

Friday, July 27, 1984
Sravana 5, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(SEVENTH SERIES)



Fifteenth Session

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 27, 1984/Śravaṇa 5,
1906 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट को डिस्टर्ब्ड एरिया घोषित कर दिया गया है?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, is it a terrorist infested area ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये, आप सज्जन आदमी हैं। जो आदमी लगाये गये हैं बाहर वह कोई लखपतियों के बच्चे नहीं हैं, गरीब आदमी हैं। आपके हुकम की वह पालना करते हैं और आपके लिये ही करते हैं। अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं कह दूंगा...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आपका क्या हुकम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा कोई हुकम नहीं है। हालात ऐसे हैं कि जिसमें रक्षा करने के लिये अपने आपकी तथा सदन की रक्षा

के लिये किया जाता है, और दूसारे मेम्बरों की सलाह से करते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, आपका आदेश सर आंखों पर है। मेरा आफिस गेट नम्बर 7 पर है। मैंने कहा कि गेट नम्बर 7 पर ले चलो। कहा कि 7 नम्बर पर नहीं जा सकते, क्योंकि मिनिस्टर का गेट है। 1 नम्बर से आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। हाल्दर जी का पांव टूटा हुआ है, उन्होंने कहा कि गेट नंबर 1 के कोने तक ले चलो। कहा गया कि गेट नम्बर 1 तक नहीं जा सकते इसलिये कि मंत्री की गाड़ी जाती है। मिनिस्टर की गाड़ी है तो एम० पी० का क्या होगा ? आप हमें डिसमिस कर दीजिये या पार्लियामेंट को भंग कर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : No gate has been earmarked for any Minister.

I do not know how he says that ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या आदेश है ? सेक्योरिटी के नाम पर इमरजेंसी नहीं लगा सकते।... (व्यवधान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतने नाराज न हों...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम बहुत दुखी हैं।

श्री रामावतार शात्री : अध्यक्ष जी, इधर मेटाडोर नहीं आ सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। सदन कहे तो मैं सारे सेक्योरिटी अरेंजमेंट हटा दूँ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : नहीं।***
(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अगर मेटाडोर पोर्च तक आ जायेगी तो कौन सा सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो जायगा? आपने दरवाजे पर पूरा प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। हम इसमें सहयोग दे रहे हैं।***

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी तो आपके लिये ही कर रहा हूँ। अपने लिये थोड़े ही कर रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, शायद ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं जो आपको भी पता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐमा न मोचिये। वह भी आपके ही भाई हैं जो करने वाले हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, परसों एक एस०एल०ए० को पास नहीं दिया गया। आज मेटाडोर पोर्च में नहीं आ सकती। कल आप कहेंगे कि एम०पी० ही नहीं आ सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात करने से क्या फायदा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं गेट से कोई नहीं आ सकता चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या एम०पी० हो, आप कानून बना दीजिये हम लोग मानने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन एम.पी. घूम सकता है, मिनिस्टर घूम सकता है***।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ी बात को आप बड़ी बना रहे हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, I do understand your security arrangements on the visitors, but what about us, the MPs ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आरामे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आपके साथ खड़ा हूँ, जो आप अपने पर लागू करना चाहते हैं, वह मैं अपने पर लागू कर लूँगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपके ऊपर लागू नहीं है, मंत्रियों पर लागू नहीं है। आपकी गाड़ी जा सकती है, लेकिन हमारी गाड़ी आपके बगल वाले गेट पर नहीं जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा बोलते हैं तो आपकी इच्छा है। मैं अपनी बात बताता हूँ आप सुन लें।

परमों की बात है, मैं आ रहा था। मैं गेट पर उन्होंने मेरी गाड़ी रोकी। मेरी गाड़ी के बारे में किसी को पता था, किसी को पता नहीं होगा। मेरे ड्राइवर ने कहा कि कैसे रोकी? मैंने उससे कहा कि बदतमीजी क्यों करते हो। ये भी हमारे ही भाई हैं, हमारे ही आदेश के अनुसार चैकिंग करते हैं। हमारा क्या बिगड़ता है अगर ये चैकिंग करते हैं, तुम्हें क्या तकलीफ है।

