/511/427 IPC has been registered at the Police Station, Lajpat Nagar, and investigation is in progress.

Appointment of District/State Level Committees to Coordinate Activities of Scheduled Castes Development

566. SHRI BHAUSAHES THORAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have a plan to appoint district level committees and State level committees to coordinate activities of Scheduled Caste Development;

(b) the guidelines issued to the States in this behalf; and

(c) whether the Central Government are thinking to have a special legislation regarding the implementation of special component plan in the Country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) For the successful implementation of Special Component Plan it is the responsibility of the Administrative machinery in each sector, at State, District and Block levels, to ensure satisfactory implementation of the schemes which are included in the Special Component Plan in each Sector, with a view to give a particular focus on the Special Component Plan, Committees to review imple-

mentation have been set up at the State and District level by several States/UTs. Guidelines have been given in the Working Group Report 1980-85 of this Ministry that a committee at District level with District Magistrate as Chairman should periodically review the implementation of the programmes by various departments, evaluate the progress and take timely coorrectional measures required so as to ensure successful implementation. The District Magistrate should, moreover, be assisted by a Senior officer of the rank of Additional District Magistrate/Additional Deputy Commissioner/Joint Collector with the sole function of coordination and organisation of the programme relating to the Development of the Scheduled Castes,

(c) No, Sir.

**Proposal to set up Atomic Power
Plant in Andhra Pradesh**

569. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to set up at atomic energy plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, where it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):(a) and (b) The report of the Site Selection Committee for the Southern Region of which Andhra Pradesh is a part has been received and is under examination.

**Study on Socio-Economic Development
of SC/ST**

570. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive study has been made by Government to know the socio economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural and hilly areas of the country particularly Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households living in absolute poverty and proportion of the community living below poverty line; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their socio economic conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No detailed study of socio-economic Development of Scheduled Castes has been made in all States. It is generally known that the bulk of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially in the rural and hilly areas, suffer from acute economic deprivation. The State have adopted the strategy of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan and made estimates of the proportion and number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families living below the poverty line. In most of the States entire Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes population has been taken as being below the poverty line.

(c) Various developmental programmes are formulated for the development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by States under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan as part of their Annual Plan exercises. These are implemented in the States every year. This endeavour is further supplemented by grant of Special Central Assistance by the Central Government.

The Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan outlays of each State are also discussed and finalised annually by the Planning Commission. Senior Officers of the Home Ministry tour the States regularly to review the implementation of

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan schemes.

प्रदूषण उत्पन्न करने वाले उद्योगों को जारी किए गए अनुदेश

571. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायु, जल और भू-प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए पर्यावरण विभाग ने निर्णय लिया है कि 18 प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए उद्योग विभाग के साथ उनके विभाग की अनुमति प्राप्त करना भी आवश्यक होगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्णय का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या उसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ; और

(ग) यह निर्णय किम तारीख से और किन प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) व्यौरा दर्शाने वाले एक प्रैसनोट सहित परिपत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी गई [ग्रंथालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 8470/84] ।

(ग) यह निर्णय 22 जून, 1984 से लागू हुआ और इसके कार्यान्वयन की पद्धति प्रैसनोट में दी गई है । सभा पटल पर रखी गई । [ग्रंथालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—8470/84] ।

कुछ क्षेत्रों में छठी योजना के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति

572. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन से क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें सरकार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक अपने योजना लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाएगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार योजना लक्ष्यों की विशेषकर कृषि, ऊर्जा, इस्पात, बेरोजगारी और गरीबों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने के क्षेत्र में प्राप्त करने में गफल होगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) :

(क) छठी योजना के मध्यावधि योजना मूल्यांकन की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जो मंसद के सम्मुख पहले ही प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है । उस दस्तावेज के भाग 1 की सारणी-1 में 51 मुख्य वस्तुओं/सेवाओं में अनुमानित निष्पादन को बताया गया था । सामान्यतः ये अनुमान बही रहे हैं, जो मुख्य परिवर्तन हुए हैं, वे निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

खाद्यान्नों में उत्पादन छठी योजना के अनुमानों के निकट अर्थात् 154 मिलियन टन के करीब होने की आशा है, तिलहनों में भी उत्पादन के छठी योजना के लक्ष्य के 110 लाख टन से बढ़ने की आशा है । 29.6 मिलियन टन के स्तर पर कच्चे पेट्रोलियम का उत्पादन छठी योजना लक्ष्य के स्तर से और मध्यावधि योजना मूल्यांकन के अनुमानित स्तर दोनों ही से बढ़ेगा । बिजली योग्य इस्पात का उत्पादन मध्यावधि योजना मूल्यांकन में अनुमानित उत्पादन से कम होने की संभावना है, इसके अब लगभग 9 मिलियन टन होने की आशा की जाती है । बिजली के उत्पादन में लगभग 164

बिलियन के० डब्ल्यू० एच० उपलब्ध होने की आशा की जाती है। चीनी का उत्पादन भी मध्यावधि योजना मूल्यांकन अनुमान से मामूली सा ही कम हो सकता है।

(ख) और (ग) जिन कारणों से छोटी योजना लक्ष्यों से निष्पादन के भिन्न होने की संभावना है उसकी विस्तृत समीक्षा, क्षेत्रक-वार, मध्यावधि योजना मूल्यांकन में है। तब से, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, खाद्यान्नों तिलहनों और कच्चे पेट्रोलियम के सम्बन्ध में सुधार हुआ है जबकि ऊपर बताया गए अन्य क्षेत्रों में कुछ कमी आई है।

Liberal Financial Allocation to Hill States during Seventh five year Plan

575. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAKASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Approach Paper' for Seventh Five Year Plan has taken into account the difficulties faced by the hill States/Union Territories on account of difficult geographical terrain, sparse population and extremities of climate etc.;

(b) if so, whether any special strategy has been evolved or provision made for liberal financial allocations and the relaxations of norms in terms of distance, population, area etc. and also the higher costs involved on construction of various projects; and

(c) if so, the nature of the provisions made ?

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

(b) and (c) For accelerated development of hill areas, a special strategy has been evolved and followed during the Sixth Plan. Liberal financial allocations have

been made, including provision to cover higher construction costs, for these areas. Relaxed norms in terms of distance, population, area have been prescribed. A Working Group on Hill Areas Development for the Seventh Plan has been set up which is expected to review the existing strategy and suggest changes required, if any.

Formation of a National Security Guard

577. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to have a special task force of select men from the police and paramilitary forces to be named as the National Security Guard;

(b) whether it will be meant to combat increasing terrorism in the country;

(c) whether it has also been decided that initially 25 battalions of 800 men each are to be formed;

(d) if so, what will be the criteria for appointment of persons in the National Security Guard;

(e) whether experts have stated that it is not always advisable to call out the army or the Border Security Force to deal with organised terrorism; and

(f) by what time the same is likely to be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government have decided to raise National Security Guards as a paramilitary force.

(b) It will be utilised for Internal Security duties including combating terrorism in the country.

(c) and (d) These matters are yet to be decided being at the stage of planning at present.

(e) It is true that as far as possible only CRPF is to be deployed in the States for maintaining law and order. However, in exceptional circumstances when CRPF is fully committed and the emergent need of the State Government/Union Territories is to be met, it sometimes becomes necessary to deploy BSF and even Army for internal Security duties.

(f) As quickly as possible.

Issue of directives by centre to states to be alert in wake of army action in Punjab

578. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Home Ministry had issued directives to all the States and had asked them to be alert in the wake of army action against terrorists in Punjab;

(b) if so, what are the States that were affected and where demonstrations were held against Government action;

(c) whether number of extremists were found in many neighbouring States of Punjab also;

(d) the steps State Governments had taken to meet the situation arising out of this infiltration;

(e) whether Union Government assisted the States in this regard; and

(f) if so, to what extent clearance of such extremists from other States has been accomplished ?

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

(f) In view of the activities of extremists and terrorists in Punjab, all the State Governments were alerted and requested to keep vigilance in this regard.

The State Governments concerned have taken necessary steps to maintain law and order.

Extremists active in J and K state during and after army operation in Punjab

580. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether during the operation and after the operation in Punjab by military the extremists were very active in J & K State during the month of June, 1984;

(b) if so, whether it has been ascertained from the various agencies that J & K was the nerve centre for guerilla training to these extremists by the foreign agencies;

(c) whether during these incidents of violence a number of Pakistanis were captured there; and

(d) if so, the action Union Government propose to take or had taken at that time to eliminate the extremists in that State ?

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

(b) There is no definite information to this effect.

(c) Government have not received any report to this effect.

(d) The State Govt. had been advised to deal effectively with such elements under the law.

Arrest of Extremists

582. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of terrorists arrested in Punjab and in other parts of the country upto date;

(b) whether any foreigners amongst them has also been arrested;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of the terrorist have admitted that they got the military type training in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Identification of Police Officials helping terrorists in Punjab

583. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHEN-NUPATI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the police officials who were helping the terrorists in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them and the number of such officials with details of their involvement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Investigations are being made into the operations of terrorists and suspected extremists apprehended by the security forces. If any police official is found to have links with such elements necessary action would be taken against him.

Technology for Avoiding Use of cooking Coal in Vijay Nagar Steel Plant

584. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are looking for the most suitable cost effective technology avoiding the use of coking coal for the manufacture of steel in the proposed Vijay Nagar Steel Plant in Karnataka ; and

(b) If so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) A number of studies have established that in the circumstances prevailing in the country, specially the poor quality poor resources and distant sources of cooking coal and demand and supply of iron and steel, a steel plant in Vijayanagar based on the blast furnace route (which will have to depend on the supply of cooking coal from distant sources) will be exceedingly expensive and will lead to very heavy losses. Therefore, a number of alternative processes that avoid the use of cooking coal have been studied, three processes that appear prima facie attractive are being studied in depth to determine the most cost-effective technology that would be suitable for adoption for the manufacture of steel in the steel plant that is proposed to be located in Karnataka. It is anticipated that a suitable scheme will be developed soon.

Set back Suffered by Orissa Prize Project

585. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Orissa's prize project suffers set back" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 24 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and action taken by him to set matters right and ensure timely execution of the NALCO project in Orissa :

(c) whether the NALCO management has failed to rehabilitate the uprooted families during the last 3 years apart from giving the promised employment to at least one person of each such family in Koraput-District plus accommodation ;

(d) the number of such tribal families involved ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to provide employment and accommodation, and to rehabilitate such uprooted tribal families ?

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

(b) The issues raised were project implementation, project cost, recruitment policy, change of Directors and demands of employees union. In order to ensure adherence to the construction schedules, regular monitoring of the progress of works is being done at the highest level to identify bottlenecks and problem areas so as to find solutions to them. Construction activity is, however, in full swing.

Strict vigil is being maintained on the project expenditure. The increase is essentially on account of normal escalation in prices and also on account of scope changes, custom duties and interest liability.

NALCO follows the guidelines issued by the Central Government in matters of recruitment. With regard to the Director level vacancies the new incumbents of the post of Director (Projects) and Executive Director (Personnel) are already in position and the appointment of Director (Finance) also already notified.

A charter of demand has been submitted by the Co-ordination Committee of the Employees Union. These demands are under negotiations with the Union by the Management.

(c) to (e) In Damanjodi 581 families including 266 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are likely to be displaced. Depending on the number of vacancies and their suitability, NALCO plans to provide employment to one able-bodied person from each displaced family. Upto 20th June, 1984, 49 local displaced persons had been directly employed by NALCO for unskilled categories of posts and 5 for semi-skilled categories in Damanjodi sector. 919 local persons were employed under various contractors. Action is also being taken to train them through different contractors so as to make them suitable for employment. In addition to compensation for land as well as payment of Rs. 2500/- to each of the displaced families to enable them to construct their own residential units, 96 transit sheds/temporary sheds have also been constructed as a measure of assistance.

**Formation of a Separate Cell to Study
The Reports of Enquiry Commissions
on Communal Riots**

587. SHRI ASHFAU HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether, keeping in view the frequency of communal clashes during the recent years, Government will form a separate cell to study the reports of various Enquiry Commissions and Judicial panels constituted by the centre or the state Governments and also to see the action taken on these reports by the State Governments or the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt. at present.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

591. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the various steps taken by Government for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant during the Sixth plan period ;

(b) the amount spent so far in the expansion programme ; and

(c) the details of the expansion programmes taken up in Bhilai Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 million tonnes per annum ingot capacity to 4 million tonnes per annum ingot capacity at a cost of Rs. 1600.5 crores.

The Heavy Plate Section and the 1st Shear Line of the Plate Mill, Units I and II of Power Plant No. 2 and Oxygen Plant facilities have been commissioned. The L D. Convertor Shop, Cast Shop and the balance facilities of the Heavy Plate Mill will be progressively completed in 1984 and 1985. The second phase facilities comprising of the 9th Coke even battery, the 7th Blast furnace and allied facilities are likely to be commissioned in 1986-87.

Upto June 30, 1984 an amount of Rs. 1381.75 crores (provisional) has been spent on this expansion scheme.

Mineral Resources in Madhya Pradesh

592. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the intensive exploration of mineral resources in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the amount spent on mineral exploration programme in Madhya Pradesh during the above financial year ; and

(c) the details of the minerals discovered in Madhya Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Geological and mineral survey of Madhya Pradesh have been taken up during the field season 1983-84 by State Directorate of Geology and Mining and Geological Survey of India.

(b) An expenditure of over Rs. 11.36 lakhs was incurred by Geological Survey of India during the financial year 1983-84. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh incurred an expenditure of Rs. 113.80 lakhs during the same period.

(c) Occurrences of Bauxite, Iron ore, Talc, clay, coal, limestone, dolomite and rock-phosphate as also base metals have been recorded in parts Bastar, Raigarh, Raipur, Durg and Rajnandgaon districts. Besides, an occurrence of Barytes has also been recorded near Dhankhori-Khirkhori area in Sidhi district.

More investment in Five Star Hotels

593. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission have recently announced that it was against more investment in Five Star Hotels by IYDC ;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Planning commission into such investment, which has never given any financial returns to Government ;

(c) whether it is possible to sell away some chronically losing hotels, to obtain some liquidity for Government ; and

(d) the Planning Commission's latest guidelines for hotel construction by ITDC?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the physical, operational and financial performance of all major projects is reviewed from time to time by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

(c) ITDC's projects are generally promotional and developmental schemes and so a long term perspective of their performance needs to be taken, keeping in view their overall contribution to the tourism industry.

(d) The policy with regard to hotel construction has been spelt out in the plan documents.

Bauxite Deposits in Orissa

595. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa where Bauxite deposits have been found ;

(b) the extent of bauxite deposits discovered by survey team in Bolangir district as on 31 March, 1984 ; and

(c) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of bauxite in the above district of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Bauxite deposits have been found in Bolangir—Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani, Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts in Orissa.

(b) A reserve of about 207 million tonnes of metallurgical grade of bauxite

has been estimated in Gandhamardan on the border of Bolangir and Sambalpur districts.

(c) Government's approval has been accorded to Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. for development of the bauxite deposits of Gandhamardan in Bolangir district for production of 0.6 million tonnes per annum bauxite to feed the Aluminium plant at Korba. The bauxite mine is under development.

Freedom Fighters Pension to Kisan Morcha Lahore (1939) and Akali Movement (1922)

597. **SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGH-WALA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the convicts of Morcha Guru Ka Bag 1922 (Akali Movement) and Kisan Morcha Lahore 1939 were released prematurely after 6 months ;

(b) whether applications of S/Shri Shangara Singh s/o Sadhu Singh, V. Rorewala, Mangal Dass s/o Siri Ram, V. Koki Kalan (Amritsar), Behal Singh s/o Gobind Ram, V. Patran (Patiala) (Kisan Morcha convict) and Gurbux Singh alias Ram Singh, V. Dobelian (Amritsar) (Guru Ka Morcha convict) for the grant of pension under the pension scheme 1980 have been rejected on the pleas that they had failed to put in affidavits of two coprisoners with sufferings of one year imprisonment ;

(c) if so, how in the absence when all the co-prisoners are dead, information can be furnished ; and

(d) whether such cases are under reconsideration of Government keeping in view the passing away of all co-prisoners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) The application of S/Shri

Shingara Singh, Mangal Dass, Behal Singh and Gurbax Singh alias Ram Singh were received.

After investigation the State Government had intimated that ample opportunity to adduce documentary evidence about the suffering undergone by them was given but they had not produced the same. Under the circumstances, the State Government did not consider that the cases were fit for grant of freedom fighters pension. In view of this it was not possible to grant of Samman Pension.

**Fire in Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy
Mussoorie**

598. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major fire took place in the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy at Mussoorie recently, which caused extensive damage to the property and records ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to reorganise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A major fire broke out at the Academy in the morning of 25th May, 1984. The Main Academy Block which housed the Library, Kitchen, Pantry, Stores, Dining Hall, Lounge, Guest Rooms and Director's residence has been completely destroyed. A part of the Pant Block has also been damaged. Suitable alternative arrangements however, have been made for the messing and library facilities. The Officers' mess has now been located in one of the indoor badminton halls and a kitchen has been constructed along side. A Hall in the Happy Valley Complex has been converted into a temporary lounge. A skeleton library service has been started and the task of building up of library collection has been taken up on a priority basis.

A Planning Group consisting of the Director, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Officials of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Ministry of Works & Housing has been set up to monitor reconstruction activities in the Academy. The Group is meeting periodically to oversee the programme of early reconstruction. Funds have been sanctioned for meeting requirements of urgent nature.

**Measures for improving performance
of Integrated Steel Plants in
West Bengal**

603. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the rapid deterioration in the financial position of the integrated steel plants ; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the physical and financial performance of integrated steel plants particularly of those in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a) SAIL incurred losses in 1982-83 and 1983-84. The exact loss of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year have been closed. The main reasons for the loss of SAIL is that the net increase in realisation continues to be lower than the increase in costs, as set out in the following table :

(All figures in Rs. in crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
estimated increase in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year (steel and pig iron)	125	319	231
estimated increase in costs over the previous year			
— raw materials, stores, spares, power	124	232	199
— salaries & wages	29	42	57
— maintenance	3	10	3
— depreciation	1	9	9
— interest	15	11	78
total increase in cost over the previous year of the above items.	170	304	346

(b) The main factors affecting production were restrictions in the supply of power and poor quality and inadequate availability of indigenous coking coal. Efforts are being made to improve the supply of power and coking coal of right quality in close cooperation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are making efforts to maximise their own limited captive power generation. As a long term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established at Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plant.

“Animal stock in Alipur Zoological Garden, Calcutta”

604. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether animal stock in the Alipur Zoological Garden in Calcutta is gradually declining ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are considering to improve the situation by providing more animals to this Zoological Garden ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) The numbers of animals in zoos and zoological parks are subject to change due to births and deaths and transfer and acquisition of animals. In the case of the animal stock in the Alipur Zoological Garden in Calcutta also, there would be periodic differences on account of the above reasons.

(c) and (d) Zoos obtain their animal stock through exchange with other zoos within the country as well as those abroad. In addition, animals are also available at times from the wildlife areas of the concerned States. The Central Government has been helping the zoos including the Alipur Zoological Garden by coordinating exchange proposals with

zoos in the country and abroad. Very recently, two exchange proposals with zoos outside the country have been approved for the Alipur Zoological Garden.

**Training and Job Guarantee Schemes
in the Seventh Plan**

605. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is being pointed out by some experts in the Planning Commission that the educated are not confident about getting jobs leading to purposelessness and fissiparous tendencies ;

(b) whether there is a growing feeling in the Commission that the output of educational and training systems in the country is not matching the market requirements in the public and private sectors resulting in wastage of human capital ;

(c) whether Planning Commission propose to introduce new training programmes carrying stipends and job guarantee as part of the efforts to prevent wastage of human capital in the seventh plan ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan recognises the need to link education more effectively to the needs of the pupil, to employment and to development and to match it with manpower planning.

(c) and (d) While there is no proposal at present to introduce new training programmes carrying stipends and job guarantees the Approach to the Seventh Plan envisages reorientation of existing training programmes to meet the demand for manpower and organisation of training facilities for identified critical shortage categories of manpower and emerging types of new skills.

**Computer Facility in the Farming
Sector**

606. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have felt the necessity of providing computers in the farming sector ;

(b) if so, when such computers are going to be provided in the farming sector ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The following projects have been under-taken in farming sector which use computer facilities :

1. Project in the farming sector like Draught Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are being monitored with the help of computers.
2. An experimental District Information System for Agriculture sector is being built for the Gujarat State under a technology Development Council Project of Department of Electronics.
3. "Agriculture Census" was computerized for 70-71 and "Input Survey" was computerized for 75-76.
4. Nation-wide fertilizer distribution plan called 'Supply Plan' is being computerized.
5. Special schemes like, Rajasthan Canal Project, Chambal Command area development project etc, are being computerized for

both input-output monitoring and the canal management.

6. Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) computer centre is being used for various research work and statistical analysis in the farm sector.

**Letters of Politician, Officials, etc.
Found from Golden Temple
Complex**

607. SHRI A K. ROY :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many letters have been found out from the Golden Temple complex of Government officials, politicians etc. addressed to the extremist leaders sparing them from the "hit list".

(b) if so, facts in details giving the number of such letters found ;

(c) the category-wise break up of the writers ; and

(d) whether Government would publish the particulars of the VIPs writing such letters to the extremist leaders ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) So far no such letters have been found.

(b) to (d) The question does not arise.

**Fire in Multi-Storeyed Buildings in the
Capital**

608. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Fire disasters have occurred in Delhi in Multi storeyed buildings during the last two years ;

(b) details of the buildings, nature and amount of damage and loss sustained by the institutions concerned ;

(c) the causes of such fire in each fire disaster ;

(d) whether smoking inside the building is one of the causes of fire ; and

(e) if so, whether Government will ban smoking inside the premises ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) and (b) A devastating fire broke out in the 14 Storeyed Gopala Tower in Rajendra Place in New Delhi on 6th June, 1983. The exact details of the damage and loss sustained by the institutions concerned has not been assessed by the Administration.

(c) The outbreak of this fire was caused by sparks from a welding machine which was lying unattended on the Ground Floor.

(d) Not in this building.

(e) No such proposal is under the Government's consideration.

**Review of Working of All India
Services**

609. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to review the selection, posting, transfer and working of All India services ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) All aspects of the working of the All India Services are reviewed on a continuous basis and changes are effected in the policy and the rules as and when necessary. It has been decided to bring down the age limit for appearing in the competitive examinations prescribed for appointment to All India Services from 28 years to 26 years with effect from the 1985 examination with a view to effectively mould the officers according to the requirements of the Services. The "outsider" element in the direct recruitment quota of the All India Services is also being raised from the present 50% to 66-2/3% so that the ratio between "insiders" and "outsiders" in a cadre would be approximately 1 : 1 including promoted officers.

Reinstatement of Central Government Employees who Lost Jobs Due to Participation in Freedom Struggle

610. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Central Government Employees who lost their jobs due to their participation in freedom struggle and upon whom a ban was imposed for future employment were reinstated/re-employed under instructions of the Home Ministry, the ban being withdrawn after independence ;

(b) if so, whether only those persons who were not re-appointed after independence make this eligibility clause of 'Loss of job/means of livelihood' ineffective on the ground that nobody would be available for the award of the pension under this clause ; and

(c) the reasons as to why this clause has been included in the application form of freedom fighters luring thousands of persons to apply, wasting time and energy of all concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Instructions were issued in July 1949 granting certain reliefs to ex-Government servants who had been penalised for their patriotic activities or for their participation in the freedom struggle. Among other concessions the ban on the re-employment of all such ex-Government servants was withdrawn. Exact information as to whether all such ex-Government employees derived the benefit of the re-concessions is not known at this distant time.

(b) and (c) Freedom fighters who were dismissed removed or who resigned from service and were later on re-employed/reinstated and are given benefits including pay and pension are not eligible for Sammam Pension as relief in respect of disabilities to which they were subject had already been accorded to them.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Several Members have resigned in Karnataka and Government there has come to a grinding halt.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka has been coming here and squandering the State's money. He is not serving the interests of the State. (*Interruptions*) You should ask the Home Minister to make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर स्टेट एसेम्बली है। वह इसको देखेगी।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You have allowed a discussion on Jammu and Kashmir. A situation has arisen in Karnataka which needs intervention by the Centre. The Government there has collapsed. Ministers have resigned.

There is no Government there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my point is...(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांस्टीट्यूशन है और कांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोसीसर्ज है । वहां पर एसेम्बली है और गवर्नर है । वे इसको देखेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बम्बई में, भिवंडी में और देश के विभिन्न भागों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं । अभी भी हैदराबाद में साम्प्रदायिक दंगा चल रहा है इस पर चर्चा के लिए कुछ वक्त दिया जाना चाहिए । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही बात को बार-बार दोहराने से क्या फायदा है ? मेरे पास डिस्कशन के सब पायंट्स हैं । एक ही दिन में उन सब पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो सकता । उनपर वारी बारी डिस्कशन हो सकता है । जब उन सब पर डिस्कशन होगा, तो फिर भगड़ा किस बात का है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : कम्यूनल रायट्स पर डिस्कशन करवाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप न कानून पढ़ते हैं और न नियम पढ़ते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस बारे में मुझ से बात कर लें । मैं यहां कभी नहीं बताऊंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जो प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं, वह इस सदन की कार्यवाही से संबंधित

है । कल दोनों सदन में पंजाब संबंधी श्वेत पत्र पर चर्चा हुई थी । विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने उस चर्चा का श्रीमणेश किया था । लेकिन टेलिविजन पर राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण के अन्तर्गत 9 बजे जो समाचार दिए गये, उन में विरोधी दल के किसी सदस्य के किसी भाषण का उल्लेख नहीं था । (व्यवधान) क्या टेलिविजन और रेडियो केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल का प्रचार करने के लिए है ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Why is it that our view points were not given on the Radio ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They are eager to listen to their own voices only.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He should explain. The Information & Broadcasting Minister should explain.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंभीर बात होती है, उसका समाधान होता है और समाधान . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सदन की कार्यवाही भी नहीं दी जायगी तो बाहर हमारे साथ क्या होता होगा यह आप भ्रंदाज लगा लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, आपने मुझे लिखकर नहीं भेजा, आपने मुझे टेलीफोन पर कहा और अब भी कह रहे हैं । तो मैंने आपके कहने के बाद फौरन इनको काटेकट किया कि आप जानकारी प्राप्त करिए और मुझे बताइए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर शोर करने से कोई काम हो सकता है तो आप कर लीजिए। अगर आप इतना जोर से बोलने को संभाल सकते हैं तो मैं चुप हो जाता हूँ, फिर आप संभाल लीजिए । लेकिन यह बात तो बात के तरीके से होगी और तरीके से काम होगा । घावा घर में आएगा तो कोई दर-वाजा तो खोलना ही पड़ेगा ।

यह मैं उनको बोला भी था । उन्होंने लिख कर भी नहीं दिया, जवानी बात की और मैंने उनसे फौरन बात की । लिख कर दोगे तो वैसे ही उनको बोल दूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I had made the enquiries and I came to know that our speeches were blacked-out because these were below standard. So, you cannot blame them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

H. K. L. BHAGAT) : You had this morning, before the session started, told me about this. I have asked for this bulletin. I will go into that. I can assure the hon. Members that there is absolutely no intention on our part to do anything of that kind. We are trying to be as objective as possible. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is not a question of intention, but it is a question of what is being done...(Interruptions)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : If you are making a general charge, I categorically refute it. We are not unfair. Regarding this particular bulletin, I will go into that...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Since our speeches were not given publicity, is he going to take action against the officer responsible ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि पता कर लेने दीजिए, फिर बात कर लेंगे ।

(व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात । बैठिए आप । किसी बात का समाधान करने दीजिए । शोर करने से क्या फायदा है ? आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इनका वश चले तो आपका भी नाम न आए ।

...(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay South East) : The new Buddhists and Scheduled Castes have been agitating for the change of name of the Marathwada University to Ambedkar University. This House must take note of this. They have been agitating about this. Dr. Ambedkar had done so much for the country. At least there should be one university by his name.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have allowed Mr. Panika.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उनको यह कहा था जब मेरे पास शिकायत आई

...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं हरिकेश बहादुर, कभी तो थोड़ा सा डिंकोरम बरत लिया करिए। जबान आदमी जरूर है। आप बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : आप हम लोगों को कहते हैं, उन को कहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको भी कह रहा हूँ और आपको भी कह रहा हूँ। ऐसा करने से किसी को कोई फायदा हो तो करिए।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। बैठ जाइये आप। दोनों ही साइड करते हैं कोई कसर नहीं रखता। यहां सभी एक जैसे लगते हैं।

बात यह कहने की है, थोड़ा सा अगर आप सोचेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि कोई फायदा नहीं होता इसका। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इनको यह कहा था कि मेरे पास शिकायत आई है, आप फैंट्स पता कीजिये। आप भी मुझे जो कहेंगे, वही मैं होम मिनिस्टर को कह सकता हूँ...

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : आप कृपा कर इन से कहें कि कर्नाटक में गवर्नमेंट फेल हो गई है।

Sir, there is no Government in Karnataka. Therefore, we want a statement from the Home Minister. This is a Constitutional condition..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what sort of people you are here ..

(Interruptions)

I cannot do anything. I can only say and recommend and I can only convey the feelings what my hon. Members have shown and the same way your feelings I will convey. That is what I can do.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I want to know whether after Kashmir, Karnataka is in their hit list ?.....(Interruptions)

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : मैंने कामर्स मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ टेली के सिलसिले में नोटिस दिया है ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको जवाब दिया है, फिर भी आप आकर बात कर लें।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I want your finding. जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास आइये, बातला दूंगा।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : आपने मुझे बुलाया नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप का चेम्बर है, मेरा नहीं है।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : मुझे पता नहीं चला कि आपने क्या फैसला किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ जाइये, बात कर लेंगे ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I only want to draw your attention and the attention of the House of a very important matter, namely, the explanatory memorandum of the Finance Commission which has been submitted yesterday. For the first time in the history of this country...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए, करवा देता हूँ ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have given in writing the same thing Sir,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे लिखकर दे देना ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I will take only half a minute. This is for the first time that the Finance Commission's recommendations...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you do like this ? When we have got rules and you can say in writing, why do you take this recourse ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am only making a submission, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you that submission as per the rules,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I will give you a notice, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : Then you give a

notice and I will allow you. I am not barring you Mr. Somnath.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is an advance notice.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the need of sitting if you are to run your own House ? Then it is up to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Finance Commission's recommendation is made available..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah,

12-24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under All India Science Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : On behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 ;—

(i) The India Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1984.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1984.

- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478 in Gazette of India dated the May, 1984.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 646 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 691 in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984.
- (xi) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8424/84]

(2) A copy of the Criminal Procedure Laws (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1984 (President's Act No. 1 of 1984) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—8425/84.]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962
and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY):

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 468 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 257/83—Customs dated the 1st September, 1983 so as to reduce the period of export obligation from 8 years to 5 years.

(ii) G.S.R. 486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 215—Customs dated the 1st November, 1980 so as to reduce the rate of basis customs duty on viscose staple fibre from 40 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—8426/84.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) GSR 344 (E) to 349 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the existing exemption from special excise duties.
- (ii) GSR 350 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the existing scheme of excise duty incentives for higher productions.
- (iii) GSR 351 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 55/81—CE 60/84—CE, 64/84—CE and 65/84—CE dated the 1st March, 1984.
- (iv) GSR 352 (E) to 354 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making consequential changes following enactment of the Finance Bill, 1984.
- (v) GSR 355 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 24/65—CE dated the 28th February, 1965, 162/71—CE dated the 10 August, 1971, 41/74—CE dated the 1st March, 1974 and 86/76—CE dated the 16th March, 1976.
- (vi) GSR 412 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic excise duty on copper pipes and tubes and shells blanks therefor from 28 percent *ad valorem* to 28 percent *ad valorem*.
- (vii) GSR 416 (E) 417 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 274/76—CE and 2765/76—CE dated the 13th November, 1976 so as to reduce the excise duty on all shoddy woolen fabrics of value not exceeding Rupees 25 per sq. metre.
- (viii) GSR 430 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to effect certain changes in the schemes of excise duty relief to new paper mills as available under notification No. 108/81—CE dated the 24th April, 1981.
- (ix) GSR 433 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 275/82—CE dated the 13th November, 1982, so as to reduce the effective rate of basic excise duty in respect of cotton yarn and cellulosic spun yarn.
- (x) GSR 455 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 70/84—CE dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to restrict the exemption from excise duty in the case of plastic materials reprocessed or produced from scrap or waste only when such reprocessing or production is carried out in India.
- (xi) GSR 461 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 116/69—CE dated the 3rd May, 1969 so as to include patent proprietary medicines containing the ingredients of (a) Doxycycline, its salt

and esters (b) Erythromacin, its salts and esters and (c) Mebandazole in the list of wholly exempted medicines.

- (xii) GSR 494 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 202/82—CE dated the 17th July, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8427/84.]

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कल भी चिला था और आपसे कहा था — उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली में 11 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की हत्या हुई है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

You send a Parliamentary delegation there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको दम दफा कहा। मेरे भाई, मैंने कल भी कहा था कि हम डिस्कशन करवा रहे हैं। कितनी दफा कहलवाओगे या मेरे को कोई ऐसा जादू बतला दो कि सब एक साथ करवा दूं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, are you going to allow a discussion on the point raised by me ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are in the Business Advisory Committee, you will decide it. I have got nothing against that. If you find time you are welcome.

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL ; Sir, I have to report the following message

** Not recorded.

received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“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 Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1984.”

12.16½ hrs.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग जो साउथ एवेन्यू में रहते हैं, वहां सुबह साढ़े-छः बजे से 9 बजे तक और शाम को साढ़े छः बजे से 9 बजे तक पानी आता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : पुरी दिल्ली में ऐसा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, मैं उनको कह देता हूं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, असम के इलेक्टोरल रोलज के रिवाइज करने का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। आंसू और गण संग्राम परिषद् के लोग यहां आये हुए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी

से भी मिले हैं। जनवरी में चुनाव होने वाले हैं लेकिन इलेक्टोरल रोलज के रिवीज्म का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। . . .

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और मुझे अपनी पूरी बात कहने दीजिए क्योंकि उधर के लोगों पर रूल लागू नहीं होता है और हमारे ऊपर होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारों पर होता है। यह कानून बना ही इसलिए है कि आप इसे मानें।

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : दो जनपदों में ऋगड़ा हो जाएगा, संघर्ष हो जाएगा और इसलिए मैं यह कहने के लिए यहां आया हूँ। हरिजनों की जमीन जबरदस्ती हड़पी जा रही है। (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है।

...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Unnecessarily, he is doing it.

(Interruptions)**

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-seventh Report

SHRI G LAKSHMANAN (Madras

North) : I beg to present the Seventy-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक दफा नहीं दस दफा बताया है। आप अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं और बुरी बात कर रहे हैं। आपको जरा समझ होनी चाहिए कि कहां किस का अधिकार है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सबजेक्ट है और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सबजेक्ट नहीं है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever this hon. Member has said is without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : I would request the Home Minister to make a statement on the communal riots that are taking place in Hyderabad.

MR. SPEAKER : We are allowing a discussion on communal riots.

आप फैसला कर दें कि स्पीकर की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। अगर मेरी बात नहीं मानते हैं, तो और कोई दूसरा स्पीकर बना लो। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम लोगों की बात भी सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तरीके से सुनाइए। ... (व्यवधान) आप बिल्कुल अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं। I will not listen to all these things.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपकी बात हमारी सिर आंखों पर है। आप हमारा निवेदन सुन लीजिए। आपने यह कहा कि यह मामला यहां का नहीं है, राज्य अधिकार का है। हरिजनों की जमीन छीनी जा रही और माइनोरिटीज और हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं, उनपर हाऊस में बहस हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक बात यह समझ लीजिए कि बहस जनरल टॉपिक पर होती है। स्पेसिफिक मामले को लेकर अगर अतिक्रमण करना चाहेंगे, तो नहीं कर पाएंगे।

This is a specific case, no doubt.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : जब बेलची में मर्डर हुई, तो वह मामला यहां पर उठाया गया था और जब उत्तर प्रदेश में मामला हुआ, तो वह उठाया गया।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं एलाऊ कर रहा हूँ। अगर आप होने न दें, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। We are having a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it because it is not a Central subject, मैंने रोका कब है लेकिन एक स्पेसिफिक सबजेक्ट को लेकर आप यहां पर बहस नहीं कर सकते।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : हम एजो-नमेंट मोशन दे रहे हैं और इस इशू पर पहले भी एजो-नमेंट मोशन इस सदन में मंजूर हो चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रोका कब है।
...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. SPEAKER : He is unnecessarily doing it. Not a single word of what he has said will go on record. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा कानून अपने हाथ में ले लिया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I will not allow it. He is going at full speed like the Rajadhani Express.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not a stooge. I am the Speaker. I must have the rights of the Speaker.

यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।

(व्यवधान) ..

गलत किया है। अगर ऐसा किया है, तो बुरा किया है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। व्यवस्था का एक ढंग होता है और अगर आप नहीं चलने देते हैं, तो दूसरी बात है। Why should we do it? What will the general public think of what we are doing here?

12.20 hrs.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
BILL

Extension of time for presentation of
Report of Joint Committee

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend
upto 14th August, 1984, the time

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : और कितना समय आप लेंगे ? उसको भी अभी पास कर देंगे ।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I do not require any further time. I will present my report by that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I suggest more time should be given to them.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) । माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, दूसरी दफा डागा जी सदन के सामने आ रहे हैं कि इस समिति का समय बढ़ाया जाए । पहले स्वयं डागा जी ने इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का स्वयं विरोध किया था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि डागा जी एक ही दफा इतना समय ले लें जिससे कि समिति की अच्छी तरह से रिपोर्ट आ सके । बार-बार समय बढ़ाने से तो आपकी साख भी गिरती है क्योंकि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव का आपने स्वयं ही इस सदन में विरोध किया है । आप एक बार ही पूरा समय ले लें, बार-बार आप समय न लें ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा । माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट को एप्रूव करते समय अगर हमारे माननीय सदस्य कोई डिसेन्टिंग नोट कर देंगे तो उसके लिए भी

समय चाहिए । हमारे पास 700 मेमोरेण्डम आये थे, उनको और बाद में विटनेमिज को हमने एग्जामिन किया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend upto 14th August, 1984, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide, with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not want to come in the way of this Motion for extending the time of the Committee. It is all right, the House has approved it. I only want to bring it to your notice—and if necessary I will have to raise it formally—and I am sorry to have to say that the Chairman of this Joint Select Committee has gone on record through Press Statements making comments about the evidence which have been tendered in front of the Committee publicly, though they are supposed to be private. And I don't think it is in keeping with the functions of the Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it should not come in the Press.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I will have to move a Motion of privilege against him.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he should not.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have not made any statement before the Press. I have already contradicted it. It is a wrong thing. I deny it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He said that all the people are in favour of the Bill but only the trade unions are opposed to it. Is it the job of the Chairman to go about saying these things ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was brought to my notice earlier also by Shri Sunil Maitra.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is transgressing the powers of the Chairman of the Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : I must be on record that nothing should go in the Press before the final Report.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I have denied it many times.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for early payment of pending D.A. instalments to Central Government Employees

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की चार किस्तें, 1 जनवरी, 1 फरवरी, 1 अप्रैल तथा 1 मई 1984 से देय हैं। जिन के भुगतान में आवश्यक विलंब हो रहा है।

अप्रैल के बाद भी महंगाई लगातार बढ़ रही है। कोई भी आवश्यक वस्तु ऐसी नहीं है जिसके मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं हुई हो। प्रेस ट्रस्ट के समाचार के अनुसार सभी वस्तुओं के लिये (1970-71 को आधार आंकड़ा 100 माना जाये) सरकारी धोक मूल्य सूचकांक पिछले हफ्ते के 336.0 (अस्थायी) की तुलना में अब बढ़ कर 338.0 (अस्थायी) हो गया है। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि, सभी वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्यों में निश्चित रूप से

वृद्धि हुई है। इससे यह परिणाम निकाला जा सकता है कि 35 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते की बकाया राशि का और किस्त बकाया पड़ गया है।

ऐसी स्थिति में सरकारी कर्मचारियों में असंतोष का होना स्वाभाविक है। कर्मचारी महीनों से घोषित चार किस्तों की बकाया राशि के भुगतान की मांग को लेकर महीनों से आंदोलन चला रहे हैं। 24 अप्रैल को वे वित्त मंत्री के निवास स्थान तथा देश के सभी प्रमुख नगरों में सामूहिक प्रदर्शन कर चुके हैं। अभी 31 जुलाई, 1984 को केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी महासंघ के आह्वान पर तमाम केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी वेतन बहिष्कार दिवस मनाने जा रहे हैं। इनका आंदोलन आगे भी बढ़ सकता है।

अतः भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह महंगाई भत्ते का बकाया चार किस्तों के नगद भुगतान की घोषणा कर उनके असंतोष को दूर करें।

- (ii) Need for clearing the projects for increasing the storage capacity of D.V.C. to avoid floods in Hoogly and Howrah districts of West Bengal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Every year, during the rainy season, the people of lower Bengal particularly the districts of Hoogly and Howrah are exposed to great hardships due to flood and water logging caused by the discharge of excess waters from reservoirs of Maithan and Panchet dams of the Damodar Valley Corporation. It is because the master plan to eliminate floods from the Damodar Valley has only been partially implemented.

Mr. W.L. Voorduin of the Tennessee Valley Corporation who had prepared the the DVC master plan, envisaged the construction of a total of seven multi-purpose

[Shri Chitta Basu]

dams. Till today only four at Maithon, Panchet, Tilaiya and Konar have been built. The fifth reservoir at Tenughat has no flood control functions.

Though Mr. Voorduin planned for a flood water reserve of 29.15 lakh acre feet, the four flood control reservoirs can theoretically hold back only about 15 lakh acre feet of water. The catchment areas of the existing dams is about 7.63 lakhs acre feet, which is approximately only half their intended capacity. In 1971, a Committee headed by K.V. Srinivasa Rao found that the drainage channels in the lower valley were not even capable of discharging 60,000 cusecs of water which is just 30 per cent of the flow, that was estimated by Mr. Voorduin.

Considering the above facts, I would urge upon the Government to immediately clear the projects for increasing the storage capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

- (iii) Need to tighten the Security measures at Proof and Establishment Depot of Defence Ministry at Chandipur in Balasore (Orissa)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : There have been series of theft cases committed at Proof and Establishments Depot of the Ministry of Defence at Chandipur Dt. Balasore (Orissa) in the recent months despite the assurances of the Government on the floor of the House that the recurrence of such cases will be stopped and the culprits be punished severely. Recently it was reported that anti-tank live-shells have been missing from the site since 2nd May, 1984. But no police information was lodged by the authority till May, the 24th. When the local newspapers published the incident then only the FIR report was lodged with the DIG (Intelligence) at Cuttack, who referred it for inquiry at Balasore. But no one involved in the case has been arrested till date. Such cases are common and happen every now and then at

Chandipur despite its importance on the national security.

Since the Government have taken decision to have the National Range in its adjacent places keeping Chandipur as the nucleus, unless steps are taken to tighten the security in the area, the desired goal and the security of the national defence may be in jeopardy. Hence, early steps may be taken in this direction.

- (iv) Development of Alleppy as a satellite part of Cochin Port

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : I make the following statement under Rule 377 :

The Alleppy port in Kerala was one of the most important roadstead ports in the country before Cochin was developed into a major port. With the development of Cochin as a major port, there has been a steady decline in the traffic handled by the Alleppy Port.

This port is situated about 48 kms. South of Cochin and has all the facilities for handling cargo during the period between September and May. This port has a pier fitted with electric cranes, trolley lines and trolleys, barges and tugs for transportation of cargo to and from ships and godowns. But, due to the decline in traffic, these facilities mostly remain unutilised.

The Cochin port is congested. Presently it handles import of foodgrains, fertilizers, cement and other cargo in bags consigned to areas formerly served by Alleppy port. Diversion of a small portion of this traffic to Alleppy port would reactivate this port and reduce congestion in the Cochin port.

A working group set up by the Ministry of Commerce has made out a strong case for making Alleppy a satellite port of Cochin port and has suggested that the development of this port should be taken up a part of the National port development activity.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take speedy steps to declare Alleppy as a satellite port of Cochin and develop it.

- (v) Bringing the Talcher coal fields and IB valley coal fields in Orissa under the administrative Control of a separate Subsidiary Company of Coal India Ltd.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Orissa accounts for about 3% of the total coal production in the country. The total coal bearing area in the state in Talcher and IB valley coal field is approximately 3,000 sq. kms. With only 10% of the total coal bearing area covered by exploration so far, the total resources of coal established are of the order of 5,800 million tonnes. Recent exploration activities have resulted in the discovery of thick coal seams to the west of the present mining areas in Talcher field. There is positive indication of occurrence of large resources of coal around Gopalpur in Sundargarh districts. Most of these coal resources are easily quarriable with low overburden to coal ratio.

As the resources of coal available in Orissa are essentially of thermal grade, development and utilisation of the coal resources should be awarded top priority. But practically it is seen that due attention has not been given for the development of coal resources in Orissa. The main reasons of inadequate attention paid for development of coal field in Orissa is that the Talcher coal fields and IB valley coal fields are functioning under two different coal companies. I request, for systematic and expeditious development of the coal resources of Orissa and to ensure co-ordination and efficiency, the two coal producing areas in the State should be brought under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd. with headquarters in Orissa.

- (vi) Need to provide raw materials to weavers at low prices and procure their produce through Government agencies.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश में बुनकरों के समक्ष भीषण आर्थिक संकट व्याप्त हो गया है। सूत की कीमतों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि के कारण हथकरघा उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है और अनेक बुनकर परिवार भुखमरी के कगार पर पहुंच गये हैं। पिछले चार माह में सूत की कीमतों में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने से बुनकरों को कमर-तोड़ महंगाई करना पड़ रहा है। सूत के मूल्यों के साथ ही केमिकल्स के भी मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं। मूल्यों में इस वृद्धि को प्रभावशाली तरीके से तत्काल रोका जाना अति आवश्यक है। अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि सूत और केमिकल्स के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोका जाय और सूत की कीमत को भी कम किया जाए। सरकार को चाहिए कि बुनकरों को सस्ते मूल्य पर सूत और केमिकल्स उपलब्ध कराये और इसके लिए सरकार के द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में सेल्स डिपो खोले जाने चाहिये। साथ ही बुनकरों द्वारा तैयार किये गए कपड़ों को सरकार द्वारा खरीदे जाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि उन्हें अपने माल का उचित मूल्य मिल सके। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में बनने वाले सूत का 75 प्रतिशत भाग हथकरघा उद्योग के लिए ही सुरक्षित कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता भी बढ़ा दी जानी चाहिये।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever is read from the Chair is a direction to the Government.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्योंकि आप ने इनके बढ़ते पढ़ दिया इसलिये ये तो प्रिविलेज्ड पोजीशन में हो गये।

MR. SPEAKER : He is an hon. Member. And that is my duty as servant of the House.

- (vii) Resumption of production in paper plant of Rameshwar Nagar Unit of Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd, Darbhanga

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, the Rameshwar Nagar Unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., was established at Darbhanga in Bihar for making both pulp and paper with imported plants. Later the pulp making plant was shifted to Assam disregarding the public opinion and vital interests of the area and the State of Bihar. Now, for the last more than two years, even the paper plant is closed, captive power plant is paralysed and the employees are facing starvation. Even the proposal for a pulp plant out of rags and captive power unit is not being implemented. Thus the country is losing production of valuable paper the employees their wages and the backward area of North Bihar the advantage of functioning of an important industrial unit. Repeated questions in Parliament have not taken the matter any further. There was complete Bandh at Darbhanga on the 24th July, 1984 and 55 persons were arrested for organising this peaceful Bandh.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Industry to take immediate steps for resumption of production in the Paper Plant, installation of rag-pulp plant and captive power units, to ensure regular production and to ensure immediate payment of all arrears to the employees of the Paper Mill.

12 37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (viii) Need to reconsider the decision banning strikes by coal mine workers

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, the essential Services Maintenance Act has been imposed to ban all strikes under the Coal India Ltd. This

will lead to further alienation of the working class from the Government. While Coal India is refusing to even call the Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry to sort out the issues, this ban would hurt the coal miners who are working in most dangerous and difficult conditions and they have raised coal production nearly 120 tonnes in Coal India alone. In fact, not a single meeting of JBCCI had been called so far. This is said to be a violation of clause 10.1 of National Coal Wage Agreement III which was signed on November, 11, 1983. A large number of clauses of National Coal Wage Agreement III in respect of welfare of coal workers had not been implemented. And thus coal workers working under the Coal India Ltd., had to go on strike on 4th and 5th June, 1984 and the workers are now planning for indefinite strike in Coal India Ltd.

I urge upon the Government to intervene so that the situation is defused in a vital industrial sector of our country.

- (ix) Ensuring availability of note-books and text-books to students at control rates and ban on donations for admission in schools

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश के सभी प्रांतों में पढ़ रहे विद्यार्थियों की अत्यंत दयनीय परिस्थिति की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। विद्यार्थियों के सामने नये सत्र में प्रवेश की समस्या है। साथ ही आज किताबों, कापियों का भी देश में काफी अभाव हो गया है। सस्ते मूल्य का कागज उपलब्ध करा कर कापियों के निर्माण की तो व्यवस्था है किन्तु इस व्यवस्था में व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार फैल गया है। परिणाम-स्वरूप किताब और कापियों की बनावटी कमी आई गई है।

जुलाई से सभी स्कूल, कालेज खुल गये हैं। पढ़ाई भी तेजी से प्रारम्भ हो गई है लेकिन बाजार में कापियों और पुस्तकों का अभाव सबको हताश कर रहा है।

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों पर डेढ़ सौ प्रतिशत और दो सौ प्रतिशत तक ब्लैक हो रहा है। अभिभावक परेशान हैं, साधारण परिवार के लोग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा सकने में असमर्थ हैं।

छात्रों के प्रवेश की भी एक समस्या हो गई है। स्कूलों में लम्बे दान लिये जा रहे हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ऐसी अव्यवस्था कभी देखने और सुनने को नहीं मिली। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करूंगा कि अवि-लंब किताबों और कापियों को ब्लैक करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की जाये और विद्यार्थियों को सस्ते मूल्य पर किताबें और कापियों को उपलब्ध कराया जाए तथा साथ ही छात्र-छात्राओं के प्रवेश के लिए दान और चन्दा की राशि लेना जुर्म करार कर शिक्षा मंदिरों को पवित्र बनाया जाए।

(x) *Need for Development of Paradeep Port*

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : (Puri) : Sir, although Paradeep Port in Orissa is one of the major ports of the country, it is not in a healthy condition. The loss and profit account is not encouraging. The cargo handling is much below the capacity. The Port has silted up and now existing depth is reported to be around 25 to 26 feet. Number of vessels are not being able to negotiate the Port which results in heavy loss to the Port. The dredging arrangement made by the Port Authority is quite inadequate. The Port authorities approached the Government for financial sanction for having a dredger which has not been

complied with. During the last six months, a number of ships have been returned because of the low draught of the Port.

The development of Orissa very much depends upon the healthy growth of the Paradeep Port. The economy of Orissa is inter-linked with the Port but the condition of the Port is going from bad to worse. Immediate efforts are necessary to bring the Paradeep Port to its desired level of growth and potentiality.

(xi) *Need to extend the relaxation of height for recruitment in army to Muslims and backward classes*

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर): मोहतरम, हिन्दुस्तानी फौज में सिपाही की भर्ती के लिए राजपूत, अहीर, जाट और गूजर बिरादरियों की ऊंचाई 170 से०मी० मुकर्रर थी और उनके अलावा दूसरी कोमों की ऊंचाई 164 से०मी० मांगी जाती थी लेकिन अब गिजाई कमी की वजह से लागों की लंबाई कम होने लगी जिसकी वजह से मंद दर्जावाला चारों कोमों के लिए जरूरी ऊंचाई (बद की) को घटाना तो दुःखस्त है। मगर जिन कोमों के लिए पहले 164 से० मी० ऊंचाई फौज में भर्ती होने के लिए जरूरी थी, उनकी भी फौज में भर्ती की जरूरी ऊंचाई घटानी चाहिए थी। मगर सरकार ने वजाय उन सबके साथ रियायत करने के बाकी सब कोमों की फौज में भर्ती की जरूरी ऊंचाई 167 से०मी० बढ़ा दी है, जो उन कोमों के साथ ज्यादाती है। मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि जहां उसने गूजर, जाट, राजपूत, अहीर की फौज में भर्ती की ऊंचाई कम की है, वहां यह सहूलियत दूसरी कोमों को भी दी जाये। मसलन हरिजन और दूसरी पिछड़ी बिरादरियां और मुसलमान ताकि उनके साथ इन्साफ हो।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارن پور) محترم - ہندوستانی فوج میں سپاہی کی بھرتی کے لئے راجپوت اہمیر جاٹ اور گوجر برادریوں کی اونچائی، سینٹی میٹر مقرر تھی اور ان کے علاوہ دوسری قوموں کی اونچائی ۱۶۳ سینٹی میٹر مانگی جاتی تھی۔ لیکن اب غذائی کمی کی وجہ سے لوگوں کی لمبائی کم ہونے لگی جس کی وجہ سے مندرجہ بالا چاروں قوموں کے لئے ضروری اونچائی قدر کی کو گھٹانا تو درست ہے۔ مگر جن قوموں کے لئے پہلے ۱۶۳ سینٹی میٹر اونچائی فوج میں بھرتی ہونے کے لئے ضروری تھی۔ ان کی بھی فوج میں بھرتی کی ضروری اونچائی گھٹانی چاہیے تھی۔ مگر سرکار نے بجائے ان سب کے ساتھ رعایت کرنے کے باقی سب قوموں کی فوج میں بھرتی کی ضروری اونچائی ۱۶۴ سینٹی میٹر بڑھا دی ہے۔ جو ان قوموں کے ساتھ زیادتی ہے۔ میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ جہاں اس نے گوجر جاٹ راجپوت اہمیر کی فوج میں بھرتی کی اونچائی کم کی ہے وہاں یہ سہولیت دوسروں قوموں کو بھی دی جائے مثلاً ہرجن اور دوسری پٹھڑی برادریاں اور مسلمان تاکہ ان کے ساتھ انصاف ہو۔

12.42 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER
ON PUNJAB AGITATION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the white paper on Punjab Agitation.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : With your prior permission, Sir, before you call the next speaker, I would just take half a minute.