अगर कोई ऐसी बात हो जायेगी तो हम संभाल लेंगे, बुलाकर समझा देंगे। अगर कोई खामी है तो उसको दूर करेंगे। आपको जो कष्ट हुआ, उसके लिये मुझे कष्ट है। उनको बुलाकर जो गलती है ठीक कर देंगे। आप जैसा कहेंगे वैसा करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो करना चाहें, बाप कीजिये, लेकिन एम पी. के लिये मँटाडोर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाराज नहीं हुआ करते हैं, नाराज होने से बात बिगड़ जाती है। आप किस से नाराज हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : सिक्वोरिटी अरेन्जमेंट्स क्या है, किधर से आ सकते हैं, किधर से नहीं आ सकते हैं, यह अरेन्जमेंट्स आप हमें बता दें।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोगों ने हमें यहाँ भेज कर बड़ा बना दिया, इससे बड़ा क्या होगा ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : जो भी सिक्वोरिटी अरेन्जमेंट्स है जिनको आपकी एप्रूवल है, उसकी जानकारी बुलेटिन के माध्यम से आप दे दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दी जाती है। अगर उसमें कोई खामी है तो पूरी कर देंगे।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : हमको मालूम तो पड़ जाये कि क्या अरेन्जमेंट्स है। जिनको आपकी एप्रूवल होगी, उनको हम मानेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सतीश जी, जो आपने कहा, उसको सुन लिया। उसमें अगर कोई कमी है तो दूर कर देंगे, वरना आपकी तसल्ली कर देंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मँटाडोर 3 नम्बर गेट से आने दी जाये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया कि जो कमी है, दूर कर देंगे। यह अरेन्जमेंट्स आपके ही लिये है, किसी और के लिये नहीं है।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Engineering Goods to Africa and West Asia

*81. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for failure in 1983-84 in boosting exports of engineering goods to Africa and sustain its market in West Asia despite elaborate arrangements made by both Government and industry to provide incentives and promotional support; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Exports of engineering goods to Africa are estimated to have increased from Rs. 185 crores in 1983-84. Similarly, exports to West Asia are estimated to have increased from Rs. 265 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 270 crores in 1983-84.

(b) Some of the measures undertaken and being taken relate to continuation and enlargement of the International Price Reimbursement Scheme 1981, intensive marketing efforts in the major markets of Africa and West Asia by visits of Indian export promotion delegations and invitation to buyers delegations, and participation in important Trade Fairs in the region.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the first part of my question is—the reason for failure in 1983-84 in not achieving the target of estimated exports in the matter of engineering products. But here, I find the Ministry has given the estimated figure of Rs. 265 crores in 1982-83 and Rs. 270 crores in 1983-84 for West Asian countries. In spite of the very moderate increase of Rs. 5 crores in the estimate for

1983-84 in the matter of West Asian countries, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether this target has been achieved in 1982-83 or 1983-84 in respect of African countries as well as West Asian countries. That should form part of the reply in respect of part (a) of my question.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : If I may state some facts, I think the hon. Member will be happy to know that in 1979-80 our export to West Asia was of Rs. 175.83 crores. In 1980-81 it was of Rs. 193.7 crores. In 1981-82 it was of Rs. 275.66 crores. In 1982-83 it was of Rs. 265 crores. In 1983-84 it was of Rs. 270 crores.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : This is only the estimate. I want to know the actuals. Are these estimates or the actuals ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : It is not just an estimate. These are provisional figures which have come from the D.G., C.I

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Well, that is only the estimate.