Yesterday, for want of time, I could not make four small suggestions which I wanted to make to the Government and know their response. I will read out the four suggestions.

For giving healing touch to the Punjab State and to bring about normalisation there, I suggest the withdrawal of troops from the Golden Temple complex.

Giving financial assistance to the kith and kin of all those people who were killed by the extremists, of the jawans who died and also of the devotees who were killed in the clash :

Ending of controversy regarding Kar Seva so that the Sikhs are not further divided and ending of press censorship ; and

- Lastly, to settle the Punjab tangle through renewed negotiations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I give my suggestions also ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has given in writing that yesterday, he wanted to make the suggestions which he could not do for want of time. He wanted to clarify them and I permitted him as a special case.

Shri Y.B. Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, we are discussing the white Paper on Punjab Agitation in this House. I have had the privilege of listening to many important and good speeches. I would like to make my own humble contribution to this debate.

Incidentally, the white Paper that we discussing in a way is about the Sikh community, a very patriotic and a very brave community, which participated in the freedom struggle. I have had association with them in both the sectors, in the freedom struggle sector and also in the defence sector. When I happened to be the Defence Minister of this country. I had to deal with the Sikh officers and Sikh jawans.

I must say that they have made the best contribution for the independence of India and for the preservation of independence. We shall never forget their contribution. Unfortunately, it has become a little controversial now. We are going through a very difficult and complicated time. We should not do or say anything which will complicate the issue more. This is my approach.

But it is necessary that something has to be said about this issue in this debate. Therefore, I would like to express my views on this question.

The views of both sides of the House have been expressed yesterday on the white paper.

I must say that I am very much impressed by the white paper. It contains a flood of information on the situation in Punjab. It goes to the root of the problem. That is more important because the white paper is supposed to give not only the catalogue of events.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : The white paper is only giving the catalogue of events. That is what has been done.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you read the white paper carefully from its first page, you will find that it gives an analysis of the factors that led to the Punjab problems.

Firstly, it stated that the agitation was there for the last three years and that an unreasonable attitude has been taken by the Akali Dal. Negotiations proved fruitless.

Secondly, it is pointed out that there was a tendency to create a sort of violent atmosphere in the country which has led to the creation of terrorist movement in Punjab.

Thirdly, the cause of the paralisation of the administration in Punjab has been traced to the nature of the situation that was developing in Punjab itself.

I happened to visit Punjab a couple of months earlier to this armed action. I had gone there along with many others. I was not the only person to visit Punjab and Chandigarh. Many others had gone there. In my own State itself, there are some Congressmen who are in touch with the people in Punjab. I had the opportunity to talk to many of those Congress men, of course, my party men. They know the things that were happening all around Punjab. Prior to the armed action, I happened to meet them and to talk to them. From what they have told me, it gave me the impression that there was complete demoralisation of the civil administration. This was the one point which stood out patently clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why was the administration paralysed ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The administration was paralysed and demoralised because of the organised violence from the holy place of Akali Takht which has created some sort of demoralisation among the common people. The people do not know why all this violence was taking place. Harm-

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

less, innocent people were assassinated in large numbers. Anybody can go anywhere and can kill anybody without any consequences. Good people, scholarly people, independent people, businessmen, common people, all these people were killed and there was a feeling of helplessness among them. You may ask me as to why they felt helpless. I must say that this is how the disintegration starts. When a country disintegrates, this is the manner how the process begins. Fascist movement starts where the terrorist movement begins. All Fascist movements have been preceded by this sort of terrorist activities.

Earlier to this armed action, I had a talk with responsible people in the administration of Punjab and they very frankly told me that there is no way of dealing with the situation in the normal manner. This is the honest statement or facts. I had met the highest man in Punjab administration and he said "This is the situation. But I see no way". I came back, and on my return I gave my impression to the Prime Minister. Naturally I found her going through some sort of a mental agony when I reported this matter, but she was very calm, very quiet, she was not disturbed about it. She only uttered one sentence: "We will have to go through a difficult period before something emerge". This sentence gives an indication of the mental agony through which she was going, and that is very true. What happened was, the administration was demoralised, the people were demoralised, the political parties were completely demoralised. The organization of a few hundred people sitting armed in Akali Takht had created a feeling amongst all the people around that it was they who were ruling the Punjab. Psychologically, this is how things take place. Ultimately, the result was that not only the administration was demoralised, but the political parties outside were demoralised, the Akali Dal itself paralysed, and so important leaders Mr. Longowal, Mr. Badal and others were practically, for all practical purposes,

prisoners of Bhindranwale's group. This was the situation that was created in Punjab. What do we do? How do we deal with these things? Prof. Dandavate mentioned a very beautiful phrase and I liked that phrase 'alienation', "after the army action, alienation has taken place". It is a very fashionable and fine phrase, particularly fashionable with professors. But something more than 'alienation' had taken place before this incident, and that is what is more important to take note of while dealing with this matter. When such a thing had gone on there ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
I am not very happy to use that phrase ; I feel deeply disturbed while saying that there is alienation. But there is alienation and that is a fact.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I am telling you that there was something more than 'alienation before the army action'. I said I liked that phrase ; that is fashionable ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Although you are not a professor.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I am not a professor. I am glad I am not a professor.

This was the situation that a group had created practically in the whole of Punjab, and if these things had been allowed to be continued, the whole nation would have been in chaos. This is the important thing that has to be taken note of. In a big and complex country like India, it is not very soft, poetic way of going all along : it is a big and complex country. it requires taking very hard decisions. Occasions do arise when hard decisions have to be taken. I believe that rulers should have a poetic mind because those who have got a poetic mind can get angry with themselves. I think, it is a good quality for being democratic rules that they must get angry with themselves also. Here I found things were deteriorating so fast. I gave my impression to the Prime

Minister on my return : This is sort of pre-Civil War situation in Punjab ; if things are allowed to go the way they are going, things ultimately will go completely out of hand ; something will have to be done, something has to be done", I knew, that 'something' was a very hard decision, and hard decisions take some what a longer time to take. There may have been. I do not know ; there may have been—some hesitation in the mind of the prime Minister. Naturally those who take a decision about the use of army have to go through mental agonies, and it has to be a very hesitant, a very reluctant, decision. Ultimately it had to be taken ; that decision was taken finally. The decision, according to my own assessment, has made a great contribution to India's post-independence history. Some people may say that this has created a problem. Naturally it has also created some problem. When this action took place, I was away in my home town, a small town in Maharashtra. The morning newspapers flashed the news and I was surprised that people from all sections of the society in that small town came to greet me saying that something good has happened, 'You have saved the country, the Government have saved the country.' I have nothing to do with the decision. But I am telling you the feeling of the people, the feeling of all, not only in Punjab but all over the country. You have to feel about it—what happens in the rest of the country. If we allow one holy place or one place of worship to be used as a sort of an armed fortress in Punjab, the same thing can happen in all other States.

This country is full of problems. As I said it is full of complex problems and when such problems have to be dealt with, they have to be dealt with very clearly. Some members said that negotiations were delayed. I quite agree that ultimately this question can be solved only through negotiations. I do not deny it.....

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no other solution.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : In a democratic society there is no other solution. Dialogue will have to be undertaken. But I must tell you also my experience about dialogue with the Akalis. You have your own dialogue, the Opposition Members have their own dialogue. I have also dealt with some of these problems because the problem of Chandigarh is with us for the last two decades. It is not there now for the first time. The villain of the piece in the matter is the Shah Commission. They first of all recommended handling over Chandigarh to Haryana. The Government could not even look at this decision. I was a member of the Cabinet at that time. Within a couple of minutes a decision was taken that the Shah Commission's recommendations should be rejected. But some solution will have to be found out. I know since 1970 when the Prime Minister gave this award, after many hours of long-discussions, it was decided that Chandigarh should go to Punjab. But Haryana people also must get something in return and, therefore, some of the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab were supposed to be transferred to Haryana. It fell to my lot as Home Minister that I should convey this report to the two Chief Ministers sitting at my residence. One was the Akali Chief Minister and the other was a Congress Chief Minister. When I went and told them this, they said, 'Yes. We understand your difficulties. We cannot say that it is a very good decision, but we have to accept it because it gives in substance whatever we wanted.'

So, in a way—why in a way, for all practical purposes, the decision of giving Chandigarh to Punjab and handing over Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana was accepted by the Akali Dal. Now it is after 14 years that we find that it is not solved. This happened in 1970. So it is very difficult.

We have said that negotiations is the only way to solve the problem, But negotiations with the Akalies is very difficult because they are a very difficult commodity.....(Interruptions). I think

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

the Opposition also will have the same sort of experience.

One very basic thing will have to be made clear. Negotiations have been made difficult by two things. Negotiations certainly will have to be done. But they have been made difficult and in a way, impossible by (1) the existence of terrorists group, and (2) this Anandpur Sahib resolution which ultimately indicates towards secession.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप लोगों का नैगोमियेशन तो भिण्डरवाले से चल रहा था ।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : इसको छोड़िये । आप को तो यही आता है ।

Unless these two conditions are controlled and controlled very completely and unless it has given up the idea of Anandpur Sahib resolution and the decision is given up and unless these terrorists groups are completely controlled and eliminated from the Punjab public life, negotiations would not succeed. And unless there is a possibility of the negotiations succeeding, the suggestion that Mr Dandavate just now made to withdraw the army from here and withdraw the army from there—it will be very difficult for the Government to accept it. Even to-day people from Punjab who come and talk about it say that some of the people saying 'Let the army go ; we shall deal with you' (*Interruptions*). This is the position that has come now. So, one would have to be very careful about when the army should be withdrawn. Should the army be withdrawn only because some of the Akali people say 'withdraw the army'? The army has not gone for fun's sake ; it has gone to deal with the problems ; and deal with it effectively. We have a democratic rule. And army has only a limited role. Its role is to help the civil authority. That is the basic role. And this has to be done not only in Punjab but this had

to be done in Bhiwandi, Maharashtra also. In Hyderabad, it had to be done. Some one said— I think Prof. Dandavate had said it—that often calling the army's help is a very dangerous thing. I do not think so because army is a patriotic instrument of India. It is also a democratic instrument of India. You cannot compare India with any other military dictatorship anywhere in the world. Army has a democratic tradition and by profession they will be very much loyal to our Constitution. I have no doubt about that in my mind. But when it is necessary to call it, we should do that without any hesitation or without any fear. I heard responsible persons in Maharashtra saying that if we had delayed calling the army by one day, things would have been impossible to control for weeks together. I am here talking about the riots.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anything wrong with the police.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I agree with you that there is something wrong with the police organisation. Something is wrong with the police organisation all over the country—not only in Maharashtra. All over the country, there is something wrong with the police organisation. Constantly they are in touch with the local people. The local people include intruders, smugglers anti-social elements and anti-social people. So, they also have to deal with them. I was speaking about these two conditions which are more important. Politically, we should be very careful. At least I am very clear about this in my mind. So, let us not talk vaguely about it. We are totally very clear that there are terrorists getting arms and killing the people at will. This must be controlled completely. I am very sorry to say this that no responsible Akali leader has come forward to condemn the Terrorist. Tell me which Akali leader of the Akali Dal—people talked about the Akali party and the Akali situation—has come forward to condemn this thing? If they are not prepared to condemn this, how will you control them? They themselves became the prisoners of Bhindranwale. I think

they were physically the prisoners of Bhindranwalle. And they could not decide anything. They used to have a look at Bhindranwalle's people while expressing a view as to whether they will like it or not. How are you going to control this situation? This will take a long time. This is a process and this process has to be followed very carefully. This country has to be united. I am making an appeal to the Opposition not to support wrong position. It is not only the responsibility of the Government party but it is the responsibility of the Opposition also and also the entire responsibility of Indian people. If we are unable to control these two things what also can we do. Ultimately about the decision on Anandpur Sahib Resolution we talk about in different parts of the country. We have to deal with it somehow or other. We have to deal with that democratically. We have dealt with that democratically, has, Deputy Speaker, in your State. And we have succeeded in that.

We are dealing with that in Assam, in Nagaland, in Manipur, in Mizoram etc. We had to do that in your State. I am complimenting your people, Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): In 1955 scores of people were killed by the army. The result was that there was no Hindi language and no Congress Rule there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am giving the compliments to your people that they dealt with the situation democratically.

So, the most important part is how to deal with the secessionist tendencies. These secessionist tendencies will have to be fought by the people and not merely by the Army. It has to be fought at all levels. This Anandpur Resolution is a great danger signal and this danger signal India must take note of. I must say however difficult the things were, this action which Army took has broken the back of terrorism in Punjab. That stands as a fact. But we cannot be complacent

about it. It will have its own reactions also. Therefore, we will have to go very carefully in this matter. Only because you are in Opposition and say what Government does not like, that is not the way. This is a national responsibility. Controlling terrorism and controlling secessionist activities is not any party's monopoly here. This is the responsibility of every independent Indian in this country whether they are sitting on this side of the House or on that side of the House.

How are we going to do that? If there are any suggestions, I hope there would be suggestions for this sort of purpose when we are discussing the White Paper. The White Paper brings out these things. There is terrorism not only in words but in action also and in a very extensive manner in all parts of Punjab.

Ultimately why were negotiations failing? Opposition has said it many a time—I do not see why they said—that nothing has happened. But have they not realised this background of Anandpur Resolution was the real obstruction in the successful negotiations? They said one thing at one time, another thing at another time and a third thing at a third time. I am of the view that unless there is a complete statement what they are no longer sticking to the Anandpur Resolution, the negotiations are not likely to bear fruit.

So, these two things are the real challenge and these two things will have to be fought very heroically at peoples' level, at government's level and at every level. This will have to be done. Unless we do it nothing could be achieved about it. This is all that I have to say.

13.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले सेना के उन अफसरों और जवानों को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने अपने अनमोल प्राणों की बलि चढ़ाकर और अपनी बहुमूल्य जानें जोखिम में डाल कर सिखों के पवित्रतम तीर्थ और सभी भारतीयों के लिए श्रद्धा के स्थान श्री हरमन्दिर साहिब को आतंकवादियों से मुक्त किया और उसकी पवित्रता को पुनः कायम किया।

सेना को एक बड़ा कठिन और नाजुक दायित्व सौंपा गया था। उस दायित्व को कुशलता और बहादुरी से निभाने के लिए सेना का अभिनन्दन किया जाना चाहिये। किन्तु हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि सेना मुख्य रूप से विदेशी शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये संगठित और सज्जत की गई है। अपने ही देशवासियों के विरुद्ध सेना का उपयोग एक अप्रिय कदम है जिसे यथासंभव टाला जाना चाहिए।

हरमन्दिर साहिब में सैनिक कार्यवाही के विषय में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। पहली बात यह है कि किसी भी धार्मिक स्थान में सेना भेजने का यह पहला और आखिरी मौका होना चाहिए। फिर कभी ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिये। नहीं आने देनी चाहिये कि हमें फिर अपनी सेना को अपने ही देशवासियों के खिलाफ किसी धर्म स्थान में कार्यवाही के लिये भेजना पड़े। आखिर आंतरिक व्यवस्था की देखभाल करना पुलिस की जिम्मेदारी है। पुलिस की सहायता के लिए सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस जा सकती है।

बार्डर सिक्यूरिटी फोर्स की सहायता ली जा सकती है। पंजाब में ये तीनों दल विफल हो गए। इसका कारण क्या है? सेना बुलाने की नौबत क्यों आई? पंजाब में ऐसी सरकार थी जिसे भंग करना पड़ा। विधान सभा भंग नहीं है मगर मूर्च्छित है। प्रशासन पंगु हो गया। पुलिस पक्षपात से पूर्ण हो गई। समाज बंट गया। दिलों में दरार पड़ गई। रोटी और बेटी के रिश्ते भी उन दरारों को बढ़ने से नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यपाल पाण्डे और भिण्डर ने स्तीफा दे दिया है। इससे नए सवाल खड़े हो रहे हैं। पंजाब में कितने अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई। कितने अफसरों पर यह आरोप है कि वे आतंकवादियों के साथ मिले हुये थे? श्वेत पत्र इसके बारे में मौन है।

श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करने की मांग विरोधी दलों ने सबसे पहले की थी। हम चाहते थे कि श्वेत पत्र ऐसा हो जिससे पंजाब में आतंकवाद के उदय की सच्ची कहानी और कच्चा चिट्ठा देश के सामने आए। वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है कि अकाली आंदोलन बाद में प्रारंभ हुआ, आतंकवाद ने पहले सिर उठाया। श्वेत पत्र में भी यह बात मानी गई है।

श्वेत पत्र समूचे सत्य का उद्घाटन नहीं करता। यह अर्ध सत्य का उद्घाटन करता है। पंजाब में आतंकवाद का उदय क्यों हुआ? उसे रोकना क्यों नहीं गया? यह नौबत क्यों आने दी गई?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अफसरों को दोष देने

से काम नहीं चलेगा। गुनहगार हैं राज-नीतिक नेता। गुनहगार हैं सत्ताधीश।

1980 से पहले भिण्डरवाले का कोई नाम नहीं जानता था। भिण्डर गांव का एक छोटा सा ग्रंथी जो गुरुबाणी का पाठ करने की शिक्षा दिया करता था, राजनीतिक मंच पर कैसे आया? आतंवाद का वो सूत्र-धार कैसे बना? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सेना भेजने का फैसला किया गया है 1984 में 5-6 जून को। मैं 1980 की बात करना चाहता हूँ। निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या की गई। हत्या एक षडयंत्र का परिणाम थी। हत्या दिल्ली में हुई थी। दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल जगमोहन ने सितंबर 5, 1980 को पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री दरबारा सिंह को एक "सीक्रेट मोस्ट इमीजिएट" डी० ओ० लिखा। डी० ओ० नंबर था 287/एल० जी०/80 उसमें लिखा कि सी० बी० आई० निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या की जांच कर रही है। 20 व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नोटिस जारी किए गए हैं। कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ गैर जमानती वारंट भी जारी किये गये हैं। लेकिन पत्र में शिकायत की गई कि पंजाब की पुलिस हमें सहयोग नहीं दे रही। मैं पत्र का एक अंश पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :—

"Evidence has been collected to the effect that all the twenty persons against whom notices have been issued and the three persons against whom warrants have been issued, either belong to Sant Bhindranwale Jatha or are his close associates/relatives and are hiding under his protection. That was the reason for requesting local police of District Amritsar to have the notices served and the warrants executed. Two more fresh non-bailable warrants are being obtained against the persons mentioned in the annexure.

CBI are also in the process of issuing notices u/s 160 Cr. P. C. to Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale."

फिर पत्र में शिकायत की गई है कि यहाँ से सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जारी किये गये नोटिसों पर कार्यवाही करना तो अलग रहा, वह नोटिस हमें वापिस भी नहीं किये जा रहे हैं और उन नोटिसों को लेने के लिए हम अपना एक आदमी भेज रहे हैं।

श्वेत पत्र में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि भिण्डरवाले को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि भिण्डरवाले को रिहा कर दिया गया। आगे जाकर है, लेकिन उस स्थान पर नहीं है, जहाँ होना चाहिये था। पुराने मुख्य मंत्री दरबारा सिंह ने कल राज्य सभा में बड़ा जोरदार भाषण दिया। उन्हें पता है कि पाकिस्तान में आतंकवादियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कैंप चलाये जा रहे हैं। पुराने मुख्य मंत्री को पता है, मगर पुराने विदेश मंत्री को पता नहीं है। मुख्य मंत्री दरबारा सिंह कहते हैं कि मैं सबूत देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। तो इसमें उसका समावेश क्यों नहीं है। अगर भारत सरकार के गृह सचिव पाकिस्तान का नाम ले सकते हैं तो भारत के गृह मंत्री नाम लेने में क्यों संकोच कर रहे हैं? उस सबाल की चर्चा अभी नहीं कर रहा हूँ, उस पर बाद में आऊंगा।

पांच और छह जून की कहानी कोई गौरव की कहानी नहीं है। सेना को हमने बघाई दी है क्योंकि सेनावाले अपनी जान पर खेलें हैं। सेना को राजनीतिक आदेश का पालन करना है। मगर, आज कठघरे में वे खड़े हैं जिन्होंने राजनीतिक आदेश दिया। यह परिस्थिति क्यों आने दी गई? भिण्ड-

[श्री प्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

राबाले को पांच सितम्बर 1980 को क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया ? जगमोहन के पत्र में वर्णित कारणों के आधार पर बाद में जब भिण्डरावाले को पकड़ा भी तो छोड़ दिया गया। भिण्डरावाले ने कहा मैं इस तारीख को, इस जगह और इस वक़्त पकड़ा जाऊंगा। पकड़े जाने से पहले मैं स्वर्ण मन्दिर में स्नान करूंगा। पुलिम के अफसर भिण्डरावाले को स्वर्ण मन्दिर में स्नान के लिए ले गए। उन्हें पकड़ लिया और छोड़ दिया। निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या के बाद सरकार ने भिण्डरावाले के रिश्तेदार और साथी तक नहीं पकड़े। भिण्डरावाले को हीरो किसने बनाया ? अकाली निर्दोष नहीं हैं। किन्तु जो काम सरकार को करना चाहिये था, उसकी आशा अकालियों से कर रहे थे। प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दल के नेताओं से कहा कि अकालियों ने हमें नहीं बताया कि स्वर्ण मन्दिर में हथियार इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं। प्रो० मधु दण्डवते ने पूछा था, क्या सरकार को मालूम था ? अकाली जब बतायेंगे कि स्वर्ण मन्दिर में हथियार इकट्ठे हो रहे हैं तब सरकार को पता लगेगा वरना नहीं।

अकालियों को स्वर्ण मन्दिर के दुरुपयोग की निन्दा करनी चाहिये थी। अकालियों को आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ खलक़र आना चाहिये था। मुझे अकाली मित्रों से शिकायत है। लेकिन क्या इससे सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच सकती है ? भिण्डरावाले दिल्ली आये। केन्द्र के वे दो मंत्री कौन हैं, जिन्होंने दिल्ली में भिण्डरावाले के पैर छूए थे।..... (व्यवधान)

प्रो० के० के० तिहारी : यह गलत है।

श्री प्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सही है। (व्यवधान)

भिण्डरावाले बम्बई तक गये और वहाँ से वापिस आ गए।

... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down Mr. Anbarasu, please sit down. You can reply when you get a chance. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is an important discussion. Let us have a calm discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The opposition has a right to expose facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We should have a calm discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Opposition has a right to expose facts and we will do it ruthlessly.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please. Let us have a calm discussion.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Let him the name the Minister who has done it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should withdraw those words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anbarasu, he has not mentioned the name of any Minister. Why are you insisting ? If you do not agree with him you can reply to him later.

श्री कृष्ण बस सुल्तानपुरी : इनको उन दो मंत्रियों के नाम बताने चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मैं नाम बता दूंगा तो ये और भी शोर करेंगे। अब नाम नहीं बता रहा हूँ तो इतना शोर है। यदि मैं उनमें से एक नाम ऐसा ले दूंगा जिसके बारे में कहा जाएगा कि उनका यहां उल्लेख नहीं हो सकता। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayeeji, what you said is all right. Go ahead. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please. This is an important issue.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मदद के लिये सेना बुलाई जा सकती है। लेकिन सेना सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मदद के लिये होनी चाहिये, सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाने के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये। पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है। पंजाब में समूचा शासन सेना द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। क्या यह आवश्यक है? क्या यह वांछनीय है? क्या आप यह सही परम्परा डाल रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक पत्रकार थे जो अमृतसर में 60 घंटे तक कर्फ्यू में बंद रहे। फिर उनसे कहा गया कि दिल्ली चले जाओ और पास लेने के लिये डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहां पहुंचो। जब वे डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहां पास लेने के लिए पहुंचे तो डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने उन्हें पास तो दे दिया और जाते-जाते कहा कि उधर सेना के आफिसर बैठे हैं, उनके भी दस्तखत करा लेना। क्यों?

राष्ट्रपति राज बहुत जगह लागू हो चुका है। सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की मदद के लिये सेना भी बहुत जगह बुलाई जा चुकी है मगर ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ कि राज्यपाल

के सलाहकारों में सेना के आफिसर को शामिल कर लिया जाये और उसे ला एण्ड ग्रांडर और जस्टिस जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग सौंप दिये जाएं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंजाब के पहले और भी कई जगह ऐसा हो चुका है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लीज आर्डर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी स्वर्ण मंदिर में कार सेवा का मामला आया। हम समझते थे कि कार सेवा इस तरह से चलाई जाएगी कि प्रधान मंत्री का वह एलान कि हम हीलिंग टच लगाना चाहते हैं, पूरा किया जायगा। लेकिन कार सेवा किस तरह से चल रही। यह सब देख रहे हैं। यह घाव पर मरहम रखने का तरीका नहीं है। यह घाव को कुरेदने का तरीका है। लेकिन मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ।

जब कार सेवा के बारे में गुरुद्वारे के नेताओं से, शिरोमणी गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के नेताओं से बातचीत हुई तो सरकार की ओर से राज्यपाल सतारावाला नहीं थे, एक्टिंग आर्मी चीफ को बुलाया गया और जनरल ओबेराय को तस्वीर में लाया गया? क्या यह काम राज्यपाल सतारावाला नहीं कर सकते थे?

मगर यह बात यहीं तक सीमित नहीं है। बीमारी जम्मू कश्मीर तक फैल गई है। जम्मू कश्मीर के राज्यपाल, श्री जगमोहन ने जब उस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन श्री फारूख अब्दुल्ला को ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Are we discussing Jammu & Kashmir now ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उल्लेख कर सकता हूँ। मैं इसका उल्लेख करूँगा। यह कश्मीर का उल्लेख करते रहे.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will reserve his arguments for that discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a passing reference.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under what rule you can say this ? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can you debar any mention on J & K ?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी नहीं हुआ साहब।

(व्यवधान)

14.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि सेना का गलत ढंग से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में जब मुख्य मंत्री को राज्यपाल ने बुलाया यह कहने के लिये कि आप का बहुमत खत्म हो गया, आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिये, तो राज्यपाल के पास सेना के एरिया कमांडर बैठे हुए थे।—

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This is an absolute lie.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What are you talking ? I am speaking with a sense of responsibility.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Let me say and then you have your say.

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब बोलेंगे तो जो आप गलत समझते हैं उसको रिम्यूट करने का आपको पूरा चांस मिलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खा : माननीय वाजपेयी जी मेरे कहने को गलत समझे। जो यह कह रहे हैं, मैं उसके लिये कुछ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं एक मिनट की इजाजत चाहता हूँ।.....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये उत्तेजना से क्या फायदा होगा ? मेरे कहने का अर्थ और भाव यह है...

प्राचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको आप पंजाब पर बोलने के लिये कहिये, कश्मीर पर नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER : You are not going to teach me anything. Sit down.

(व्यवधान)

प्राचार्य जी, आप बैठ जाइये। आपको रीयलाइज करना चाहिये कि डेकोरम भी कोई चीज है।

कश्मीर कोई बाहर का हिस्सा नहीं है। अगर कोई अनुचित बात होगी तो मैं रोकूँगा। कोई अनपार्लियामेंटरी बात होगी तो उसको भी रोकूँगा, ऐलोगेशन को रोकूँगा। लेकिन अगर कोई अपने मन की बात या कोई

भ्रामूमेंट देता है तो उसका आप खंडन कर सकते हैं। यह बात है। अब आप बैठिये।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You please go through the records. He has used the word 'lie'.

MR. SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

(Interruptions)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन्, मैं ऐक्सप्लेन करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। माननीय वाजपेयी जी वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। वह जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उसके लिये मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता कि मैं यह कहूँ कि यह झूठ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कहता हूँ कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान आता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही बात है, कोई बात नहीं। कभी राम, कभी लक्ष्मण।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्ण मंदिर में सेना भेजे हुए करीब डेढ़ महीना होने आया, लेकिन पंजाब में आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ जारी हैं, हत्याओं का सिलसिला चल रहा है।

एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने मुझे कहा, आप आप फिर कहेंगे कि नाम बताओ। उन्होंने कहा कि 500 आतंकवादी इस समय घूम रहे हैं, शिकारों की तलाश में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दिल्ली में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहीं भी घूमते होंगे, चलिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें दिल्ली भी शामिल हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप के यहां तो सिर्फ गोसेवक जा रहे हैं, आप त्रिपाठी जी चिन्ता मत करिये।

स्वर्ण मंदिर में सेना भेजने से पहले परिस्थिति यह थी कि आतंकवादी अन्दर थे और पुलिस बाहर थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि फौज अन्दर है और आतंकवादी बाहर हैं।

आतंकवाद ने एक नया आयाम ले लिया है। भाखड़ा नहर का दो बार काटा जाना, सैनिक कार्यवाही के बाद भी हवाई जहाज का अपहरण,

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां से किया गया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह भी देश के ही एक भाग से किया गया।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वह भी तो आप ही लोगों ने करवाया।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां (जारी) : मैंने जो यह कहा,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमान्, brevity is the soul of wit.

लेनिन में इतना ग्रीफ नहीं हो सकता कि एक वाक्य में अपने पूरे तात्पर्य को आप को समझा दूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : I am on my legs. He is a senior Member. Let me explain my position. श्री बाजपेई जी न केवल जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं बल्कि इस सदन के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं।

यह बात अगर माननीय बाजपेयी जी अपनी जाती जानकारी के आधार पर कहते, मैं कभी यह हिम्मत नहीं करता कि आप गलत कह रहे हैं। मुझे रिफ्यूट करना होता तो मैं बाद को करता। लेकिन यह बात अखबार में छपी है। मेरा कहना था कि यह अखबार में बिल्कुल गलत छपी है, झूठ छपी है।

दूसरी बात, हम यहां कश्मीर की चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं, पंजाब की चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये कोई बात नहीं है। रैफरेंस आ जाता है। कभी कर्नाटक आ जाता है, कभी पंजाब का आ जाता है, कभी कश्मीर का आ जाता है, यह कोई बात है, नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यहां पर एक राष्ट्रीय संकट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीय संकट के अन्तर्गत पंजाब भी आता है और जम्मू-काश्मीर भी आता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आतंकवादियों की संख्या

घटी है या बढ़ी है, मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता। आतंकवादी मारे गये, पकड़े गये, मगर स्वर्ण मंदिर में सेना भेजने से आतंकवाद की नैदान्तिक भूमिका, सैद्धांतिक घरातलता को बल मिला है। अब इसे मानें या न मानें यह अलग बात है।

आज समाज दो खेमों में बंटा हुआ है, जैसे धुंवीकरण हो गया है। बहुतांश हिन्दुओं को समझ में नहीं आता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बहुतांश हिन्दु यह समझने में असमर्थ हैं कि आखिर सिख भाई इतने नाराज क्यों हैं? इन्होंने स्वयं स्वर्ण मंदिर का दुरुपयोग नहीं रोका, स्वर्ण मंदिर में हथियार इकट्ठे होने दिये, अपराधी इकट्ठे होने दिये, कार्यवाही की गई तो वह नाराज क्यों हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिश्री ने कहां कर दिया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दूसरी ओर स्थिति यह है कि सिख समुदाय की समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा कि गलती तो मुट्ठीभर आतंकवादियों ने की थी, सारे सिख समाज को क्यों सजा दी जा रही है, क्यों अपमानित किया जा रहा रहा है ?

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उनकी भावनाओं की बात कह रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is their assessment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या उन्होंने देशभक्ति का ठेका ले लिया है ? हमें भी इस देश से प्यार है । (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव (ग्रजमेर) : आप उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं । आपने उनको प्रोत्साहित किया है । मैं सबूत देने के लिए तैयार हूँ । (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA (Sangrur) : The word 'Sikh' should not be used ; 'Akali' should be used.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Why should he be allowed to speak ? He is not a Sikh. Do you mean to say that he is a Sikh ? (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They do feel that the military action in the Golden Temple has humiliated them,

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV. : No... (Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि सारे सिख ऐसा अनुभव कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Who is Shri Khuswant Singh ? He is a member of the Congress (I).

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not shout at each other. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, you must sit down. I must say certain things. This is the highest forum. We have to be very responsible.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोचने के ढंग अलाहिदा अलाहिदा हो सकते हैं । विचार अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन विचारों को इस तरह व्यक्त न करें, जिससे देश के लिए खतरा पैदा हो ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : You can refute the allegations

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am very ashamed of this behaviour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to differentiate between certain things.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष थे, जिनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेना था । यह एक्शन किसी समाज या समुदाय के खिलाफ नहीं है । हमें किसी को इसका फायदा नहीं उठाने देना है, वरना आने वाली नस्लें क्या कहेंगी ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; Sir, please do not express your political views when you are in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : If this is a political opinion, if I have said anything political. I withdraw my words. I do not want to say anything political. I want to say only what concerns the future of this country. This is the only thing that I am concerned with. I don't want to say anything. If I am misunderstood, I am sorry for it.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मैं आज एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि भगवान के लिए ऐसा मन करिए कि इसमें ऐसे बीज बोये जायें। बस, इतनी बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने स्पीकर की चेयर से कहा था सरकार को पहले बहुत ऐक्शन लेने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दो साल पहले आपने गवर्नमेंट से ऐक्शन लेने के लिए कहा था लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया।

...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भगवान के लिए आप बैठ जाइये।

PROF K K TEWARY : Sir, what Prof. Dandavate has said is deplorable and is a very serious reflection on the Chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I don't want to claim certificates. I stand for certain principles.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want to impose myself on this House. I only want to say that I don't want to impose my political will or political thinking on this House. This House is too competent to take care of itself. It was only my personal thinking. I wanted to say only for the posterity of the country and its future. If any of my friends wants to take objection, I don't want to intervene. Please carry on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is a very important debate. Members should listen and they should not disturb in this manner. Why can't they listen with a sense of responsibility ?

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर जगपाल सिंह, भगवान के लिए आप अब चुप कर जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर मेरे मित्र मेरी पूरी बात सुन लेते तो शायद वह इतने उत्तेजित नहीं होते। मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि सैनिक कार्यवाही से बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने राहत अनुभव की है, उन सब को सिख विरोधी या पंथ विरोधी नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए।

.. (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह भी कहने जा रहा था कि जिन्होंने सेना भेजने का विरोध किया है उन सबको हम खानिस्तानी समझने की गलती न करें। भावनाएं भड़की हुई हैं। इसीलिए प्रधान मंत्री को हीलिंग टच की बात करनी पड़ी। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ हीलिंग टच कहां है? हीलिंग टच के दो अवसर थे। एक यह श्वेत पत्र का प्रकाशन था। अगर इस के प्रकाशन में ईमानदारी बरती जाती, अगर अप्रिय तथ्यों को भी सामने लाया जाता, उन तथ्यों से सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी होती तो बात कुछ समझ में आ सकती थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन के सवाल पर मैंने श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित करने की मांग की थी। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू थे। चीन और भारत के सम्बन्धों पर जो श्वेत पत्र प्रकाशित हुआ उसमें एक ऐसी चिट्ठी थी जिससे यह साबित होता था कि चीन ने हमारी सीमा पर अतिक्रमण कर दिया है, मगर उस बात को संसद को नहीं बताया गया क्योंकि पंडित जी ने कहा कि

इससे भावनाएं भड़क जाएंगी, हम पहले आपस की बातचीत से यह मामला तय कर लें। इसी चिट्ठी के आधार पर मैंने पंडित जी से कहा था कि आपने देश को अंधेरे में रखा है, आपने गलती की है और नेहरू जी ने कहा कि हां, मेरी गलती हुई है, मैं अपनी गलती मानता हूं। गलती मानने के लिए भी बड़प्पन चाहिए।

यह श्वेत पत्र अधूरा है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवाद के पंजाब में उदय के लिए जिम्मेदार शक्तियों को, भिण्डरावाले को, 1980, 1981, 1982 और 1983 में राह पर लाने के लिए प्रशासन की, जिसमें राज्य सरकार शामिल है और केन्द्र सरकार शामिल है, विफलता इसका इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

क्या यह बात भी मैं देश के खिलाफ कर रहा हूं ? (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं, मेरा समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गुप्त बैठकों का उल्लेख किया गया। कल कहा गया कि गुप्त बैठकें प्रकट नहीं करनी थीं तो उन्हें गुप्त ही रहने दिया जाता। अगर बैठकें प्रकट कर दीं तो यह भी बता दीजिए कि उन बैठकों में क्या हुआ था ? सारी गुप्त बैठकों का भी इसमें उल्लेख नहीं है। इसमें सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह द्वारा किए गए प्रयत्नों का उल्लेख नहीं है। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को भी डिसमिशन कर दिया ? उन्होंने कोई प्रयत्न किए थे या नहीं किये थे ? एक बैठक ऐसी हुई थी जिसमें अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधि शामिल थे और

हमारे वित्त मंत्री शामिल थे। अलग-अलग मंत्रियों ने अलग-अलग ढंग से बातें की हैं। उस बैठक में यह समझौता हो गया था कि चंडीगढ़ को बांट दिया जायगा। प्रधान मंत्री न्यूयार्क गई हुई थीं। प्रधान मंत्री के लौटने के बाद उस की पुष्टि करने का फैसला हुआ था। बाद में वह बात अग्रे नहीं चली। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—26 मई को क्या हुआ ? यह अखबरी बैठक थी, उसके बाद सैनिक कार्यवाही हुई, उस बैठक में क्या हुआ ? कल भी हमने कहा था, आप अंधेरे में क्यों रख रहे हैं ? अब कुछ बात कही जा रही है, यह कहा जा रहा है कि अकाली किसी समझौते के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। उस दिन कौन सी घात हुई थी ? क्या सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया कि चंडीगढ़ हम पंजाब को दे देते हैं, चण्डीगढ़ के आसपास के लगे हुए कुछ गांव हरियाणा को मिलने चाहिये ? क्या अकालियों ने इस प्रस्ताव को भी अस्वीकार कर दिया ? अकाली कहते हैं—नहीं, हमें प्रस्ताव स्वीकार था। इस सत्य का उद्घाटन कैसे हो ? प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से कहा—अकाली यमुना नदी का मामला उठा रहे थे, यमुना नदी के पानी के बटवारे का मामला उठा रहे थे। अकाली कहते हैं—हम ऐसे मूर्ख नहीं थे, हम रायपेरियन राइट्स की बात करते रहे थे। यमुना हरियाणा से निकलती है, हम यमुना की बात कैसे कर सकते थे। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि अकाली दल इस बात पर जोर दे रहा था कि आनन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव को सरकारिया कमीशन के पास संकार भेजें, जब कि सरकार कहती थी कि कमीशन बन गया है, आप भेज दीजिये। अकाली इससे भी इंकार करते हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि अकालियों पर विश्वास न करिये, प्रधान मंत्री पर विश्वास

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी] करिये। कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के लिये ऐसा कहना आसान है, लेकिन हम इसको नहीं मानते। इसी लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि गुप्त बैठक में जो हुआ, उसको प्रकट कीजिये।

एक बात और—श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कल राज्य सभा में क्या कहा मैं उस का उल्लेख कर चुका हूँ। श्वेत-पत्र चुप है—विदेशी संबंधों के बारे में। कौन थे—खालिस्तान के समर्थक? एक बात फ़ैलाई जा रही है—मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ—विदेश मंत्री से, लेकिन यहां विदेश मंत्री तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं...

श्री धर्मवीर सिन्हा (बाढ़) : विदेश मंत्री नहीं, गृह मंत्री से।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, गृह मंत्री से। चलिये, काम-चलाऊ मंत्री हैं, देश को जहन्नुम में जाने दीजिये, काम चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के पुराने मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि उनके पास सुबूत हैं कि पाकिस्तान में आनकवादियों को हथियार चलाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। क्या वह सुबूत केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भी है? अगर वह सुबूत है, तो इस श्वेत-पत्र में उसका समावेश क्यों नहीं है? क्या कूटनीतिक स्तर पर यह मामला कभी पाकिस्तान से उठाया गया? कब उठाया गया, किस रूप में उठाया गया? अगर पाकिस्तान भारत के नागरिकों को भारत से बगावत करने के लिए हथियार चलाने की शिक्षा पता है, तो पाकिस्तान भारत के खिलाफ शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्यवाही करता है। पाकिस्तान के साथ इस स्थिति में कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। फिर नौ-बार-पकट कैसा? फिर व्यापार

और सांस्कृतिक संबंध बढ़ाने की चर्चा कैसे हो सकती है? जब हम ने चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य बनाने का फैसला किया, तो चीन से साफ कहा कि आप नागाओं को हथियार देते रहे हैं, चलाने की शिक्षा देते रहे हैं, आप इसे बंद करने वाले हैं या नहीं? चीन ने कहा वह बात पुरानी हो गई है, आप उसको छोड़िये।

हम पाकिस्तान से प्रेमालाप कर रहे हैं। अभी अभी भगत जी वहां हो कर आये हैं। शाही कोफता, बिरियानी खाकर अषा कर आये हैं। पाकिस्तान के प्रतिधि-सत्कार की वाहवाही करते आए हैं। हमारे पुराने विदेश मंत्री पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री को हवाई जहाज में लेकर माल-द्वीप गए थे। यह हाइजैकिंग के बाद की घटना है। यह दोहरी नीति नहीं चल सकती है, यह दोगली नीति नहीं चल सकती है। अगर पाकिस्तान भारत को तोड़ने का षडयंत्र कर रहा है तो प्रधान मंत्री सारी बात हमें बतलायें। चलिए आप विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को ही बुला कर विश्वास में लें। उस दिन जब सैनिक कार्यवाही के बाद हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले, तो उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। गृह सचिव ने कह दिया कि पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। श्वेत पत्र इस बारे में मौन है।

मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिक कार्यवाही के लिए 5 जून को बयों चुना गया। 4 जून को गुरु अंगद-देव जी का उद्योति-जोत समारोह था। बड़ी संख्या में गांव से लोग गुरुद्वारे में आए थे दर्शन के लिए, स्नान के लिए और गुरुबाणी, शबद कीर्तन सुनने के लिए। बहुत से निगपराधी लोग मारे गए। हमारी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है। हमने कल उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि दी है

लेकिन उनकी मौत को टाला नहीं जा सकता था ? कहा यह जा रहा है कि 5 जून इस लिए जरूरी थी कि सरकार को ऊंचे सूत्रों से, विदेशी सूत्रों से खबर मिली थी कि अगर 5 जून को सेना अन्दर नहीं भेजी गई, तो हरमिन्दर से स्वतंत्र खालिस्तान का ऐलान कर दिया जाएगा और उस स्वतंत्र खालिस्तान को कुछ अरब देश मानेंगे और कुछ पश्चिमी देश मानेंगे ।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : 1 और 2 तारीख को 20 आदमी मारे गए अन्दर से गोली चलाकर और 3 तारीख को वे आन्दोलन करने वाले थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, मैं आप को बोलने की इजाजत दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ समाचारपत्र नाम ले रहे हैं के० जी० बी० का । क्या उन्हें रूस से खबर मिली है ? मैं नहीं जानता कि इस में कहाँ तक सच्चाई है लेकिन अगर इसमें सच्चाई है, तो साफ कहिये और सदन को विश्वास में लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कार सेवा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि यह विवाद का विषय बन गया है । हम तो सोचते थे कि जो हो गया सो हो गया । सेना ने आतंकवादियों से हरमिन्दर को मुक्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही की और उस में अकाल तस्त को क्षति पहुँची अब सिख पंथ की परम्परा के अनुसार उस अकाल तस्त का फिर से पुनर्निर्माण किया जाए और जो कार सेवा की जाए, उसमें सब लोग शामिल हों लेकिन यह मामला भी विवाद का मामला बन गया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि

बाबा खड्ग सिंह से जो बात हुई, वह क्यों टूटी ? क्या यह सच है कि सरकार स्वर्ण मंदिर से सेना हटाने को तैयार हो गई थी और उसका जोर केवल इस बात पर था कि तोशाखाने पर सेना रहेगी और दर्शनी ड्योढ़ी पर सेना रहेगी । तोशाखाने में क्या है । वहाँ सेना रखना क्या जरूरी है ? दर्शनी ड्योढ़ी में सेना रखना क्या आवश्यक है ? आप मंदिर की रक्षा कीजिये और अवैध आदिमियों को जाने से रोकिये । वहाँ हथियार क्यों जाएं ? गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का कहना है कि हमने मान लिया था कि यहाँ केवल पारम्परिक हथियार मतलब यह कि, तलवार और कृपाण ही आएंगी और कोई हथियार नहीं आएगा । उन्होंने यह भी मान लिया था कि यहाँ अपराधियों को पनाह नहीं दी जायेगी । यह बाबा संता सिंह कहां से आ गये । मैं उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ । अगर बाबा संता सिंह कार सेवा करने के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त हैं, तो पहले बाबा खड्क सिंह से क्यों बात चली । क्या बाबा संता सिंह के साथ कोई समझौता हुआ है ? गुरुद्वारों का प्रबन्ध भविष्य में कैसे चलाया जाएगा, क्या इसके बारे में बाबा संता सिंह को कोई आश्वासन दिये गये ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बाबा संता सिंह के खिलाफ भी पुलिस में मामले दर्ज हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सैनिक कार्यवाही हो गई और उसके बाद हमने टेलीविजन पर देखा कि एक संत लाए गए । उन्होंने संत भिडरावाला की बड़ी आलोचना की । हमने कहा कि बड़ी हिम्मत वाले हैं । थोड़े दिन बाद अखबार में पढ़ा कि उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है । उनके यहाँ से बहुत से हथियार मिले हैं । मैं दोषारोपण करने के लिए

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]
भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूँ।... (ध्यवधान)...
ये मेरी भावना नहीं समझेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण उप-संहार की धोर ले जाता हूँ। आजादी के 36 साल बाद, देश के बटवारे के 36 साल बाद भी आज देश की एकता के ऊपर फिर से प्रश्नचिह्न लग जाए, यह शासन चलाने वालों के लिए कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। हम अभी तक एक राष्ट्र नहीं बने यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। मजहब के आधार पर पाकिस्तान बना, वह बट गया। हमने मजहब को अपना आधार नहीं बनाया। हमने कहा कि हमारा देश धर्म-निरपेक्ष, सेक्यूलर होगा। यह सभी धर्मों के मानने वालों के लिए होगा। फिर भी भारत बंटने के कगार पर आ गया है। क्या इसके लिये अकाली ही जिम्मेदार है और प्रधान मंत्री दूध की घुली हुई है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि वे जहर पीने के लिए तैयार हैं। उनके हिस्से में तो अमृत आया है, जहर तो बाकी लोग पियेंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि परमात्मा के लिए देश की एकता को राजनीति का मुद्दा मत बनाइये, चुनाव का मुद्दा मत बनाइये। देश की एकता के साथ खिलवाड़ मत करिये जो कुछ हो गया। उसको अब भूल जाएँ और एक नये अध्याय का श्रीगणेश करें। आखिर स्वर्ण मंदिर में सेना कब तक रहेगी, पंजाब में सेंसर कब तक चलेगा? आप किसी भी हिस्से के चप्पे चप्पे पर फौज नहीं खड़ी कर सकते हैं। देश एक रहेगा तो किसी एक पार्टी की वजह से एक नहीं रहेगा, किसी एक व्यक्ति की वजह से एक नहीं रहेगा, किसी एक परिवार की वजह

से एक नहीं रहेगा। देश एक रहेगा तो देश की 70 करोड़ जनता की देशभक्ति की वजह से रहेगा।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला (संगरूर) : स्पीकर साहब, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी तसकरी शुरू करता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी का प्रति धन्यवादी हूँ कि उन्होंने 5-6 तारीख को फैसला करके हिन्दुस्तान को टुकड़े-टुकड़े होने से बचाया और पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों को उन लोगों से आजादी दिलवाई। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि पंजाब के बाहर के सिखों को प्रधान मंत्री जी का शुक्रमुजार होना चाहिये। इसके आगे मैं उस सेना के जवानों का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और हर सिख को भी यह कहूँगा कि वह भी करे जिन्होंने 6 तारीख को गुरुद्वारों से उन लोगों को निकाला जो हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते थे। आखिर में मैं बाबा सन्ता सिंह जी का भी शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने जिम्मे यह नेक काम हाथ में लिया। एस० जी० पी० सी० की वजह से, अकालियों की वजह से गोल्डन टेम्पल का जो नुकसान हुआ उसको ठीक कराने और मुकम्मिल करने की जिम्मेदारी बाबा संता सिंह जी ने अपने हाथ में ली है।

स्पीकर साहब, यह बड़े अफसोस का इमकान है। इस सारे लम्बे अर्से में जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ उस पर हर सिख का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। सिख चाहे अकाली हो या गैर अकाली हो, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो सब से बुरी बात हुई है वह यह कि हमारी नीयत पर शक हो रहा है या हुआ है। इसकी वजह से हर सिख शर्मिन्दा है और हर सिख का सिर झुक जाता है।

स्पीकर साहब, पिछले ढाई-तीन साल के अर्से में कौन-सी बात है जो गुरुद्वारे में नहीं

हुई। वाजपेयी जी हमारे सीनियर लीडर हैं और वे सब कुछ जानते हैं। वो वक्त भी था जब ये बोलते थे। जब बे-गुनाह लोगों को, हिन्दुओं और सिक्खों को कत्ल किया जा रहा था। तब वाजपेयी जी और अन्य सभी दुःख का इजहार करते थे। मगर आज बिल्कुल कुछ अपनी सोच इन्होंने बदल ली है। सिर्फ एक तरफा चल रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे किसी को नहीं करना चाहिये। यह बहुत बद-किस्मती का मुकाम था जो दो तीन साल पंजाब में हुआ और जो लोगों के साथ बर्ताव हुआ।

स्पीकर साहब, कौन नहीं जानता कि गुरुद्वारों में किसका इंतजाम होता है। एस० जी० पी० सी० सिक्खों की एक वाहिद जमात है जिसके जिम्मे यह काम लगाया हुआ है कि वह सिक्खों के धार्मिक स्थानों का इंतजाम करे। इस हिन्दुस्तान में छोटा सा फिरका हम हैं। कुछ वजूहात की वजह से उस वक्त की सरकार ने हमारे लिए खास एक कानून बनाया और गुरुद्वारों का इंतजाम सरकार के दखल से करना पड़ा। सरकार उसमें इलेक्शन कराती है। प्रिंसाइडिंग आफिसर सरकार का होता है। प्रेसीडेंट के इलेक्शन में डिप्टी कमिश्नर प्रिंसाइडिंग आफिसर होता है। यह सब कुछ और किसी धर्म में वहीं होता। हिन्दुओं, ईसाइयों, पारसियों, मुसलमानों में नहीं होता। उनके भी मंदिर हैं, मस्जिदें हैं, गिरजाघर हैं, मगर वहां पर ऐसा नहीं होता। अगर हमारे लिए एक रियायत मिली हुई है और और सरकार ने 1947 के बाद भी हमको यह रियायत दी हुई है तो हमको इसका नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए। इस का नाजायज फायदा दुनियां के सामने उठाया गया। कौन कह सकता है कि गुरु-

द्वारों में अगर फौज चली गई तो गुरुद्वारों की मर्यादा भंग हो गई। मुतवरकता खत्म हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके पहले क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्या आप भूल गये? क्या वहां पर कत्ल नहीं हुए। लोगोवाल ने जो अकाली दल के प्रेसीडेंट हैं, उसने पैसा देकर भिडरावाले के आदमी का कत्ल नहीं कराया? क्या उसने बलजीत कौर को पिस्तौल देकर सोढी का कत्ल नहीं कराया और भिडरावाले ने क्या किया जो आपको रेलीजियस लीडर कहता था। मैंने तो कभी उसको माना नहीं। (व्यवधान)

कभी नहीं कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनियां में हिस्ट्री में किसी भी मुतवरक जगह में ऐसे वाक्यात नहीं मिलेंगे कि जिस औरत ने जुर्म किया एक पार्टी के कहने पर उसको इस तरह की सजा दी गई हो। दरबार साहब में भिडरावाले ने वह काम किया, जिस भिडरावाले के आप साहेबान वकील हैं। उस औरत को गर्म तवे पर बिठा कर उसके सात टुकड़े किए गये और जिन्दा जलाया गया। (व्यवधान) दिस इज ग्रान दी रिकार्ड और फिर जिस शिन्दे ने पिस्तौल दी थी, जिसको दो लाख में लोगोवाल ने खरीदा था सोढी को खत्म करने के लिए, उसके सात टुकड़े करवाकर अमृतसर वाली सड़क पर, जी० टी० रोड पर फिकवाया गया और सिर गुरुद्वारे में ले जाया गया। तब उसकी मर्यादा भंग नहीं हुई। अगर डिप्लिंड आर्मी उसको मदमाशों से बचाने के लिए, बदमाशों को निकालने के लिए मजबूरन दाखिल करनी पड़ी तो मर्यादा भंग हो गई। वहां पर क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैंने काफी जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की कि हाऊस में सही-सही बात कही जाए। इतिहास की बात है कि सारा ड्रामा रचने

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला]

वाले सब एक ही जगह के हैं और मैं उनको पर्सनली जानता हूँ। भिंडरवाले गांव-रोड्डा और जत्येदार कृपाल सिंह गांव-बैरोकी के हैं जो कि मोगा में हैं। भिण्डरवाला भी बरार था और जिसने सफाई दी है, वह भी बरार है। पत्तो हीरा सिंह मोगे का बरार है। जनरल बरार कहते हैं कि इसका किमने अपरेशन किया, किसी ने नहीं किया, बरार ने किया। तीसरी दफा अकाल तख्त की मरम्मत हो रही है। पहले की थी बुड्डा दल के लीडर अकाली बाबा फूला सिंह जो महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के जनरल थे। दूसरी नवाब कपूर सिंह, जो अकाली दल के चीफ थे और अब बाबा सन्ता सिंह जो बुड्डा दल के चीफ है। तीनों दफा बुड्डा दल के चीफ ने इसकी मरम्मत करवायी है और आप कहते हैं कि बाबा संता सिंह कौन है? सन्ता सिंह अकाली बाबा फूला सिंह की फौज का जो महाराजा का सबसे बड़ा जनरल था, उससे चला आ रहा है। उसके पंजाब में सबसे ज्यादा सिखों में फालोअर्स हैं। अब जो डी० जी० पुलिस मिला है, वह भी पुट्टर गांव, मोगे का है, और इतिफाक की बात है कि मुझे यह हिस्ट्री बतानी पड़ी क्योंकि मैं भी मोगे का हूँ। (ध्यवधान) वाजपेयी जी को याद होगा कि जब यह आंदोलन चल रहा था तो जत्येदार कृपाल सिंह ने एक ब्यान दिया जो सारे अखबारों में छपा कि कोई आदमी हथियार लेकर दरबार साहब में मत्था टेकने नहीं आ सकता। भिंडर वाले ने इस किस्म की वार-दातों की थीं इसलिए उसकी जमीर इजाजत नहीं देती थी। वह डरता था कि हथियार के बगैर दरबार साहब में कैसे चला जाऊँ? दरबार साहब के बारे में मैं गलत बात नहीं

कहना चाहता। जहाँ तक वह हथियार ला सकता था, वहीं से मत्था टेककर वापिस आ गया। अगले दिन जत्येदार जो सबसे ऊंची हस्ती है, अपने संशोधित ब्यान में डिनाइ किया कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा। उसके बाद क्या हुआ? जिस जगह जत्येदार के ब्यान के मुताबिक छोटे से छोटा हथियार भी नहीं ले जा सकते, वहाँ पाकिस्तान के हथियार आ गये। वहाँ पर तोपें, मशीनगन, एस० एल० आर० एल० एम० जी० आ गई और सात घंटे तक हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी के साथ मुकाबला किया गया। कितना हिन्दुस्तान की फौज का नुकसान हुआ? मैं समझता हूँ यह अकाली दल, एस० जी० पी० सी० और सिखों के लिए शर्म की बात है क्योंकि हमारी फौज के लोगों को गुरुद्वारे की हिफा-के लिए मरना पड़ा। कार-सेवा को आप समझने की कोशिश कीजिए। जो आदमी गुरुद्वारे में जाता है और खुदा में यकीन रखता है, उसको पूरा हक हासिल है कि वह गुरुद्वारे में जाकर सेवा करे। अगर कोई टूट-फूट न हुई होती तो मैंने हजारों सिक्खों और हिन्दुओं को वहाँ देखा है जो अपने कपड़े धोकर परिष्कार साफ करते रहते हैं। वह भी कार सेवा है। अन्य लोग भी वहाँ कार सेवा करने आये हैं और आ रहे हैं। चाहे बाबा खडग सिंह आये, या बाबा संता सिंह आये, हर सिक्ख को पूरा हक हासिल है कि वहाँ जाए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात कौन सी अकाली पार्टी के आइडन में लिखी है कि गुरुद्वारे में कार सेवा फलां सिक्ख ही कर सकता है, दूसरा कोई नहीं। उसकी क्या क्वालिटीज होंगी, क्या क्वालि-फिकेशन होगी? क्या आप कोई ऐसा उदाहरण मुझे बता सकते हैं। हर सिक्ख जो अपने को सहजधारी कहलवाता है, गुरु-द्वारे में जाकर कार सेवा कर सकता है।

दुनिया की कोई ताकत उसको नहीं रोक सकती।

मैं हैरान हुआ कि कैसे बाबा मंता सिंह के खिलाफ हुक्मनामा जारी कर दिया गया। इन्होंने भिडरावाले के खिलाफ क्या कभी कोई हुक्मनामा जारी किया या ये उससे डरते थे कि उसके पास अपनी फौज है। जब इस किस्म की वहां वारदातें हो रही थीं, लड़कियों को जलाया जा रहा था, आदमियों को कत्ल किया जा रहा था, लाशों को बाहर निकाल कर फेंक दिया जाता था डी० आई० जी० को मारा जा रहा था और दूसरे सैकड़ों लोगों को मारा जा रहा था, तब ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उस वक्त सरकार सब कुछ देखती रही।

श्री जी० एस० निहलसिंहवाला : यदि आपको कोई वाकफियत नहीं तो आप छोड़ क्यों नहीं देते, क्यों भगड़ में पड़े हो। स्पीकर साहब, दुनिया में कोई असूल की बात भी होती है, कोई इकलाख की भी बात होती है। अकाली पार्टी के प्रधान टोहरा साहब, एस० जी० पी० सी० के प्रधान थे, सरदार सुरजीत सिंह वरनाला, इस हाउस में मिनिस्टर रहे, बादल साहब भी इस हाउस में मिनिस्टर रहे और बाद में पंजाब में चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे। उन्होंने जिस आइन की कसम खाई, जिसका हलफ उठाया यदि वे उसको जलाते हैं और फिर कहें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के वफादार हैं, उनको ऐसा कहने का कोई हक नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी यदि हिन्दुस्तान का आइन जलाता है, हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा जलाता है। और उनके साथ हमारे कुछ साथियों के ताल्लुकात गहरे हों तो आप बताइये क्या वह

अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तान का वफादार कहलवा सकता है। ये अभी भी अकाली भिन्न कहते हैं।

बाजपेयी जी ने यहां पर सिक्खों का नाम लिया, अकालियों की जगह, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके उन्होंने सबको एक ही भाव दिया। आर्डन को जलाने वाले भी, उसके लगग खिलाफ आवाज उठाने वाले भी, उन सबको सिक्ख कह कर एक साथ शामिल कर दिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सिक्खों के साथ ज्यादाती है। उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उस से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान के आइन की, हिन्दुस्तान के झंडे की तोहीन हों नहीं सकती थी, जितनी उन्होंने की है। मैं उसको मुल्क के साथ सबसे बड़ी गद्दारी समझता हूँ।

स्पीकर साहब यहां यह बात बड़ी देर तक चलती रही कि ये मीडरेट सिक्ख हैं, ये एक्सट्रीमिस्टस हैं, भिडरावाला वह है, टोहरा दोनों के पास जाता है। यह सारी बातें गलत हैं। इन सब का एक एक ही प्रोग्राम था। मैं अब भी कहता हूँ कि जब भिडरावाला जिन्दा था तो यहां तीन तफा तकरीर हुई और मैंने तब भी कहा कि वे सब एक हैं, उनमें कोई मीडरेट नहीं है या कोई एक्सट्रीमिस्ट नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यह भी कहता हूँ कि उनके फौलोवर आज भी क्रुसियों पर बैठे हुए हैं। उनका कहना है कि कौन रोक सकता है खालिस्तान बनने से, आज का तहसीलदार कहता है कि मैं कमिश्नर बनूंगा। यह बीमारी पंजाब में क्यों आई : यह बीमारी जाटों और किसानों में लाई गई। वे तो सीधे-साधे थे, उनको तो समझाया जा सकता था। सोये को तो जगाया जा सकता है लेकिन जो जागता हुआ आंसू बंद कर ले तो उसको नहीं

[श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला]

जगाया जा सकता। इस समय जो आफिसर वहां हैं, उन्होंने यह बीमारी फैलाई है, जितने आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एम० है, उनकी वजह से यह बीमारी फैली है। एक दफा इनको मौका मिला था, जिस समय 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तो उस समय ज्यादातर आफिसर अंग्रेज और मुसलमान थे। उनके चने जाने के बाद इनको ऐसा जम्प मिला कि जो हैड कांस्टेबल था, वह डी० आई० जी० रिटायर हुआ और जो नायब तहसीलदार था, वह कमिश्नर रिटायर हुआ। क्योंकि अंग्रेज तो चले गये, इस कारण उनको जम्प मिला, जगह खाली हो गई थी। अब भी ये समझते हैं कि जितने हमारे लड़के हैं, कहीं आई कमिश्नर, कहीं प्रिंसिपल हैं। कहीं आई कमिश्नर और कहीं ऐम्बेसडर। इन सबकी नीयत बद है, यह खालिस्तान चाहते थे और कोई डिमांड नहीं थी। क्यों निगोशियेन्स पूरे नहीं हुए? तीन पार्टियां थीं। एक ने अपनी डिमांड रखी, दूसरी ने कहा नहीं आनंदपुर साहब रिजोल्यूशन जरूर पूरा करना है। अगर सरकार ने नहीं माना, या इन्हें समझाया तो तीसरा दल बैठा है राइफल लिए हुए कि मना कर आओ, फिर मैं देखता हूँ। यह सब बाहर जा कर एक जवान ही बोलते थे। तो इनकी नीयत बिल्कुल बद थी। यह सिख कोम को तबाह करना चाहते थे भट्टों में भोंक देना चाहते थे और हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े करना चाहते थे।

आपका पता है कि एस० जी० पी० सी० की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, वहां की मुन्तजिम है। जब इतना कुछ रहा है था तो एस० जी० पी० सी० नहीं बता सकी पुलिस

अफसरों को, केन्द्र सरकार को और अपोजीशन के लोगों को कि इस किस्म के आंदोलन अन्दर दाखिल हो गये हैं और ऐसी वरिदातें कर रहे हैं जिससे गुरुद्वारे की सैनिटिटी खत्म हो गई है, हमारा मुंह काला कर दिया है दुनिया में। इसका भाई कोई रास्ता निकालो। लेकिन किसी ने नहीं कहा। जब मोर्चे लग रहे थे, सैंड बैग्स आ रहे थे ट्रकों में भरे हुए तो क्या उनको नजर नहीं आते थे? कैसे कह सकते हैं कि उनको इल्म नहीं था? मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सब जानते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की फराकदिली है कि किसी-के जज्बात को न भड़काया जाय यह सोच कर चुप रही। वरना एस० जी० पी० सी० के खिलाफ और उन लोगों के खिलाफ लाजिमी तौर पर केस रजिस्टर होने चाहियें जिन्होंने यह जुर्म मुल्क, गुरुद्वारे और सिख कम्युनिटी के खिलाफ करवाये।

मैं मानता हूँ कि अपोजीशन पार्टी के ताल्लुकात होते हैं लेकिन जिससे भी ताल्लुकात हों वह किसी पार्टी का लीडर तो हो। अकाली पार्टी के लीडर्स के साथ इनकी बातें हों, एस० जी० पी० सी० के साथ बात कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि भिडरावाले से किस हैसियत से अपोजीशन बात कर रहा था?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : कभी नहीं कर रहे थे।

मैं किसी का गलत नाम नहीं लूंगा, बल्कि जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ जो मुझे मालूम है वहीं बात मैं करूंगा। फारूक अब्दुल्ला जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे जम्मू-कश्मीर के तो 6 दफा खुफिया तौर पर भिडरावाला को मिलकर आये। फोटो मौजूद है। क्या हैसियत थी उसकी? क्यों

फारूक साहब मिलने गये ? क्या वजह थी? क्या इससे नीयत का पता नहीं लग सकता? मैं यहां तक बता सकता हूं कि फारूक साहब के ड्राइंग रूम में दो फोटो थीं, एक भिडरांवाले की अकेले और दूसरी भिडरांवाले और फारूक साहब की साथ साथ । ...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : भिडरांवाले का संबंध मालूम है अपनों के साथ इसलिये मत बोलिये । यह भी आप सबको इल्म है कि स्वामी जी वहां गये, एम० पी० साहब, पता नहीं किस लिये इन की पार्टी ने इनको सजा दी, शायद इसी लिये दी कि वहां गये और मुलाकात की । अगर पार्लियामेंट में आते हुए इनको कोई थोड़ी सी अड़चन पड़ जाये तो यह यहां शोर मचा देगे, लेकिन जब भिडरांवाले को ये स्वामी जी मिलने गये तो वहां 6 दफा इन की तलाशी ली गई जिससे कि यह कोई बैपन अपने साथ न ले जाये, लेकिन इनको वहां कोई गुस्सा नहीं आया और यह उनके साथ मिलकर आये । यहां आकर ये क्या बयान देते हैं—'कि वहां तो न कोई एक्स-ट्रीमिस्ट है, ना कोई बैपन है, वहां तो हाथ में पकड़ने के लिए लकड़ी की सोटी भी नहीं है ।' क्या बात है ?

श्री मल्लिक एम० एम० ए० खा (एटा) : यह हाल है आप लोगों का ।

(Interruptions)

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला : हम उस कम्युनिटी में से हैं जिस कम्युनिटी के गुरुओं ने दुनिया में हर इंसान का भला मांगा, सरवत का भला ।

यह जो भाखड़ा कनाल में पानी है, जिनके पास पानी नहीं है, उनके लिए अमृत है । इस

पानी में से बेशतर हिस्सा सिखों की जमीन में लगता है । गंगानगर, करनाल डिवीजन, सरसा और फतेहाबाद का बेशतर हिस्सा सिखों के पास है । उन लोगों ने दो बार नहर काटी, 2, 3 करोड़ का खर्चा हुआ और अरबों रुपये की फसल तबाह हो गई और ये सरवत के भले की बातें करते हैं और क्लेम करते हैं कि हम उन गुरुओं के चेले हैं ।

कल मेरी स्पीच पढ़ने के बाद, दरबार साहब के बाबाजी अकाल तख्त वाले कृपाल सिंह जी अगर गुरुद्वारे की मरम्मत करने वालों के खिलाफ हुक्मनामा कर सकते हैं तो उन्हें नहर काटने वालों के खिलाफ हुक्मनामा निकालना चाहिए था, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जुल्म किया, लोगों के साथ जुल्म किया ।

आखिर में मैं यही कहूंगा कि इतनी बड़ी जद्दोजहद और इतना बड़ा नुकसान उठाने के बाद हमारी फौज की बजह से जो हमारी बचत हुई, फायदा हुआ, उसके लिए पंजाब के सिख भाइयों को उनका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिए, प्रधान मंत्री का हर सिख को शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिए और बाबा संता सिंह का हर सिख को शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिए । यह कहकर मैं बैठता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात भूल गया जो कि वाजपेयी जी को कहना चाहता हूं ।

“यह कार सेवा सिख मर्यादा के मुताबिक नहीं है ।

—डा० बलदेव प्रकाश ।”

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडर हैं, वह सिक्ख मर्यादा हमको सिखायेंगे ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इनके मन की बात हो तो खबर सही है, मन के लायक खबर न हो तो गलत है ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Poliachi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the White Paper which has been submitted by the government is nothing but a collection and a compilation of some of the reports from the newspapers.

Sir, when we discussed the Punjab issue on the previous occasion, we also demanded that the White Paper should be submitted by the Government so that the future course of action or the incidents which took place in those days would be known to the public as well. But somehow the Government took a decision not to submit the report at that time. But after the army operation, it has been submitted.

Sir, in regard to the Akali issue, there are some pages in this White Paper which state about how they have dealt with the Akalis' activities as well as the terrorists. Sir, it has also been stated in that report about the agitations launched by the Akalis then and there and how their demands were put forth before the public as well as the Government. It has also been mentioned how they were armed with weapons, how the arms and ammunitions were collected by the people who indulging in terrorist activities and how those people were supported by the Akalis. All these things have been mentioned in the White Paper. But I want to know whether the Government has come to know of all those things only now or after the army operations or the Government knew about it when all those incidents were already taking place. In some other case also, the Government tried to shirk the responsibility saying that the intelligence of the Government was not upto the mark or it had failed. But according to my information, I would like to quote some extracts of the newspaper items.

‘ According to Mr. P. S. Bhinder, former Inspector General of Police

(Law and Order), whom we interviewed just before he “resigned” from his post : “Intelligence Information reached the places it should have reached. It was a political failure.”

Further he says :

“For Bhindranwale was not been overnight, he said. “He was the one man everyone tried to use and he went out of everyone’s control.”

“This was confirmed by Mr. A. S. Pooni, former Home Secretary of Punjab, who went on leave the day troops moved into the Golden Temple on grounds of “ill health”.

Again, it has been reported like this.

“Senior police officers in Punjab categorically stated that the CID gave the Government detailed information about the LMGs, rifles, stenguns, double barrelled guns, pistols, telescopic rifles and high explosives which were in the possession of the extremists. In fact, according to these sources, the CID had in their possession detailed maps of terrorist positions within the Golden Temple complex. “But the Army never asked for them”, they stated.

It has further been stated and I quote—

“A senior police officer from Amritsar stated that many VIPs from Delhi and Chandigarh visited Amritsar frequently. “We showed them the fortifications inside the Golden Temple”, he stated.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur) : Sir, this newspaper report is not correct. It is absolutely incorrect. The Inspector General (Law and Order) Shri P. S. Bhinder did not say this at all and he has contradicted this newspaper report, Sir, it should not be allowed to go on record, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : It has been stated in Sunday Statesman dated 8th July 1984. He may contradict it. Another gentleman Mr. A. S. Pooni, former Home Secretary of Punjab has also confirmed this. He has not contradicted this. So, I think this can go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, when it has been contradicted by the person concerned... ..

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : When it has been contradicted by Bhinder himself, what is there to be confirmed by Puni ? The whole basic story goes away. In all fairness to Bhinder, it should be withdrawn... . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr, Dhandapani, leave this argument when it is not correct. Come to the other facts.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : According to him, the Government was very well aware of the fact, how the arms were smuggled into the Golden Temple and how many arms were there. Why did the Government not act on the report of the CID in Punjab ? Why did the Government delay and what were the reasons ? I would like to know this from the Government. It may be due to some other reasons.

Shri Chakraborty has put a very pertinent question about Bhindranwale. Who was the mentor of Bhindranwale ? Whose creation was he ?

AN HON. MEMBER : God's creation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : If you claim that you are God, it is all right.

This question has not been answered. On many occasions when the Government should have acted and ought to have arrested Bhindranwale, it failed in its duty and he was let off from the jail without any bail or any undertaking or

bond etc. Therefore, I must say that he is the creation of Congress Party. He was working for the Congress Party..... (*Interruptions*).

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is not at all correct. That has been made very clear by everybody concerned.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : It has been stated in one of the papers ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI
Which paper ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The *Week*.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Is that the Gospel or the Bible or the Gita or the Koran ? I should like to know.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : It depends on whose paper it is ...and belief (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the facts.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, they were not able to take action against Bhindranwale.

There is another important matter. The opposition parties have made certain concrete suggestions to the Government. I also took part in two meetings. We gave some concrete suggestions, but we could not find them in the White Paper.

Then, there is a catalogue of incidents in the White Paper. According to this, right from 1981 to June 2, 1984, there were 561 incidents. From 20th March, 1981 to 21st December, 1981, there was only 28 incidents. From 21st January 1983 to 24th December, 1982, there were 32 incidents. Then from 10th January, 1983 to 24th December, 1983, there were 130 incidents. And thereafter within five months time from January 5, 1984 to June 2, 1984 the number of incidents was

[Shri C.T. Dhandapani]

363. What does it show ? It was because there was lethargy, there was no move from the Government to have an amicable settlement. These incidents were increasing year after year.

There is another important matter and I am surprised to read that in the White Paper. It is not only not relevant here, but it is not at all required by anybody. It has been stated on page 70 :

“The people of India do not accept the proposition that India is a multinational society.”

I humbly differ from the statement.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North West) : You have taken the oath.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : That is a different matter. I differ from this. There are many nationalities now.

MR. SPEAKER : There is only one nationality; Indian nationality. There is no other nationality.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : There are many nationalities, but we live as one nation.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not say all this. It is a question of Constitution. There is only one nation.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : There is only one nation. Multinational means many nations. Do you say that there are many nations in this country ?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : It is English language. If you do not know proper usage, you should speak in a language where you can express yourself properly... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : These comments are not proper.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I am very much aware of my facts. I am telling that even the dictionary also, for the word ‘nationality’ it says, ‘a group of people having common distinguished, racial and linguistic, cultural nature and forming a constituent element of a group as a nation.’ It is given so in the Webster New International Dictionary, on page 1505.

There are fifty nationalities in China. They constitute one nation. The same is the case with USSR. Therefore, this is a debatable point. I would like to say this, more particularly when we talk about Centre-State relations, that this sort of idea should not be imported.

Secondly, about Centre-State relations, Sarkaria Commission has been constituted. We welcomed it. But we also remember that when D.M.K was in power, we constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rajamannar. Mr. Chandra Reddy, a retired Chief Justice and Mr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University were Members. They gave a report to the Central Government. We requested the Central Government to examine the recommendations, and if the Government thinks it proper they may invite the State Government for discussions or the Government may appoint another Commission so that the question of Centre-State relationship can be discussed at length. We made this suggestion to the Central Government, in 1972. But that was not accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it all in the White Paper ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Our suggestion was not accepted. Now, the Government has come out with a Commission, the Sarkaria Commission. We also welcomed that. We hope that it would function properly and give its recommendations so that Centre-State

relations can be settled in an amicable way.

Before I conclude I would like to say, on behalf of my party, that the Army in the Golden Temple should be withdrawn immediately. The Army can be outside the Temple so that the pilgrims can go without any difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Just one point more. The government itself says there are many moderate Akali leaders ; they are in jails ; they should be released so that government can have dialogues with them for the future programme.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Honourable Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have previously spoken on different occasions on Punjab problems, both on the Floor of this August House as also elsewhere.

The White Paper exposes quite lucidly all facts of the whole case and the situation is under review and now with the House itself to ponder over.

The connected inferences and ramifications can be easily drawn from the facts laid bare in the White Paper. So, it is not only the facts, there are inferences, ramifications which could be followed quite easily as to what is the setting around, what is the situation around and how it all came to be. When we dove-tail all that we surmise it explains very clearly as to who is to blame in regard to the sad and sordid story whilst trying to hold the Indian nation to ransom. Once we dove-tail the whole thing, one can understand and one can easily pin-point as to where the trouble is ; and that is being done, aided and abetted by the modern day machiavellian disruptive and ruthless forces both internal as also external to achieve their own small and big time ends and interests. That is really the brief that concerns the situation and the discussion that we hold today.

Now, I would like to bring out before you in a very simple manner the facts which I have been saying before also ; and I take the liberty to reiterate that this question was and is national question. I was rather sad even today. I know how things had been handled previously by various parties in that respect. I only wish that the whole of this question should all along been considered as a national question ; then the complexities and the tragedies which are come to be certain would not have taken place as they did occur.

This land of ours, India, the best out of all the land the world over, in my view, from any point of view, civilization, culture, evolution, knowledge, cumulative knowledge and whatever you like to call it, qualitative manpower and so on, the best in the world from any point of view ; and it is a pity that some of us perhaps got misled and misdirected and could not understand the significance of it particularly now when after centuries we came to be the largest chunk of this sub-continent, that is, from Kanyakumari right upto the Himalayas.

AN HON. MEMBER : From Lakshadweep.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : I know it I cannot miss it. Geographically I am quite well off. This is the land ; this is the native land. As one of the good poets said :

“Breathes there a man
with soul so dead
who never to himself
has said
This is my own my native land”

With this perspective in view, we have to go through our deliberations and then build up on that to the advantage of millions of our people we have to tend and look after. And this land gives you inspiration addedly because we have had the heritage in this very land of tremen-

[Shri R.S. Sparrow]

dous sages which others cannot hope to produce – our rishis, munis, bhagats, avtars, pira, paigambar, mahatmas, gurus, freedom fighters, war heroes and so on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He has started from Indus civilisation. It will take quite long. He should go to Punjab.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : In the modern-day sense of the word, India has achieved the stature of a strong power. We are amongst the first four powerful nations in the comity of world nations. No doubt about it, If that be the case, my worry is that we thus incur the envy of some of the nations for their own reasons. This is where I bring you on to in this particular context. And it is a very important aspect in the present discussion. The foreign powers, their clandestine and other manoeuvres that are there have been consistently worked out by those who look into this problem in that light. From all indications and of their politico-strategic moves, it appears that some foreign powers would want to de-stabilise and vivisect us. I have no doubt about it. I have been a student not only of history but also of geo-political, geo-strategical angle which obtains importance today in the world. I have no doubt whatsoever on that account. There are certain proofs I will put up to you for your kind notice and consideration. I offer some examples.

With a sabre-shaking collusion Karakorum Road has been hung over our heads militarily as a sword of Damocles. And that again on our own territory occupied by them. Look at the manoeuvres. There is also the case of still holding on to the one-third of our own J & K territory and over 30,000 square KM area by the same collusive powers working hand in glove. Special effort is being made in collusion to build up one of our close neighbours as a nuclear power. I quote a report of the PTI dated 23 July, 1984 and the headline is : "Chinese working at Pak nuclear Plants". In that the PTI says :

"Chinese atomic scientists are working at a Pakistani nuclear plant, according to a report in the British daily, Financial Times.

In the front-page report, the paper says quoting US Administration officials in Washington, that the United States is concerned about the presence of Chinese scientists at a secret Pakistani nuclear facility.. "

And so it goes on.

Special effort is being made in collusion to build up the nuclear power. Besides that, how extremists are and were helped by certain foreign powers collusively can be seen from a press release of the Tribune dated 27 June, 1984. I quote a bit of it.

"The U. S. Central Intelligence Agency (C. I. A.) and Pakistan Intelligence were actively involved in the training of anti-India terrorists in specialised camps in Pakistan, according to information received from across the border."

And then it goes on to say :

"Muslims in the guise of sikhs were trained in Kasur by a Brigadier of the Pakistan Artillery Regiment. Each batch consisted of 300 to 400 Muslims and they were trained for three to four months."

And then certain other spots are also given where such type of training had been conducted – Aminabad, Rahim Yar Khan, Attock Fort, Daud Fort and so on.

Then I move on to the espionage and spy cells which had been including the serving and Ex-General rank officers of India itself, which I do not have to explain to you. You all know about it.

So, this is the contribution from across our borders and far away from our borders. Even trained up circumcised foreign countries "Nihangs" had to be involved there during the Golden Temple's episode. You have read about it.

Highly specialised work-technique was put into play to convert the indoctrinate even the simple and malleable minded Sikh youth by loading them with money, muskets and motor cycles. I keep on hearing different types of stories. Young Sikh boys being brought in, money thrown about in universities and campuses in colleges and so on and so forth. I have been a student myself, I have been in the university, I have also been the President of certain associations of the college. One understands how young we are and how we sometimes get swayed into something. One gives lecture and you say 'all right'. These poor little children have been misdirected, mis-trained and then used in such a terrible job. So, this is the contribution coming across on our head. Are we to be taken on by them in their own way? Don't we, therefore, see the big aim which implies such exercise in clandestine manoeuvres? This is a big point and I am very glad to know that the hon. Prime Minister has already indicated this type of effort from across the borders and far away from the borders, to let us down, to try, to vivisect, to bring us into smithereens, to break up homogeneity of this beautiful country and not allow any kind of a rival to anybody. So, this is one aspect of it which has really had a direct effect in so far as all the trouble that has started in Punjab is concerned. It is not only Bhindranwale. Now, someone brought up the question who groomed him up? May I suggest one thing. Would you recall 13th of April 1978? Would you remember the incident of Nirankari shooting and some other shooting that started? That was 1978. And then the Kirtani Jatha and others around Bhindranwale took the cudgels in their own hands and started shooting people around here and there. And who was then in command? At the Centre it was the Janata Party, and in Punjab it was the Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal. So,

this is where the Bhindranwale grooming started. You (opposition) were beating around the bush. Perhaps you don't know the back story of it. So, this is something which we have to historically also keep in view. The rest of the story is now before you. Many of my friends have given you that also.

I have one word to bring in because that has not been brought about by some of my friends. That is about the military action. Militarily, ethically, nationalistically and from religious point of view, the choosing and establishing of a military base at the Golden Temple by the perpetrators was grossly wrong. This is where the trouble started. This could not be anything else but a direct military challenge to the Indian authority. How could the planners and perpetrators create a military fortress, over-saturated with arms and arsenal, with gun positions add MMG emplacement, with slits and sand-bag position and then expect us to believe that is not a violent stance? It is a fully-prepared stance military and against whom? No one was attacking them. What for were they creating this base? They wanted to take the whole of Punjab, possibly with the connivance and collusion of foreign people and so on and so forth.

They wanted to create another Lebanon. If the terrorism was allowed to continue, it would have converted into a civil war. Definitely, it is a border area, a very sensitive area. You have started killing each other. And once you start killing each other, no one knows where it will end. Then criminals come into the fray, all sorts of undesirable people come into the fray and killing would continue without any consideration as to who is killing whom. This is exactly what is happening in Lebanon. The PLO organisation started fighting against the Jews. Then what happened? The Christians and Muslims began to fight and, lastly, fighting started between Muslims and Muslims. What is the result? There are 12,000 children in Beirut alone, who do not know who their parents are. They are being transferred from place to

[Shri R S. Sparrow]

place under various organisations and those poor children do not know their parents. You have the same position in Kampuchea. In those places also this is exactly how it started.

After Punjab, it may have been Kashmir, it may have been some other place and the colluding powers would have encouraged them. What is happening in Punjab would have its repercussions all over the country. Then possibly they would have done something in the north-east in the south and somewhere else. This is the type of picture that we would have found, if we had allowed the situation to continue.

We are very thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for putting the nail at the right place to control the situation. I belong to that place. People who live far afield try to tell us and advise us. It is understandable. But the man who is living there knows much more intimately what the situation there is. People living far away have not seen who is being killed. One day you kill a very fine type of individual, a full fledged fine type of Sikh of a very high virtue, a worthy erst-while Akal Takht Tap Singh Saheb, the highest degree holder of Akal Takht, Gyani Pratap Singh, 84 years of age, who was shot down. Why? Because he said that such and such things should not take place inside the precincts of the holy shrine. That was his only fault for which he was killed. The second person was one of the finest type of Punjabi scholar, an hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Tiwary, who was shot down for no rhyme or reason. These are innocent people who have nothing to do with anything; yet, they are being killed to create sensation and chaos so that they can spread fighting elsewhere.

I thank the Madam Prime Minister and the hon. Speaker, at least as the Chairman of the Kisan Kheth Mazdoor Dal, Punjab. Lakhs of people have been listening to me in that capacity. I know all the villages and I have been going round everywhere and I have seen them. I know

how they feel about it and how they think about it. (*Interruptions*) Anyway, you (opposition Member) are living far away from that place. Allow me to say what I want to say. So, in that capacity, I particularly want to thank you (Hon. Prime Minister) for saving them from all the trouble, because they now feel that they are safe. The back of the perpetrators and the terrorists has been broken now. There is no doubt about it. But you have to winkle out the (remaining) terrorists now.

Some of my friends were saying to withdraw the armed forces, withdraw such and such hand over such and such. I don't mind that. But anyone has to judge it quietly as to when they should withdraw, this and withdraw that. But first the things should be made quiet and calm to your advantage and to everybody's advantage. Certainly you have to bring about normal life before you do that. But, Sir, I am very sorry about one thing. Some of the speeches that I have heard, I did not expect them so. Not all, some were very good. But some portions of the speeches from the opposite side hurt me a lot. I tell you why? They were tainted and politicised. This is not the occasion to do like that here. You can lay down your ideology in the best manner possible, but don't put your finger into my burning State—the Punjab. I feel hurt on that. You may search your mind and find out where you tried to politicise. Some of your versions were excellent; even some of your recommendations were excellent, but some of your other things were dangerous.

With these words I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of some heat which has been generated in this Debate from time to time, I think, if one reviews the debate dispassionately, there are a few points on which, I think, unanimity has been expressed. There is no difference on those points at all either from this side or from that side. And one of the major points is that the Army action,

Operation Bluestar, when it came on the 5th of June could not have been avoided further. If it had been avoided further, it would have led to a much bigger and dangerous tragedy.

The question that has arisen is could it have been avoided Sir, a question was asked the other day at some Press Conference of an eminent and well-known retired Sikh General, who is neither a Congressman, nor an Akali. He is General Jagjit Singh Aurora, the hero of the Bangladesh War. And he calls himself as a non-political sikh. You can call him whatever you like. But when he was asked and it came out in the Press because he had expressed unhappiness at what he had seen about the destruction inside the Golden Temple : I know my sikh friends are not happy about the state of affairs. Nobody can be. He was asked : In your opinion, General, could this thing be avoided ? I very much like the reply the General gave, because I think it sums up the essence of what we have been trying to say. He said : If you get a boil on the big toe of your foot and you neglect that boil and the poison from that boil spreads up your leg till it comes and develops into gangrene on your knee, then if you ask what you have to do, the only answer is that you have to cut off your leg, otherwise you will die. I think that is a very apt way of putting what we are trying to say and which I think one should try to understand. Had a boil developed before it turned into gangrene ? Yes, everybody here is admitting it that the boil had developed long ago.

The White Paper, on which our main criticism is there, has said many useful things. After all, White Paper's main purpose should be to educate the public of the country to understand what actually happened, what the danger was, from where the danger was coming. On many of these questions this Paper is of course inadequate. And I do not expect the Government, after all, to be self-critical to the extent that they will admit that so many opportunities did come at various times when, if you had the political will,

you could have clinched something and forced these people to accept, it because not to accept it would mean to be exposed before their own Sikh masses. I proceed from the assumption, and it is a basic assumption which neither this side nor that side should forget that the Sikh masses in general are not to be identified with terrorists and are not to be considered as followers of Bhindranwale. (Interruptions) I have said in my earlier speech in April that it is the Government which is turning the Akalis into the sole representatives of the Sikh community. I have spoken it here in this House. You forget your own Sikhs, even the Congress Sikhs. You forget the Communist Sikhs, you forget other non-Party Sikhs. To you the only representatives of the Sikh community were of the Akali Dal. I had made this charge on April 18 here in this House before the action took place. So, the question is that you should keep these Sikh masses in mind, the farmers, lakhs of Sikhs in the villages. If you had kept them in mind, then the political leadership in my opinion should have followed a different strategy and that strategy should have been to try to isolate these terrorists from this broad mass of Sikh people who are not their supports, to drive a wedge between the terrorists and the ordinary Sikh citizens and farmers, and that is why we say that if on these 4 or 5 points which the Akalis had put forward among other demands, but which were not only Akali demands, but every Sikh feels for them—after so many years, even today, on the 25th of July 1984, he does not know whether Chandigarh is going to come to Punjab or not, even today there is no decision announced by the Government on that. The question of sharing of the river waters, the question of the other territorial areas over which there were some disputes—the entire Opposition and the Government had agreed on these points. In some meetings the Akali leaders had even agreed. Later on we told Madam Prime Minister, when the Akali leaders went away after those incidents in Haryana and they never came back again and we had suggested that even if they did not come back, let the Government and the Opposition Parties together at least on these 3-4 points,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

come out together saying that these are the decisions which we consider to be the just decisions on these questions and the Government is announcing them. This is what should be done. This is the only way by which the Sixth masses can be rallied to your side and not pushed into the arms of Bhindranwale and the terrorists. You did not follow that line. You see only the Akali leaders and you don't see anything else. You don't see lakhs of ordinary Sikh people. And therefore, we went on like this, drifting and drifting, and now in the Punjab the other day somebody said to me that Bhindranwale alive was less of a danger than Bhindranwale dead now. All those masses of people who were never with him may have been frightened, they may have been panicky, terrified, because of all these gun tating terrorists who were going around, killing innocent people right and left. But they were not supporting all these things at all. In respect of all those Sikh masses today, I regret to say that there is no use saying here 'No, no. Only a handful of people had been affected.' It is not the truth, let us be objective. We are living in India, we are not living in some other country in a vacuum. We are living in a country, in a society where religion and religious sentiments and religious feelings and prejudices are a most powerful and potent factor. Now I am speaking as an atheist, I am speaking to you all good men of religion as an atheist. I am saying and I well understand. I should not be able to understand, you should be able to understand better that to-day a vast mass of the Sikh Community, after what happened in Amritsar, in Golden Temple, has become so bitter, angry and hostile. It is not a great pity? It will take a long-long time to assuage these feelings. I say all glory to the Sikh mass who refused to carry out Bhindranwale's order to kill Hindus. If you have heard the cassettes of his speech which he was going every day inside the Golden Temple, I have heard that cassette in Chandigarh. In that he was saying clearly that if security forces ever attack the

temple, the first thing you must do is to kill every Hindu in your own village. If you do not feel like doing it, then go to the adjacent village and kill Hindus there and then march to Amritsar to protect Harmandir Sahib. This order of his misfired completely. No ordinary Sikh anywhere has raised his hand against Hindu brother. It is not a thing which for the future gives us great confidence and hope? Of course Hindus and Sikhs are very close to each other socially, in religious matters and in family matters. You know that. But he was inciting them to kill Hindus which would have set off the whole chain of communal frenzy and murder and would have led to large scale exodus of Hindus from Punjab. That is what the plan was, let them run away from Panjab and spread stories and let the Sikhs run from there and come back to Panjab for shelter. But the Sikh masses did not respond. Their heart was sound on this matter. I say all glory to them. But the same man to day in feeling so angry, hostile bitter and humiliated, because it is a country of religion.

To-morrow, if the Army goes into a mosque or mandir, the same kind of reaction would go on among Hindus and Muslims. You cannot avoid it. Therefore, we have to be calm about the whole thing and be very sober in objective.

As far as the Army is concerned, I think the job that was given to them was done efficiently by them and with great discipline and courage. But I cannot forget for a moment that the ordinary Indian Jawan whatever his religion may be, he is a god fearing man. The Jawan of the Indian Army doing his puja, his namaz is a villager in the uniform of the Indian Army. He is really a god fearing man. He was sent into the mandir. He carried out the order, suffering terrific casualties in the process. I doubt whether the Army of any other country could have carried out the same operation under similar conditions, the orders which were given. Any other Army would have just destroyed and finished the whole complex and razed it to the ground.

He was being fired at even from the

roof of Harmandir Sahib whereas they were in the open without any cover. So, anyway they did what they were ordered to do. We have paid tribute already to the sacrifice that has been made. But, I was upset, let me say, to find—thanks to the courtesy of the Defence Minister. Some of us were taken there less than a fortnight after this operation took place. General Sahib was also there with us. When we were taken to see the captured weapons, they were kept in Jalandhar and not in Amritsar. We were taken there. At least two big rooms full of these captured weapons were there. I also had an impression as I think public has got, that the vast bulk of these weapons are foreign weapons which would have been smuggled from outside. Of course, there are a large number of such weapons also, no doubt. But, as I have pointed out in one of the points of my Amendment, the origins of a large part of these weapons, the lethal and sophisticated weapons—I am not talking about handmade grenades, swords and that kind of weapons—have not been given and the majority of weapons like light machine guns, sten guns and at least 50 percent, may be more or less, of the rifles are our own, the equipment with which our jawans fight. Who is going to answer this? It is bad enough to have smuggled the stuff from across the border.

Is this not a danger to our country? The security of the country is in danger by the mere fact that a large quantity of our own weapons were found in the Golden Temple and were in the hands of terrorists. Who is to inquire into this? I hold the Government and the Defence Ministry responsible for it. If it happens in Punjab, it can happen in any part of the country. It means that serious leakages are taking place from our own installations, from our own ordnance depots and factories perhaps, from our own units in the Army. How could it happen otherwise? These weapons were used ultimately against our own troops when they had to go inside the Golden Temple. I demand an inquiry into this, not just covering it up like this.

I should say that one of the reasons

why rumours were spread, not first spread, but why the rumours were believed and many of them are still believed, I regret to say, on a large scale in Punjab, is in my opinion, the pre-censorship of the press which is continuing till today. This has made the credibility of the Government media, official media, absolutely zero in the eyes of the ordinary people and they are driven to listen to BBC and all these things. This is the whole trouble.

‘यह सरकारी खबर सुनकर क्या होगा?
बी० बी० सी० लगाओ’

We were told that two or three days before the military operation, all foreign Correspondents were turned out from Punjab. A good thing. But you see the *London Times*. I suppose you have been following these things of the 14th June. I have got it with me here. On the front page, the *London Times* has published a report by a Correspondent of the A. P. claiming to be the only foreign newsman who was in Amritsar during the military operation. How was he still there if all the foreign Correspondents were turned out from Punjab.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :
How do you know he was there ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; I do not know. But you are not contradicting anything. He has come out with horror stories which I do not want to repeat here. It is given on the front page of the *London Times*.

As the Prime Minister has said somewhere else correctly, the foreign media of all kinds—don't say, foreign media, it is western media—the Western media have been putting out all kinds of stories, horror stories and all these things. So, there should be more active contradiction of these things.

Another point which I wish to make is start what has been said by my colleagues here and resented very much by that side

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

and that is about the origin of Bhindranwale phenomenon, how it arose, how it grew, how it was encouraged, how it developed, how it came to acquire a dominant position ultimately and what was the hand of the ruling party or some circles of the ruling party, let us say, behind it. I do not want to repeat all that. It is well known because he was being used

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I should not be penalised for not making any noise throughout these two-three days.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : You have got an advantage because others have not made any noise.

MR. SPEAKER : You are making an uninterrupted speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir. I could give some more facts, but I will not have the time to do so, as to how he supported their candidates and they supported his candidates in the SGPC elections. Only one of the prominent Akali leaders who had ever opened his mouth and had the courage to say things against Bhindranwale and what was going on inside the Golden Temple was Mr. Umrangal, whom you got defeated in the SGPC election by helping Amrik Singh who was the candidate of Bhindranwale.

AN HON. MEMBER : He won the election.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In 1980 elections, he has supported certain of your candidates. At least, two of them are sitting in this house. I would not name them. Everybody knows it in Punjab. He had very good intention at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Show them the newspaper clippings.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Those are here. I have got them always, My young friend the General Secretary of the Congress I Party yesterday also referred to a contradiction or clarification that he made in the House about what he is supposed to have said about Bhindranwale. Unfortunately, despite my best labours this morning, I could not find out exactly what he has said on the floor of the House because I have forgotten the date and I do not know which day's proceedings to look into.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi) : You could have asked me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes. I could not find you that way. That was the trouble. If I ring up your telephone, your telephone will be engaged. There is no use. But what I did find in one newspaper is what he also said yesterday that in a press conference that he had contradicted or clarified the press reports. The news of that press conference I found in one newspaper. There he is supposed to have said about Shri Bhindranwale :

"He is a force of influence among the Sikh." Quite true.

"He is a religious person with no overt political ambitions so far."

AN HON. MEMBER : But he has denied it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No. That is something else. That is what he was supposed to have said that he is not an extremist and something and something.

"He is a religious person with no overt political ambitions so far."

This is how it is reported. If it is wrong, you are welcome to say so. This was on 29th April. Quite recently. The white paper has got here on pp. 163-64, two pages of quotations from Bhindranwale.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This was what I have said in the first press conference.

rence which was not fully quoted. What I clarified was that I had said this—I do not remember the exact words now because it is a long time ago—but it is something like this that he does not have overt political ambitions but his method of functioning is not religious. The way he is killing the people, is not in line with any religious sentiments that we have in country.

(Interruptions)

This was said to a press conference in Bombay. What you are quoting from a press conference in Chandigarh is not properly reported.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They never seem to have reported properly.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why I have clarified in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These two pages, 163-164, are quotations from Shri Bhindranwale's speeches and statements. If anybody reads those and if they were known—because he was making speeches inside the temple then, let me say that it is not correct to say that he has no overt political ambitions. Please go through what the white paper has stated about his speeches and statements and on what he is saying. My point is that he had acquired a certain status in the eyes of the Sikhs that he has become such a big leader that Government is afraid to touch him and that he has been arrested and released.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : Not all the Sikhs, not majority.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All right. Anyway, now he has become a martyr.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I also wander about in Punjab. I have been

three times to Punjab after the action. My party was not so demoralised and immobilised and so on or terrified, as somebody was saying yesterday that all political parties in Punjab have become terrified. We also stood up to them in many places and fought time. Yes know that.

Now what I am saying is that one should not have said and done things which only encourage him further and add to his image among the people. This is all I want to say. One or two more points and I have finished.

First, I must say this, otherwise, I will forget. In this long list of killings, names of many people, innocent people, who were murdered have been given, but I do not know why on page 134—this is a slip, I suppose; but it should be corrected—referring to the incident of February 22, 1984, where four persons were killed in a bazar in Lopoke, District Amritsar, there is no mention made of that young man, Sumit Singh, Editor of Preet Lari after whose death both the President and the Prime Minister sent condolence messages to his family; his name is not mentioned there. The bureaucrats to whom you entrusted this job of drafting the White Paper should be reminded of this.

Secondly, I refer to page 35. The bureaucrats who did the drafting could not suppress altogether a little bit of anti-Communist prejudice. That has to be injected into this, that has to be injected somewhere. What does it say? it says :

“Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan.....come to public life.....”

What public life he came to, I do not know.

“..... came to public life through the student wing of the Communist Party.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I have clarified that it is only a statement

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

of fact and that it means no reflection on the Communist Party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want to know how it is relevant. Does it have any significance ? In that case, do you want me to name the various people sitting on the Opposite benches who at one time were supposed to be either fellow-travellers or card-holders of the Communist Party ? Should I name them ? How is it Relevant ? (*Interruptions*) How is it relevant to inject this here ?

About the foreign connections, well, the point of view of the Government is this : "Though we know very well who these forces are, who these powers are, we do not want to name them." The point is that you want to leave the public in the dark, they should not know from which quarter the danger is coming, whom they should be vigilant about, Who is it ? Is it the Soviet Union ? Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says that the Soviet Union has destabilised this region by entering into Afghanistan. Is that whom you are meaning ? Are you meaning Mr. Jayewardene ? Is he trying to destabilise India ? Why don't you say who they are ? Is it not a fact that those hijackers in the plane forced the passengers to shout this slogan : 'Long live West Germany' ? Don't you know it ? And this Talwinder Singh who took refuge in West Germany after committing some crime here, you could not manage to get the West German Government to hand him back here, although you handed back the two West German nationals who were here, Nobody is so hesitant to name Pakistan. But we know who is the real power behind Pakistan, who is arming Pakistan, who is converting Pakistan into a military base. Many of these weapons I saw there in Govind Sing Fort in Jalandhar have got Pakistani markings on them. Of course, people generally in this country know that the Americans are playing a role. But you want to lull them into some kind of a thing You selected just this time to allow our Chief of Staff to go on a visit to the USA. Gen. Vaidya could have gone at any other time.....

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I want to tell you that this visit was arranged several months back.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I knew you would say that; I knew you would say that it was arranged long ago. But here a traumatic crisis had overcome the country sending shockwaves throughout the people... .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Jyoti Basu also went to the United States.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think Mr. Jyoti Basu is not trying to attack your country from outside.

I ask you what will people think ? When you are giving an expression to your friendly relations at this time by sending your Chief of Staff there, then, obviously these forces you refer to cannot be in that country. It is commonsense. How will an ordinary man take it.

About secret meetings, I only want to ask one thing. In 3 or 4 of the meetings I find one of the participants was Mr. Amarinder Singh. Of course, they won't tell us anything about the secret things. What was his special qualification for being there ? Had he some special rapport with the Akalis ? He was your MP. Once the Army entered the temple he resigned. So, why was he there ? Was it because he was one of the aspirants of Chief Ministership ? That is all we know about it. They won't tell us anything about all these things.

Finally, I will end by saying that we debate about the White Paper but we must say something at the end as to what we think should be done now. I will just summarise those things. The Government has given no hint of it.

I proceed from the assumption that the dominant thing is to assuage the feelings

of the vast majority of the Sikhs who reasonably or unreasonably are feeling bitter, hostile and religiously hurt and all that. Therefore, the first thing I say and our Party considered it, that as far as the temple is concerned—I do not say the temple complex, but as far as the temple, the temple proper and the *par kram* surrounding the temple is concerned the Army need not stay there any more. They can come and stand outside, guard the entrance and all that. So long as they remain there—I am told that they are now at least in the Darshan Deori. They are there. I think the functions they are performing now can easily be performed by some other agencies ..

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is over. Kindly co-operate with me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will request the Government not to indefinitely prolong the stay of the Army inside the temple because it may be counter-productive in the long run. I do not say that there is no risk involved at all. Some 1 per cent or 2 per cent risk may be there. But can't you check that? As against that, it will be counter-productive to keep the Army there indefinitely and make people feel angry and bitter about it. That should be done.

Secondly, let her call a meeting again of all the political parties. Let us at least put our heads together and consult what to do now. Let some compensation be given to the people who were killed by the terrorists.

Let the pre-censorship be withdrawn ..

MR. SPEAKER : You have taken too much time ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is too much time ?

I am saying : let action be taken against all papers who write inflammatory or communal things, but let the pre-censorship be withdrawn ...

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody tries to ask the Government to take appropriate action at the appropriate time. Now I am trying to do something on my own.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am requesting you also. It is your State. Are you not worried about it. Some steps must be taken—all in good time, I will say people are listening to the debate outside and throughout the country. The Sikhs are also listening. They would like to know what steps the Government is thinking of. And after all it is over now and we have to see that things are brought back to normalcy though certainly it will take very long.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I thought that in this debate in view of the seriousness of the subject and the gravity of the situation, our hon. friends opposite would refrain from slander and false accusations. I thought that prejudice would not colour their remarks. Obviously I am not painting everyone with the same brush. But it is a fact that some people have made accusations and these accusations are not new ones. They have been answered—some on the floor of the House and some on other occasions. But the whole purpose of this debate—with apologies to some speakers—seems now to be and this we see outside the House also, for an effort to shift the focus from the essentials to purely subsidiary issues with a view to create confusion in the thinking of the people.

Much has been said by some speakers about the elections. Sir, we are not obsessed with the elections. Unfortunately, the Opposition Parties and Groups and, even the two Members—I do not know whether it is called a group or something other than a Group—are obsessed. To accuse me and the Government of allowing the crisis to build up merely for electoral advantage is a contemptible argument which needs no response.

Some hon'ble Members of the deafening

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

silence. The deafening silence is not in the White Paper; deafening silence was maintained by those who to-day assume the role of custodians of the interests of the Sikh community. Certain remarks which I heard—I was not in the House but I was listening to every speech from my room—were far from responsible. Shri Indrajit Gupta just now said that we regarded the Akalis as the only representatives of the Sikhs. Sir, you yourself can think whether there is any basis in this. In the 1980 elections, when the Akali Dal was in power in the Punjab, who won the elections? The Congress Party won the elections. Our Hindu and Sikh members won the elections. The Sikhs and Hindus voted for the Congress. How can we say that only the Akali Dal represents the Sikhs?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because you only speak to them and you deal only with them.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We dealt with them, and we met all the other Sikhs; I personally met different sections of Sikhs. Several Sikh and several Hindu organisations from Haryana and from Punjab came to see me. The larger number belonged to my party. But some came from other parties. I do not know whether any Communist Sikhs came or not. But, I did have talks with the Marxist Sikhs leader who was very close to the Akalis and who maintained that they were the voice of the Sikhs.

So, let us not get side tracked by these matters. The Congress has always fought communalism of every kind. I am on record in this House if you will look back to the papers from 1966 onwards you will read how I have spoken against communalists; how I still am against any type of communalism, any type of extremism. To-day, communalism has a new dimension and this is called fundamentalism. Even those countries where fundamentalism is supposed to have started are now worried about it and are trying to see how they can contain it because they are discovering the illeffects it could have

there but, in our country, we have to fight it all the harder because our society is far more vulnerable. This fundamentalism, let me make clear, is not in any one community. I am not referring only to Sikh fundamentalism but also to Hindu fundamentalism, to Muslim fundamentalism and even to Christian fundamentalism. Every religion feels that it has to take an extreme view. Sikhs are not considered real Sikhs because they don't belong to the Akali Dal. What do the Muslims say? That those Muslims who are in the Congress or Communist are not real Muslims, because they do not belong to the Muslim League or to some other such organisation. This is what our party is suffering from because we have kept to our ideal of secularism, because we have kept to certain wider national goals and have not confined ourselves to any type of narrow thinking. We shall continue to fight any type of narrowness of thought, narrowness in the sphere of religion or in any other area. That is the basic Indian tradition. The Congress fought imperialism and to-day it fights neo-colonialism. It is no use making snide remarks because we do not name the countries or people, I do not name groups and I do not name any of you. I do not usually name anybody whether they are abusing me or whether they are praising me. Because the horrible member spoke just now, I took his name. I do not think, anybody can challenge our record on this. The Defence Chief has gone to America or a minister went to Pakistan because we try to find an area of cooperation, we try to increase that area—this has been the basis of our foreign policy from the beginning. This does not mean we don't know what those people are doing. It does not mean that we don't tell them that we know what they are doing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Should.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We not only 'should' but we have. I have been told that people outside have noticed and remarked that there is one person who has said the same thing in different world capitals. I do not tailor my statement to suit the views of the particular country in which I happened to be.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): You are Praising yourself ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : What do you mean by 'myself' ? I have said what has been internationally acknowledged as India's policy. Today we continue this fight. In fact, some of our problems have arisen because we are pursuing this fight. The hon. Member opposite and others should be aware of this fact. And with all our faults—being human we have many faults—and we do not hide our faults. Naturally we do not want to parade them although India does seem to parade its deficiencies and its shortages and its poverty—everything far more than any other country does. But nevertheless we have taken the country forward in every possible direction. When I say 'we' I am not referring to myself. I am not referring to this Parliament. I am referring to the Indian people. It is the Indian farmer, the Indian worker, the Indian scientist and Indian technologist who have increased our productivity. It is the Indian Army which has defended our borders against foreign aggression. So, when I say 'we' I mean all these people. Sometimes the opposition forgets this. They want to believe everything that those against us say rather than what the government says

We are not talking on behalf of government does matter because it is the government which gives the direction. We do not swing from side to side like some people and some countries. We have set ourselves a steady course, the most difficult course of combining the best of the old with what we consider the best of the modern and in the face of the most tremendous odds and obstacles of every kind, to which I might add some of the hon. friends opposite sometimes contribute. We have not wavered. India has spoken and does speak not only for our people but also for the countless millions, the majority of the world's population and we have been willing to stop aside in order to help others.

Now, Sir, Professor Chakraborty, while concluding his speech yesterday said that the Congress having ruled the country for so many years forgetting that the three years in-between were ruled by others—therefore for it was the Congress's duty to keep the unity of the country. Now, this seems to imply that national unity is a party issue. Is that what he is trying to say ? This is the manner in which it was projected. This is how it came out.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Just now, Madam, you have said that the government formulates the policy. It is not we or my party. You formulate the policy and you are primarily responsible to keep the country together.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : National unity is a national issue and it is the responsibility of all political parties and all Indian citizens. The impression that I got when I heard the hon'ble member's speech was that perhaps other parties can be free to play with fire but run away when the blaze gets too hot. So, for me and for, my party, national unity and integrity are our supreme objectives and nothing can be allowed to come in the way of that, neither elections nor anything else. What is happening in Punjab was not simply a story of cruelty or merciless violence against innocent people. It was a concerted attempt by a combination of internal and external forces to encourage divisive forces and if possible, to divide the country. This was the challenge before us. Another hon. Member who spoke before lunch, who said that although the army had not been sent to other places where there was violence there why the army action in Punjab. The situation in Punjab is an entirely different one although there are links with what has happened in other border States.

Now, the question of the foreign hand is also mentioned. This was brought up earlier by several members. We are asked for evidence we are asked to name the countries, the people and so on. Now, we are not sitting in a court of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

law. We are dealing with historical forces and movements. We are fighting for our freedom. During the struggle for our freedom, did we have any iron-clad evidence that communal riots were being provoked? We could not have. But we did discover after freedom that some of them were deliberately instigated. In fact, as I have said earlier, I met a high official at the time of Queen Elizabeth's Coronation who told me of his role in one such-communal riot.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
They were ruling the country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :
That is not the point. The point is what happened even after colonialism. Imperialism as such has gone but we all know of the views which several industrial countries hold about developing countries; we all know of events in other countries. At this moment we can only guess. We cannot produce proof of what any body is doing. We can only judge from what is happening in other countries, what has happened on other continents. Those events have been acknowledged. They are no longer guess work. Some of us did human inkling and I spoke of it. I was hooted down, by my own party. Members when I said something like that at a party meeting. Later, books appeared and evidence appeared describing what had happened. We can only judge from our political experience, from the knowledge of what is happening in the rest of the world. We must recognise the nature of contemporary world forces. There are well documented activities of external agencies in other countries. The question before us is : whose interests are being served by casting doubts on the role of these external forces ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Come to Punjab.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Punjab is very much at the centre of it. That is I am speaking of these matters. Why should this collusion take place at this

time? The link between communalism and neo-imperialism are deep-rooted, India is among the few developing countries which is a democratic and secular State. India is also among the few developing countries to establish through planning which was at first so strongly denigrated in some parts of the world, a strong independent and self-reliant national economy. India is in the fore-front in the movement for peace and disarmament. India's voice is loud and clear for re-structuring the existing inequitable relationship in international economy. India symbolises non-alignment and is its most positive force. Efforts to subvert our independence through open aggression, through overt and covert pressures have failed. Because, true to our tradition, the Congress did not succumb during the post-independence period to the pressures or blandishment of powerful forces.

So, now some other way has to be found to weaken India, and this is the true significance of events in Punjab. That is why, the agitations in Punjab, a sensitive border State, a State with a dynamic economy. In other parts of India also although these may have different reasons, yet there is some link between them. Can we ignore the remarkable coincidence of troubles in Punjab with the re-arming of our neighbour? Can we ignore the strong revival of secessionist forces in Jammu and Kashmir and those in Tripura and the north-east border? In fact, not only in Tripura, but we have that problem in the whole north-east.

As I said, some are willing to believe the good intentions of everyone else except their own Government. To them these events may have no connection, but anybody else will see that they are closely connected.

The main point is-need the army have gone to the Golden Temple? And how did we deal with the demands? A name has been mentioned, and the person is now supposed to be a hero of the Sikhs. I do not want to go into this business,

This accusation has been refuted ; there was no connection between any person there and the Congress. If the press or some people say that two of our M. Ps won their elections because of him and so forth, I can say there is no truth in that allegation.....(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No ; there is nothing on record. Will you please keep silent ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This matter has been gone into yesterday and again today and I am not going to reopen it. But it has been very clearly stated that what the hon. Member has said is incorrect. There were internal quarrels amongst the Akalis themselves. We know, they were there before, they were visible even during the talks. And it is possible, I cannot be positive about this, but what I have heard is that some candidate of his was defeated by some other Akalis in their own elections so to take revenge, the decided to defeat their candidate. That has nothing to do with us. Anyway, the question is about the demands.....(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR—rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you a chance to speak if you like, but if you do like this, I will name you. Sit down. Do not look up there(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : You have stated the real reason for all these remarks ; You have correctly identified the real reason for such accusations and remarks.

So far as the demands are concerned, I have made my views and my stand, which is the government's on the religious issues clear from the second meeting at which the opposition was not present, the second meeting with me. When that meeting was over, they said, these are not the real demands ; the real

demands which had not been mentioned up till then were water and territory. Naturally, I said, 'if those were the most important demands you should have mentioned them earlier. We have sat for 2 1/2 hours today ; we sat for, perhaps 2 hours on the previous occasion. Then I had some public function and I had to leave. So, from then on the religious demands were pushed into the background and these other two were brought forward. My stand on these has been categorical I have stated time and again and I think Shri Chavan or some one who spoke has also said this—that Chandigarh would go to Punjab.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It should have gone by now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It could not go unless Haryana got something in its place. Well, it is on this that we could not get any agreement. They were not willing to talk to the Haryana people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That was not true.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt, Will you sit down ? I object very much to it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Prime Minister should state the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is an interruption. I would like you to sit down. How can you say that it is not a fact.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know it. You please sit down. Not a word should go on record, whatever he says, without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Let them quarrel amongst themselves.

**Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When Atalji was speaking, a number of interruptions were there.

MR. SPEAKER : This is something wrong basically which is irrelevant.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have given you time. Without my permission it is irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission, it is irrelevant. I am not talking about it ; without my permission it is irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When Atalji was speaking, did they interfere with your permission, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. That was also irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
We do not want to disturb when the Prime Minister was speaking. Please take note of that.

MR. SPEAKER : That was also irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I might be irrelevant, but I was.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am saying that you are irrelevant; I am saying that the interruptions without my permission are irrelevant, unnecessary. Why do you take it on yourself unnecessarily ? Don't drag yourself unnecessarily ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You had seen how Atalji was being interrupted ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER That : is what I said about that; that is why I was harsh; that is why I took objection to that also, not to this one only.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He made personal remarks. I am not making personal remarks against anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Atalji did not make any personal remarks.

SHRIMUTI INDIRA GANDHI : He did you please look into the record. I was listening to his speech. It did not make any difference that I was in my office. The voice is exactly the same and the words are the same.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur) : You were sitting in your room. That is why you could not hear it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No. I heard every single word. Now, the question is that originally we had said that Fazilka and Abohar should go to Haryana, but once Punjab said, they wanted them. The question was what would Haryana get instead. Punjab said that we should give money for a new Capital. We have no objection. We said we would share the cost with Punjab, but we felt and I still feel that Haryana should get some compensation in land also. Now, this is my view. It does not mean two or three villages which Haryana would get anyhow. This is what Bagriji must also have thought. He knows the posting. We could not get a lasting solution by starting an agitation in Haryana simultaneously. Therefore the two matters have to be balanced.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was engineered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It was not engineered. It was well control-

led as soon as it broke out. It was a tragic occurrence and we were deeply—I was deeply—distressed that our Sikh friends should have been harassed their turbans taken off or whatever else was done. But as soon as we heard of the incident we took the strongest action and from then on it did not recur. But I am referring to that demand. Had we made a declaration that Chandigarh would go to Punjab while keeping the Haryana matter hanging, then there would have been trouble in Haryana. This is what I am trying to say. But just now I am not concerned with the demands that were discussed. I am concerned with the demand that was not discussed, which is the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. The opposition parties were not able to convince me that the Akali Dal had given up the Resolution entirely. All I was told was, “They will not raise it now”.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Why should they give it up ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now, he is saying, “Why should they give it up”. Please see the significance of that statement.

Now, what is the Anandpur Sahib Resolution ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Mr. Longowal had repeatedly stated it. May I just make it clear ? He repeatedly stated that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was his minimum demand. He had said it repeatedly.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : whenever the Akalis were asked about this, they said,—I do not know whether they used the word ‘minimum’—but they said—that they had not given up the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Furthermore, when I asked the opposition leaders who were present at some of the meetings about this resolution they confirmed that

it had not been given up, it was only shelved. Shelved for how long, they could not say, whether that could be for three months, six months or one year.

In those circumstances I did not see any point in the Government officially announcing what it was agreeing to. What were we getting in return ? The Akalis were not willing to accept that there was terrorism from the Golden Temple. They were not willing to accept that there were arms in the Golden Temple. Vajpayeeji said that I asked them if there were arms. I did not ask them. The then Home Minister wrote to them to say that we have information that there are arms. we have information that in such and such room such and such wanted person is hiding, so please hand them over, so that we do not have to take any action. And that is why we repeated that we did not want the Police to go in, that we did not want to interfere in any way with religion. It is only when we came to a dead end that the army action had to be taken.

One word about the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. My colleague Shri Sethi made his statement in Parliament that the Akalis were changing their demands. In his reply Shri Longowal asserted that the Akalis had at no time given up the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why did you not include that in this ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That should have been included in this.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Apart from the endorsement of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution in the presence of the Janata Party leaders in Ludhiana in 1978.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the date of that letter ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May 1st, 1984.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why did you not include it in the White Paper ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why did you not include it ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : So, this means that the Janata Party accepted it then.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar) : Who was its leader then ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Whoever the Janata Party sent. And therefore, the Akalis said that the terms of the Sarkaria Commission fell far short of the demands of the Akali Dal.

There is also much talk about who is moderate and who is not.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you referring to that on page 73 of the same document which you have produced ? There is the commitment of the Akali Dal to the integrity and the unity of the country.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not refer to any document. I refer to a communication received from Shri Longowal.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : वहाँ पर जनता पार्टी का लीडर कौन था ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मुझे क्या मालूम कि कौन था । किस वक्त कौन जनता पार्टी थी और कौन लोक दल था, किस पार्टी में कौन है, आज कल की राजनीति में यह तो पता ही नहीं चलता है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने पूछा है कि आनन्दपुर साहब प्रस्ताव के पास होने के वक्त वहाँ पर जनता पार्टी का लीडर कौन था ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जो भी होगा, यह वहाँ की जनता पार्टी को मालूम होगा ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप बता दीजिए ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मुझे नहीं मालूम है ।

I am told that in July, 1981 Shri Tohra, President of the SGPC and Shri Gurdial Singh Ajnaha, Head Priest of the Akal Takht went on a tour of the UK and USA. We have reason to believe that they established contact with the proponents of separatism. I do not want to take names, you know the names prominent in that movement. From the Talwandi Group, the General Secretary and the former Minister in the Badal Ministry is reported to have sent an application to the United Nations for associate membership of the UN for the Sikhs a nation. So far as we know, the application was more or less at the time of this visit to the countries.

We know how the Akal Takht and the Golden Temple complex were being used. And we know that at first this was denied. Soon after the Army action when I sent somebody to the Golden Temple, one of the important persons there said that he was in charge of the Akal Takht but for four months or so he had not been allowed to go there. He was in the complex but he was not allowed to go there.

We have heard of the feelings of the Sikhs. When I went to Amritsar, I was acquainted with some of the authorities for a briefing meeting but some of those who had accompanied me went into the city and met a number of Sikhs and also Hindus. One taxi-driver said : "You people who were not living in Amritsar have no idea of what we have been through. I am a Sikh; I am a Jat Sikh. I am not basically a political person. I do not belong to any political party. But when I left home in the mornings; my family did not know whether I would be back in the

evening. If there was a noise near the door, we did not dare open it." This was the atmosphere before the Army action. The further you go from Amritsar you find the atmosphere changes because those people do not know what was happening there. Such was the situation.

You say : 'Did the Government fail ?'

Well, to some extent, it was a sort of failure. But what is the reality of the situation ? Because Police forces consist largely of the majority community of the State. This makes it difficult for them. They do not necessarily agree with what is happening but they are pressurised; not just they themselves but their families are threatened with death. Anybody who tried to help to find the terrorists or who gave information was killed, his family was threatened his family members were killed. Some days ago, just before parliament opened, two Sikh women came to see me. They said : We have been here for some time, we wanted to see you but did not know how. I said ; Well, did you contact anybody ? They said : 'We did not know whom to contact'. And finally, they thought of telephoning. They telephoned in the evening. They were given an appointment the very next morning. One of them said she was living not far from the Golden Temple. Three of her sons were killed in front of her. She said : I am an old lady, I have three daughters-in-law to look after. I have grand-children to look after. I dare not go back, I do not want to go back to Amritsar. I was born there, I was brought up there, I do not know any other part of India but I do not want to go back to Amritsar. Please give me some place to live in Delhi or anywhere else. Such were the things that were happening there. So, when in spite of our best efforts, the police was not effective any more. And this is not peculiar to Punjab. We have been seen this happening in Assam. I referred the other day to the language riots. I was not in the Government then but I was sent there as Head of Committee on behalf of my party. The question there was not of Hindus versus Muslims. It was between Hindus and Muslims who spoke Assamese

and Hindus and Muslims who spoke Bengali. What did we find ? In those districts where the officers were Sikhs or where they came from South India, there was no trouble. But where communities, the officials were Assamese whether Assamese speaking or Bengali speaking, they were so terrified that they could not function. If a Bengali upheld the just case of a Bengali, they would say : 'No, he is a Bengali, that is why he is supporting him. And I must admit that even a Bengali who was with me, whom I thought was well above such narrow mindedness believed that an Assamese could not be believed. This sort of atmosphere is terrible. This is what we have to fight together. It can not be achieved by Government alone. This is why in the National Integration Council in Srinagar, the minorities made the proposal of having a mixed force.' I am sorry that we have not succeeded in having one. Something has been done to induct more minority people in the police force and other forces but I must confess it is inadequate. In Punjab there is one kind of situation, in U P. it may be another, in Kerala it may again be different.

This is why people have confidence in the Central forces rather than in the local police. It is not that we want to interfere, that we want to send the Central forces, but a situation is created in which there is confidence on those who come from outside whose families cannot be threatened. Some people want the army withdrawn from Punjab admitting that one or two incidents may take place. But others threaten saying what will happen when the army goes away. I do not want the army to stay there permanently. Of course, it is not going to stay. It should come out as soon as possible but we must, in the meantime, create conditions in which the people of Punjab feel safe, not only the Hindus but a large number of Sikhs as well. They may say something publicly but privately they have admitted that because they were against extremism, they are in peril. There is no day when I do not get letters with photostat copies of these threatening letters which people in Punjab are receiving.

[Shrimate Indira Gandhi]

All these things have to be kept in view.

There is no doubt that.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Withdraw from the Golden Temple itself.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The army is already out from the main area, it is outside the *parikrama*. But a new situation has arisen, that of *kar seva*. We are trying to talk to every different group. It was our information that the Akalis did not want to repair the Akal Takht. They want to keep it as a monument for the future. Hon'ble members can well understand that, if it is kept as it is, will it not increase the bitterness day by day? This is the problem. Hence we felt that if one group is not willing to do it, somebody else should do so. Whoever is willing to undertake this task should do so. Frankly, I say that if nobody else does it, then the Government should do it. But it should be done, After that if the Akalis want to break down the Akal Takht that is their business. But, if it is broken because of our action, then we should see that it is repaired, that it is left in the condition—not in the condition in which we found it, because when we entered it was full of terrorists and full of arms, I do not mean that past—it should be a building which is as beautiful, as strong and complete as it was before the days of terrorism. This was our only motive in trying to encourage the *kar seva*. I do feel that the sooner this work is complete, the sooner it will be possible for the army to leave.

When one man takes courage,— and it requires a lot of courage, in the face of threats to do this *seva*, he is entitled to protection. People were allowed in the Golden Temple earlier, they went in thousands and thousands. I do not know what the exact situation is today. But there was a risk of people going in large numbers and women squatting to stop the work. This would create a bad situation. So, until some of the building work is done, full protection must be there.

However, even now the army is not in the main areas. They are not in the Harmandir Sahib, they are not in the *Parikrama*, they are outside.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are in the *Darshan Deori*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They may be, I do not know. They may or may not be. I said they have to be in a position where, should the trouble arise, they can immediately control the situation and save the people.

When we were talking about *Kar Seva* some people demanded that the army must go out completely and ultimately suggested that it could stay on top of the gate. What can they do from the top of the gate? They can only shoot. If they were put somewhere on the ground, they can stop the people or do something less drastic. These are some of the problems. If one goes into all the details, it will take hours and hours. These are some of the important points which have to be understood.

I am happy that people have praised the role of the army, the courage of the army. But an hon'ble member of the other House who is not a member of our party made a rather derogatory statement. I know that we are not supposed to refer to the other House, but I have already spoken there and shall not get a chance to reply there. I must deplore his remarks. They are not conducive to bringing back harmony or for the national good.

Earlier people denigrated the police. I mentioned just now why the police was not effective. It is not just that they were terrified. But when people in responsible positions are denigrating authority, they cannot, at the same time, expect people to obey authority. There are two contradictory attitudes, you speak all the time strongly against the police. Naturally, the police wonder why they should act. If anything happens, the onslaught is on the police or on the para-mi-

litary forces. It is demoralising for them as an open attack. The reinstatement of the police who were dismissed because of sabotage or other indiscipline will certainly demoralises the rest of the police, those who have stuck to their duty.

These are many factors which created an exceedingly complex situation. The army had an arduous task and they did it bravely. We have praised the Army on many occasions, not only for their work in war time, but also for the efficient selfless work they do in peace time. Some of our Jawans have lost their lives or limbs in the course of food dropping in the North-Eastern area or in flooded areas. We do not want to use the army on every pretext or make them do the work of civilians but there are certain occasions when the use of the army is inevitable. As I said, the situation in Punjab was not an ordinary situation. It went far beyond any normal agitation or normal violence and crime.

As regards the Sant who is now guiding the Kar Seva and his attitude towards the Granthis, a journalist who cannot by any stretch of imagination be accused of partiality for my government or for me personally, wrote in his paper that the SGPC Chief had over-ruled the Priests objections and allowed the terrorist leaders to establish themselves in the Akal Takht and convert it into an arsenal. So, why accuse Baba Santa Singh.

Some hon. Members have asked why we delayed the action. It seems one cannot be right no matter what one does. We delayed it precisely because we did not want to take it, because we wanted some way out, some kind of understanding which would include the throwing out of terrorists, the dismantling of the arsenal and the ending of a situation which threatened our country's unity and integrity. It is because we were trying until the very last moment, that we did not take the action earlier. But when we came to a stage when we felt that there was no other way, we had to ask the army to go in. I did not choose the day. I suppose various things were taken into consideration.

There is talk of a person becoming a hero and some people are trying to separate him from the other Akali leadership. The Opposition leaders, may know that one of the first demand of the Akali leadership was for Bhindranwale's release.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : (Azamgarh) : He was released earlier than that, It was not in the tripartite meeting

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is mentioned in the White Paper.

(Interruptions)

आप लोग सुनते नहीं हैं और अपनी कहते चले जा रहे हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा जो आप कह रहे हैं।

It is in the White Paper. Here you are all criticising the White Paper. You are telling us it does not have this and it does not have that, but it seems to me that you do not know what it contains.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We have seen it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Then how do you say that you do not know about it ?

(Interruptions)

Anyway, he was not released by us but by the Court, but that was the Akalis' first demand.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, it was a demand, but it was not in the tripartite meeting.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Madam Prime Minister, along with the Minister I was present in all the tripartite talks and at no meeting any representative of the Akali Dal demanded the release of Bhindranwale.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They did so in writing then.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : But the Government had released him earlier.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The court had released him.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now, it is mentioned in the White Paper. That is what I am telling you that you do not bother to read yet comment on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am telling you that it is wrong.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I strongly deplore the remarks made by the hon. Member opposite about saying that India is many nations. India is one nation, it was one nation and it will remain one nation. *(Interruptions)*. I heard when he said that.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : No, no. I want to correct myself. I did not want to say 'many nations'. I meant 'one nations, many Nationalities'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta North East) : Madam, that may be the political view of so many political parties in this country. What objection can you have ? In spite of these things, political parties do assert that it is one country and shall remain as one country.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what she said.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is what I am saying.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : But how can you object to somebody telling that

India is a country of so many nationalities ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The word 'nationality' may have many meanings, but I am afraid it is a dangerous word to use.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : India is one nation, one country.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : बागड़ी जी धन्यवाद ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सोवियत रूस में, और कहीं पर भी आपने यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में कई नेशनैलिटीज हैं और उस पर हमने आब्जेक्शन किया था ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, no. Never, never, The word I used is 'Community', never 'nation'.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Perhaps I have been misquoted by the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All right. But it is true that in some Communist countries they do use the word 'nationalities'.

* SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is why you used this ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I did not use it. I have never used it. I do not approve of it, let me make this quite clear. But the Akali leadership was using the word 'qaum' as nationality. This I clarified, I used the word 'qaum' because we have always used it to mean 'community'.

There is no question of there being different nationalities in India. We are all one nation, we are all Indian citizens, and as I understand, the word 'nationality' means different citizenship.

I am not bothered about the dictionary meaning, (*Interruptions*). It may be wrong. If you mention it in any.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, she has been wrongly tutored. 'Nationality' and 'community' are two different things.

MR. SPEAKER : You were too young at that time to teach us.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : 'Nationality' and 'citizenship' are two different words.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can a foreign national become a citizen ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Why not you take Indian nationality. Then you become a part of the Indian nation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He becomes an Indian citizen, he does not become an Indian national.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He does become an Indian national (*interruptions*). Let us not get bogged down in semantics here.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : जिस किसी ने भी भारतीयता अख्तियार कर ली है वह भारत की कोमयत में शामिल है।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No. I am not interested in dictionary meanings. I am interested in how this particular word is understood in the English-speaking word.

MR. SPEAKER : That means nation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am

confining myself to one language, and not to other languages.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you go into Marxist vocabulary, you will be in trouble.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Prof. Dandavate, I had myself mentioned that in Marxist parlance it is.....(*Interruptions*).

I think I have made all the points and my colleague the Home Minister, will go into the details. But the question is: Now, what do we do? And the first thing is that we should bridge any division between different Communities. We must, all of us, and this is the responsibility of all parties and all citizens of India, to heal whatever hurt is there. Not only our Sikh friends are hurt. All of us, are hurt.

I myself was deeply pained in taking the action. You can ask my colleagues what I went through. Perhaps, this is the first and only time in my life when I did not sleep. But I felt that the step had to be taken in the national interest. And today we have been to see how we bridge the chasm that has been created and the distances that have been created between one community and another. That is, our foremost duty.

We have to fight communalism of any kind because that is the greatest danger to our unity.

Where did this cry of separatism rise? It did not arise in India. It rose far from our shores from people who are affluent. Some may be wanting citizenship of other countries. Many are actually citizens of other countries. Some may feel that this will bring them some advantage. Whether there were pressures or suggestions from others, I do not know. But this slogan is strongest to-day outside our country. We must meet this challenge as one nation as and one people. We should not bring in party politics.

Some people feel alienated. The Sikhs feel alienated for some reason. Other

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

people feel alienated not because of religion but because of economics. There are many reasons for alienation. There is also alienation because some people suddenly became rich. They became alienated from the places from which they came and from their families. There are all kinds of alienation.

Our effort is to try to have a balance in the country so that we can pursue with our programmes and not only strengthen, but consolidate our unity to go ahead strongly on our accepted path of socialist development. We have to revitalise, the tradition of our national struggle. We have to move the entire people. This is where we have to have a massive movement—a movement for unity has to be created, just as during the freedom struggle and even after the freedom struggle my father said—“Freedom is in peril, defend it with all your might”, this is what we need to-day, to revitalise the tradition of our national struggle and to move the people by a vision of a new society based on equality and social justice.

The battle for secularism, the battle for unity is not only in our words. It must be in the hearts and minds of all our people. This we have not been able to achieve. At the slightest provocation we find some communal trouble arises or class trouble arises. We have also to remove the cause for grievances. But for this great task of building a strong and united India we have to rise above our narrow outlook and short term gains, look ahead to a future that is worthy of the sacrifices of those who suffered and laydown their lives for our country's freedom and its defence.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : भाखड़ा नहर जो दो बार काटी गई है, उसके बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उसका हमें बेहद दुख है। मैं हर वक्त हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट के संग और इंजीनियर्स के टच में हूँ और

पता कर रही हूँ कि क्या हाल है और किस प्रकार वहाँ का मदद कर सकते हैं।

जिन लोगों की जानें गई हैं, पहले भी उनके लिए हम शोक यहाँ व्यक्त कर चुके हैं बाहर भी कर चुके हैं।

लोग कहते हैं कि फौज को हटा लो, खाली गोल्डन टेम्पल में जो हुआ, उससे खतरा नहीं गया है। खतरा अभी है। इस का सामना करना है। किस तरह से करना है यह हम सब लोगों को मिलकर तय करना है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nadar.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech made by the hon. Prime Minister intervening in the debate is only an eye-wash, It was a deliberate attempt to fool the people of this country through this House.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the people of this country have been kept in darkness for the last almost four years in regard to the happenings in Punjab as the reports either through the Government media like Television and All India Radio or through even the newspapers have been censored. There has been an undeclared press censorship regarding happenings in Punjab for the last two-three years. There is now a declared press censorship. Even this White Paper is a censored document.

Actually, this White Paper is a document of white cover on back deeds of the Congress-I leaders and their Government. Whatever may be their opinion, whatever may be the opinion of the members of this House belonging to this side or that side, I am of the firm opinion that a democratic Government which uses army to control the law and order situation has no moral authority to remain in power.

Whether it is the White Paper or the speech of the hon. Prime Minister made just now, it clearly shows that the Government of India, the Congress-I Party and their Government in Punjab have totally failed to run the administration of this country.

Since yesterday I have been hearing the condemning extremist and terrorist elements. I want to ask the Government, through you, Sir, who created these extremist and terrorist elements, If you look

17.42 hrs.

to the period between 1977 to 1979, the extremist elements and the terrorist elements were nurtured and nursed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Congress-I Party when they were out of Power. The people of this country are aware of the fact that they had nurtured and nursed these extremist and terrorist elements when the Congress-I Party was out of Power.

Sir, you will be remembering that in my adjacent district of Kanyakumari which belongs to Tamil Nadu, some Congress-I people during that period had burnt people travelling in a bus. You may remember that this was done in Venniyodn in Kanyakumari district.

At that time, the Prime Minister's late son used to go to the courts, used to tore up the papers with other Congress (I) people, used to abuse the judges and the judicial institutions.

Even the Congress-I people hijacked a flight at that time. The man who hijacked the flight had been provided with MLA seat in U. P. after Mrs. Gandhi's coming into power in 1980.

The Bhindranwale extremist elements in Punjab are also a part of the creation of the extremist elements which they have created when they were out of power.

As already made clear in this House, Shri Bhindranwale has put up candidates against Akali Dal in SGPC election under

the inspiration of Congress-I. He has certainly canvassed for the Congress-I candidates in 1980 elections.

You must be remembering Mr. P. S. Bhinder had been sent, from Delhi to Punjab as Police Chief. What was the task given to him? Was it to carry on negotiations with Shri Bhindranwale? No. In fact, it was because Shri Bhindranwale was the election agent of Mrs. Bhinder in her election to Parliament.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): She is here. She is not contradicting. You are right.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: At that time, in fact by Akali Dal, by all the members of the ruling party and some members of the Opposition also. The Akali Dal is not having any member at present in the House.

I may recall to the memory of this House the freedom struggle when the so called Congress leaders at that time of Punjab were only consisting of traders and some upper class people.

But Akali Dal has its own historical role in mobilising the peasantry of Punjab in the freedom struggle.

Similarly, when there were allegations about Akali Dal's role in these activities, Akali President

(Interruptions)

Asked the Government to institute an enquiry into all the happenings of Punjab. I am asking the Government through you "Why have they not instituted an enquiry about the happening of Punjab"?

What is, after all, the Punjab problem? As we all know, Haryana was carved out from undivided Punjab in 1966. But, Chandigarh has been made the capital of both Haryana and Punjab. It is something unprecedented.

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

As you may be aware, when our old Madras province was divided, Andhra Pradesh has been created and at that time nobody has said that Madras will be the capital of both Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Similarly, when undivided Bombay province had been divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat, nobody had said that Bombay will be the capital of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It was because they could not agree to it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Mrs. Gandhi in 1966 said that Chandigarh will be the capital of both Punjab and Haryana. She had been in power from 1966 to 1977. 11 years. She has failed. During that time, from 1975 to 1977, she has been having unlimited powers during emergency. She had failed to solve the capital question between Punjab and Haryana. She has failed to solve the river waters dispute between Punjab and Haryana. She had failed to solve the territorial disputes between Punjab and Haryana. She came back to power in 1980 with the promise of 'Government that works'; and she has failed in the last four and a half years to solve these problems. Even after military action she has failed to solve all these problems.

While the extremists were taking over the situation, our leader Shri H. N. Bahuguna called a meeting of the Opposition Parties in Delhi on 30th June, 1983, including the Akali Dal, and they had put forward clear-cut suggestions: Chandigarh should be given to Punjab as its Capital. Haryana should be compensated with money for building a new Capital; the river water dispute should be referred to Supreme Court according to the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act; the territorial disputes should be referred to an independent tribunal. All these suggestions were forwarded to the Prime Minister in writing. But she did not accept them, she did not act according to the need. She only stated : 'The Opposi-

tion is trying to create troubles, they are coming in the way of solving these problems, they are putting hindrances in the way of solving these problems'—Expressions were emotionally put forward about integrity and unity of this country. The integrity and unity of this country is very important for all of us. But, as my hon. friend, Swami Idervesh, said yesterday, the present Prime Minister, after becoming Prime Minister in 1966, contributed much against the integrity and unity of this country. Her method of functioning, her style of functioning, changing the Chief Ministers of States like postmen or clerks or district collectors every six months or three months or four months destroyed the national leadership in the States which had been built up during the days of freedom struggle, during the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. She is responsible for destroying the national leadership in the States. That was the main reason for disintegrating tendencies and separatist tendencies coming up. I do not want to add further. Historians may record after some years, and correctly, that all the happenings of Punjab including the military action has been a part of political drama manipulated under the direction of the present Prime Minister and nothing else. If cases were to be registered about the murders which were committed under the leadership terrorists or during the military action including the death of Jawans if investigations were to be carried out properly, the first accused in all these cases will be the Prime Minister. She has no authority to remain in power. This White Paper is a clear indication that she has failed and her Party has failed. They have no authority to rule this country. Let them resign and go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma Hon. Members, we have to complete it today ..

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Not today. It can be continued tomorrow. The House should be adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday we discussed upto 4.00 p.m. Today

there has been no legislative business and we started early. We have to complete it today,

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No, Sir. It may be continued tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot carry it over. This was the understanding reached in the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रधान मंत्री के बाब होम मिनिस्टर क्या बोलेंगे ? इसको कल के लिए ऐडजर्न कीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It must be over today.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am prepared to sit until mid-night, if necessary. I am in your hands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of postponing it. The Minister is prepared to wait. All of you will be given chance. Nobody will be deprived of his opportunity.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I said, I am in his hands.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : We are also in his hands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We did not have any legislative business today because we have to complete it today. We cannot postpone it. I want the co-operation of the hon. Members.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This is an important debate. All of us would like to participate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will request the hon. Members not to take the maximum time ; they may take not more than 7 to 10 minutes each.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा (करनाल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अपोजीशन के आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को मुखातिब करता हूँ एक शेर से—

“हकीकत आशना हूँ,
वाक्ये इसरारे हस्ती हूँ,
समझना हूँ, मगर दुनिया को
समझाना नहीं आता ।

इस सदन में व्हाइट पेपर पर 2 दिन से बहस चल रही है। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की कीमत पंजाब और बंगाल में अदा की। जब पंजाब से लाखों की तादाद में हिन्दू और सिख लुट-पिटकर अपने वतन से वतन होकर आये, बेसरोसमानी की हालत में आये, तो खुशी इस बात की है कि यहाँ आकर उन्होंने एक शानदार जीवन व्यतीत करना शुरू कर दिया।

5 दरियाओं का पंजाब था, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने भविष्य को उज्ज्वल बनाया और आज पंजाब की हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में जो पोजीशन है, वह सबसे ज्यादा अनाज केन्द्र के भंडार में देता है।

37 साल आजादी प्राप्त किये हुए हो गये। 33, 34, 35 साल तक पंजाब में कोई खास गड़बड़ नहीं हुई। बंटवारे हुआ करते हैं। बर्मा और रंगून भी किसी वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से हुआ करते थे, पाकिस्तान भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा हुआ करता था। 18 बरस पहले पंजाब बंटा, हरयाणा वजूद में आया, हिमाचल बना। जिस वक्त बंटवारे हुआ करते हैं, छोटे-मोटे भगड़े चलते रहते हैं।

जैसा कि सदन में जिक्र आया, चंडीगढ़ जो शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

हरयाणा को दिया गया था, 1970 में मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस शाह-कसीशन की रिपोर्ट को मोड़ीफाई कर के पंजाब को देने का फैसला किया, क्योंकि संत फतहसिंह ने अपने आपको जिन्दा जलाकर मारने की धमकी दी थी और उसके बदले 114 गांव अंबोहर, फाजिल्का के हरयाणा को देने थे।

1976 में रावी-व्यास के पानी का एवाडं दिया गया। 35 लाख एकड़ मुका फुट पानी हरियाणा को मिलना था, उसके लिए 215 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर बननी थी। हरयाणा ने अपने हिस्से की 109 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर हरयाणा में बना दी, बाकी जो 106 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर पंजाब में बननी थी, उसके लिये साढ़े 25 करोड़ रुपया अब से पहले हरयाणा पंजाब को दे चुका।

मैडम प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 के एग््रीमेंट के हिसाब से 18 फरवरी को उसकी खुदाई की रस्म कदा कर दी तब उन्होंने नहर रोको ग्रान्दोलन शुरू कर दिया। यह तो एक झूठा बहाना था, इसके पीछे एक मुजज्जम साजिश थी।

व्हाइट पेपर के सफे 110 से 162 तक उनके एक-एक वाके की क्रोनोजिकल तफ-सिल दी गई है जो कि 1981 और 2 जून, 1984 के बीच में हुए। 8 सफों पर तो सिर्फ मार्च 83 तक के वाके हैं और बाकी 45 सफे पर मार्च 83 से 2 जून, 1984 तक के वाके हैं। 13 मार्च की नान-एलाइन्ड मूव-मेंट के 103 मुल्कों के सरबराह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में नई दिल्ली में इकट्ठे हुए थे। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक थर्ड वर्ल्ड —तीसरी दुनिया— खड़ी कर दी, जिसने दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों अमरीका, यू०

के० कैनाडा, जर्मनी वगैरह—की नौद हराम कर दी। उनके सीनों पर साँप लौटने लगा कि जो हिन्दुस्तान तीस साल पहले गुलाम था, जो अमरीका से अपनी जरूरत के लिए अनाज मंगाया करता था, आज उसकी नेता 103 मुल्कों का नेतृत्व कर रही है। तब उन बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों ने हिन्दुस्तान के खामोश समुन्दर में आग लगाने की कोशिश की। सी० आई० ए० ने शरारत करनी शुरू कर दी, हमारे चन्द भाइयों को पैसा देना शुरू कर दिया और अपने साथियों के जग्गिये हथियार भी सप्लाई करना शुरू कर दिया। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, गुजश्ता 15 महीनों में जो आग लगी, उसके पीछे एक मुजज्जम साजिश थी।

एनेक्शर 8 में भिडरांवाले स्पीचिज के एक्सप्ट्स दिए गए हैं। मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता।

यहां पर सवाल उठाया गया है कि एक्शन देर से क्यों लिया गया, फौज को देर से क्यों भेजा गया। इसका सीधा सा जवाब यह है कि फौड़े का आपरेशन उस वक्त किया जाता है, जबकि वह पक जाए और अगर कच्चे फोड़े पर चीरा दे दिया जाए, तो वह जरूम देर तक हील नहीं होगा। अगर शुरू में ही, इक्का-दुक्का वाकियात के बाद ही, वहां पर फौज भेज दी जाती, तो विरोधी दल के भाई कहते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार की अहलियत का नमूना यह है कि वह फौज के बगैर रूल नहीं कर सकती। जब कुदती-खून की होली खेली गई, तो वहां पर पैरा-मिलिटरी फोर्सिज को भेजा गया। जब एक बिरादरी के लोगों को छांट छांट कर गोली का निशाना बनाया जाने लगा और जन्नो-इस्तिबदाब और जुल्मों-तणद्द इन्हा पर पहुंच गये, जब देखा गया कि

मुल्क की सिक्कुरिटी और एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है, तो मजबूरन फौज को वहां भेजना पड़ा।

गुरु के सिखों ने कभी इस तरह के जुल्म नहीं ढाए थे। उन्होंने हमेशा हिन्दुओं की रक्षा की। हिन्दु और सिख एक दरख्त की टहनियां और पत्ते हैं। पहले कभी भी हिन्दु-सिख फसाद नहीं हुआ और हिन्दु और सिख का मसला पहले कभी नहीं उठा। पंजाब में 52 परसेंट सिख हैं और 48 परसेंट हिन्दू हैं। वहां पर असर बड़ा भाई सिख है, तो छोटा भाई हिन्दू है। लेकिन भिडरांवाले की शबल में जब एक नया लीडर वजूद में आया, तो उसने अपनी लीडरशिप को चमकाने के लिए टेररिज्म का तरीका अख्तियार किया। अगर कली के खिलने से पहले उसको नोच लिया जाए, तो वह फूल नहीं बनेगी। कालेजों के नौजवान स्टुडेंट्स को आल-इंडिया सिख स्टुडेंट्स फेडरेशन का मेम्बर बनाया गया और उनको गुमराह किया गया कि हमारा राज होगा। उनको हथियार दिए गए कि जो कर तशद्द के जरिए बचेनी पैदा करो, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में हिन्दु और सिख का सवाल पैदा हो जाए।

लेकिन उन लोगों का सपना साकार नहीं हुआ। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, भारत सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की राज्य सरकारें और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता बधाई की पात्र हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी हिन्दु और सिख का सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ, हालांकि इसके लिए एक मुनज्जम साजिश की गई थी।

प्रोफेसर साहब ने कहा है कि व्हाइट पेपर में हरियाणा का जिक्र नहीं है। मैं

कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्हाइट पेपर पंजाब के बारे में है, उसमें हरियाणा का क्या जिक्र होता है। हरियाणा में क्या हुआ था? वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ। 15 फरवरी और 19 फरवरी को पानीपत, कैथल और जींद में कुछ नाखुशगवार वाकियात हुए, तूफाने-बदतमीजी हुआ। अगले दिन उस बात के होम मिनिस्टर, श्री सेठी, वहां गए। मैं भी वहां गया। चीफ मिनिस्टर भी वहां थे। उसी वक्त शूटू किल का आर्डर दिया गया। कहा गया कि अगर कोई गुरुद्वारे या किसी सिख की तरफ उंगली उठाएगा, तो उसका हाथ काट दिया जाएगा, आंख फोड़ दी जायगी, गोली मार दी जाएगी। पत्ता तक नहीं हिला हरयाने में जो लॉ एंड आर्डर रहा है वह एक मिसाल है और इसके बावजूद विरोधी दल के प्रोफेसर साहब कहते हैं कि यह कमी है। यह लूपहोल है इस के अंदर, हरयाने का इसमें जिक्र क्यों नहीं आया? वह हरयाना जो एक छोटा सा प्रांत होते हुए भी आज केन्द्र के भंडार में पंजाब को छोड़कर दूसरे नम्बर पर अनाज देता है, जिस हरयाने में कुरुक्षेत्र की वह पवित्र भूमि है जहां नेकी की लड़ाई बंदी के खिलाफ लड़ी गई, जहां कृष्ण ने अर्जुन को गीता का उपदेश दिया था, वहां कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं हुई।

हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई सवाल करते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने बड़ा माकूल जवाब दिया है कि फौज वहां से वापस क्यों नहीं बुलायी जाती? हमारे बी० जे० पी० के नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा था कि अपने ही देशवासियों पर फौज क्यों लगाई जाय? एक चीज मैं कहता हूँ कि—

जब खुरदरे हाथों में होती है

हुकूमत की लगाम

[श्री बिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

आज वह कहते हैं कि फौज वहां क्यों रहे ? जवाब देंगे विरोधी दल के भाई और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी इस चीज का कि पंजाब के अंदर 3 लाख स्टूडेंट्स का विन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा था। जो इम्तहानात अप्रैल में होने थे वह 23 तारीख से शुरू हुए हैं और कल 17 उपवाधियों ने शरारत करने की कोशिश की, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया वह कामयाब नहीं हुए। वहां फौज के साथ में इम्तहान कराए जा रहे हैं।

क्या विरोधी दल के भाई इस बात का जवाब देंगे कि भाखरा डैम जो हरयाने का जान है, जहां तमाम उस इलाके में जीरी बोयी जाती है, जहां कपास बोयी जाती है, पानी के बिना जहां करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान होता है, 5 जून को पहले वह नहर काट दी थी। 1 करोड़ रुपया लगा उस की मरम्त में, महीना डेढ़ महीना नहर बंद रही। आज हरयाने के जजबात से खिलवाड़ किया जाता है हमारे हकूक का जनाजा हमारे कंधों पर निकाला जाता है। हमें पानी की जरूरत है, हम पानी के लिए तरस रहे हैं, हमारी फसलें रो रही हैं और वहां पंजाब के उपनादी, वह शरारत पसंद बनासिर, उन्होंने दोबारा नहर में पैदा कर दी। महीने से ज्यादा अरसा लगेगा उसको रिपेयर कराने में। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं पंजाब की सरकार से कि क्यों नहीं वहां पर ऐसे आर्डर किए जाते कि शूट ऐंड किल ? कोई रेलवे लाइन तोड़ता है, कोई बस को आग लगाता है, कोई नहर काटता है, अगर उनको यह बता दिया जाय कि जैसे हरयाने में शूट ऐंड किल के आर्डर दे दिए गए थे वही यहां पर होगा तो फिर देखते हैं कि वहां पर यह

कैसे होता है ? इसलिए यह कहना कि फौज को वापस बुला लिया जाए यह मैं समझता हूं कि हकीकत को वह समझते नहीं है। वह नहीं समझते हैं कि असल पोजीशन क्या है?

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं। गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बना था 1925 में उस वक्त के हालात के मुताबिक उस के अंदर बहुत लूपहोल्स और लैक्युनाज हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आज जैसी हालात देश के अन्दर चल रही हैं उसके मुताबिक गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट में तरमीम की जाय और गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट को नए सिरे से बनाया जाय।

आज जो हालात देश में चल रहे हैं और पंजाब में जो प्रेरशानी पैदा कर रखी है उस के बारे में जिक्र करते हुए हमारे एक साथी ने जम्मू और कश्मीर का जिक्र किया था। वाजपेयी साहब ने एतराज उठाया था। मैं उसका जिक्र करना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन अगर मैं जिक्र करूंगा तो कोई गुनाह नहीं करूंगा बल्कि जिक्र न करके अपन फज की अदायगी में कोताही करूंगा। आज जो पंजाब के टेररिस्ट्स पंजाब में दनादन कर रहे थे जिस के लिए फौज भेजनी पड़ी, आप ने देखा कि श्री नगर से जो हवाई जहाज का अपहरण किया गया जिसे लाहौर उतरने को मजबूर किया गया, क्या उन ती आदमियों में से दो ने यह बयान नहीं दिया है कि हम वहां ट्रेनिंग लेते रहे ? एक नहीं, दो नहीं, चार नहीं 17 ट्रेनिंग केन्द्र उन उपवाधियों के लिए उस जम्मू और कश्मीर की रियासत में लगाए जा रहे थे जिस के पहले मुख्य मंत्री फारूक अब्दुल्ला गला फाड़ फाड़ कर कहते थे कि Kashmir is an integral part of India, Kashmir is part and parcel of India.

हर बार यह चीज कही जाती थी, मैं नहीं समझता, जब कांस्टीबूलनली काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है, तो क्यों इस तरह की चीज दोहराई जाती थी? क्या मैं फारूक साहब से पूछ सकता हूँ कि दरवार साहब के अन्दर जब उन्होंने उन लोगों के साथ मुलाकात की थी, तो उन्हें सरोपा पेश किया गया था, आप उन के फोटो को देखिए।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, he was mentioning about Kashmir, This discussion is not on Kashmir. This should not go on record.

(In.errupt ons)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records. Mr. Sharma you please complete your speech

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी इजाजत से मैं बिगोधी दलों को मुखातिब करते हुए एक शेर कहता हूँ (व्यवधान) थोड़ा सबो-तहम्मूल से काम लें, आपको भी मौका मिलेगा, मैंने किसी पर पर्सनल एटेक नहीं किया है... चूँकि श्री नगर को फिजा में कान्क्लेव हुआ था, इसलिए शेर अर्ज कर रहा हूँ :—

मैं जिस के हाथ में कल

फूल देकर आया था,

उमी के हाथ का पत्थर

मेरी तलाश में है।

हमी ने जिन पत्थरों को

अता की थी धड़कनें,

जब बोलने लगे तो हमीं

पर बरस पड़े।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, समझ में नहीं आता, व्हाइट-पेपर की बाबत इतना कुछ क्यों कहा जा रहा है, कहते हैं कम्पलीट नहीं

है, इसमें कुछ चीजें छिपाई गई हैं। मैं कहता हूँ—

पल भर में सूए-दशते-जुनु

चल पड़ा समाज,

न अपने धर्म की शर्म न

अपने गुरू की लाज।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अब दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स और टच करना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said that I would give 7 or 10 minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes, Please conclude now.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : मैं आपके हुकम का अहतराम करते हुए एक शेर और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यह शेर मैं अपोजीशन को मुखातिब करके कह रहा हूँ—

समझते खूब थे हम

शातिरे-दौरां की चालों को,

मगर ऐसा नशा आया कि

बाजी हार बैठे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Dharam Bir Sinha will speak.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I speak, I would like you to seek a clarification on a point. Sir, now it is already 6.15 P.M. and we are all tired, If the debate is going to conclude today, meaning that the Home Minister will reply today, then I will begin my speech. If the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate tomorrow, since it is already 6-15 PM, I will seek your permission to allow me to speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually the Home Minister was to reply today and everything must be over today according to the understanding. But the point is that some of the Members from

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

both the sides have requested that the Home Minister should reply tomorrow. In fact, the Home Minister was prepared to reply to the debate today itself, but some of you have expressed their desire that they would like to hear him tomorrow.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Don't be unfair to us. I have not expressed any desire like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must leave it to the Chair to decide. The idea is that you must get your chance to speak. That is assured to you. What else do you want? Leave the rest to the Chair.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : I have a right to speak in the House. You are not obliging me by giving me a chance. It is already 1815. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going to speak. The Home Minister is here and he will note down your points. You leave it to the Chair when he replies. Why do you worry? Are you going to speak or not?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : We know the advantages and disadvantages of concluding this debate today or tomorrow? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may even ask the Home Minister to reply today. Are you going to speak or not?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We must know upto what time we are going to sit today. If the Home Minister is going to speak today, then accordingly you extend the time till the debate is over. We can understand that, but we cannot leave everything to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Previously, the Minister said that he would sit late today and reply, but then he came to me and told me that on the request

of some hon. Members, he would reply tomorrow. That is why, I told Shri Sinha that we will complete the discussions today and he will reply tomorrow .. (*Interruptions*). What does it matter whether he replies today or tomorrow.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It does matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the Members from the ruling party have withdrawn their names, and I will call only the Opposition Members.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We must know whether the debate is going to be over today or will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to call you one by one ..It is not only according to your convenience ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : You have to do that; you cannot call us collectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Seven hours are already over. Why can't you cooperate? We have to sit like this sometimes.

Shri Sinha; the Home Minister is here, he will note down your points ..You cannot dictate to the chair like this .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : If the Home Minister is not going to reply today, none of us from the opposition parties is going to participate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. I will call you one by one.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA... Shri Kosalram.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not going to take much time of the

House ; I will only make one or two suggestions to the hon. Home Minister.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee is a statutory body created under the Act of Parliament. When such a statutory body becomes the mouth-piece of terrorists, insurgents and anti-national criminals and murders, there should be no hesitation in dissolving this body by amending the Gurudwara Act. The Home Minister is here. He should make a note of it. I suggest that Gurudwara Act should be amended immediately during this session. This is a dangerous Act. I suggest that the Government should bring forward the Gurudwara Act Amending Bill during this session itself and get it passed for dissolving SGPC. No religious group in India has the right to preach secession to murder innocent people, to loot banks, to store arms and ammunitions in temples, whichever temple it may be whether it is Gurudwara or temples or mosques or mutts or churches, etc. The most deterrent step must be taken now without any reservation so that such terrorism does not strike again in the country. Another law must be passed for prohibiting the use of temple funds for political purposes and the use of forum of temples, mosques, churches, mutts etc. for political propaganda.

I appeal to the opposition parties that they should consider nation's security and unity as foremost rather than the narrow political objectives. You can criticise the government I have no objection. The opposition is here to criticise the government but you must see the national security and unity as foremost rather than the narrow political objectives.

Our Prime Minister's determined action in Punjab has received all India support and also support from foreign governments. For example, my Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has publicly warned the separatist forces in the State that they would be dealt with as severely as those in Punjab. Such has been the reaction of the States in our country.

I strongly support this White Paper and request the Government to bring forward an amending Bill during this session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has come. He will make an announcement at 6.30 P.M.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur) : I have been sitting here and listening to the debate. One hon. member who is present here has made certain allegations about me personally. I am standing here to contradict that. He said, Sant Bhindranwale was the election agent of mine and I had worked with him on the stage. In fact, that is absolutely incorrect. There is a news item in the paper called *Jai Satha* on the 31st of June. I contradicted it and I think he has got the information from there. The man who stood against me in the election was from BJP candidate, Mr. Negi. I think he gave that news. I think he never read the contradiction. I just reiterate my stand that he was not my election agent. I have never seen that man. He did not address any meeting with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi or with me or in any of my election meetings.

Secondly I would like to appeal to Jathedar of Akal Takhtsahib and the Head Priest that we should not make any political issue of the Kar Seva. It is a privilege for everybody. Hindus and Sikhs whoever wants to do it and they should be allowed. I would appeal to him that we should not get into any disputes about that. He should allow anybody whoever wants to, to come and do it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I was going to make a request that because there is a long list of speakers from our party and from the other side also, it will be in the fitness of things that we continue the discussion tomorrow. I have discussed this with

[Shri Buta Singh]
the hon. Speaker and he also said that if the Members agree, he has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is the correct procedure. Good.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We can continue tomorrow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I know that they will readily accept it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I have a difficulty. I have a full day in Rajya Sabha. It is already fixed. I have been told about it. I have accepted it in the hope that we are going to finish the discussion today. If you want to have it day after tomorrow, I am pre-

pared. Even for nocturnal proceedings I am prepared.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Discussion can be tomorrow and reply can be later.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is a rare occasion of unanimity between the Opposition and us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take it up day after tomorrow.

18.27 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, July 26, 1984
Shravana 4, 1906 (Saka).*