I have been given very routine reply about the exchange of delegations, organising of the buyer-seller meets and also attending the trade fair exhibition in respective countries. In the "Business Standard" it has appeared that in view of the Engineering Export Promotion Council's view, African countries want deferred payment. They also want enlargement of the International Price Re-imbursement Scheme of 1981. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these two points of the African countries have been considered by the Ministry. I would also like to know how many delegations have attended so far—i.e. delegations from the Engineering Export Promotion Council or any other Council in African countries and vice versa - from the African countries to our country and also the Trade Fair Authorities or both the countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many buyers and sellers meets have been organised by both the countries—Africa as well as our country and how many

delegates have participate. The delegations merrily want to go only to the West European countries and not to the African countries.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Regarding IPRS the hon. Member will be happy to know that it has been extended to vanadium, & chromes and certain more mill steel items have been included. There was a stage when it was feared that IPRS may be dried up in resources. He will be happy to know that arrangements of resources have been made on stable basis. That will support our engineering exports. In so far as deferred payment is concerned, that is the main problem in Africa, because there are problems of payments and many of our competitors are able to supply on credit. We are not a capital exporting country. So, that is the problem with us. Yet within our limits Exim bank has made provision in certain countries of giving credit to the suppliers.

Regarding delegations, I have a list. I would pass that on to the Member.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : This export figure of Rs. 100 and odd crores for the entire continent of Africa is extremely meagre and very unsatisfactory. Our relations at political level are so good. This is not reflected at the trade level. There may be question of payment by some African countries. But there are some other countries which are extremely rich and very well off to-day. The per capita income in Cameroon for instance is higher than many Western European countries. Is the hon. Minister aware that West European concerns—multi nationals are under-cutting our effort to improve trade in these countries. When Tata trucks and buses were exported to Kenya, there was a campaign from West European countries that these were second hand and, therefore, these were being sold at a cheaper rate. What effort is the Government making to counter the effort of the Western Multi-nationals to keep us out of the African markets and what effort is the Government making to improve our technical assistance to these countries ? We must show by deeds what we preach by words, i.e. friendship and cooperation with the African countries.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I have just now said that the main problem in the African countries is "payment". And what hon. Member has mentioned about our competitors, multi-nationals and others who are coming, we may have to find financial strength to give credit facilities. Now much of our payment is locked up. For instance, Sudan is the old case. Nigeria which is a rich country recently had gone into trouble in the payment problem. And also because of the oil export prices going down, it further deteriorated the situation.

So, we may get something and there is no problem in extending trade to these countries. But they say, you have the deferred payment. If we do not get back payment, what is the sense of trade? But the hon. Member is rightly concerned and it is the area of long-term concern for us and we should while seeing our commercial interests, continue our thrusts and these thrusts are being made as mentioned by my colleague already.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तमाम प्रयामों के बाद जो वेस्ट एशिया में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट रहा है वह उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं रहा है। तमाम एक्सपोर्ट प्रॉमोशन डेलेगेशंस और ट्रेड फेयर में पार्टिसिपेशन या और भी जो कुछ प्रयास हैं उनके बावजूद भी 82-83 में यह 265 करोड़ रहा है और 83-84 में 270 करोड़ रहा है। केवल पांच करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की 82-83 की जो औसत प्राइस थी, 83-84 में उन प्राइसेज में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है? यदि हुआ है तो कितने प्रतिशत हुआ है?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : औसत प्राइसेज में परिवर्तन तो हुआ है लेकिन कितना हुआ है इसके आंकड़े इस समय मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में भर्ती
पर प्रतिबन्ध

*82. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या विस्तृत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में भर्ती पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह प्रतिबन्ध राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक पदों पर नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में भी लागू होता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नीति से राजभाषा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन नहीं होता है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A Statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On 3rd January 1984 all Ministries Departments of the Governments of India were advised as a part of anti-inflationary measures not to fill up existing vacancies till 30th September 1984, except where recruitment action had already been taken before the date of issue of these orders. Since these measures were taken to tide over a difficult situation, it was felt that no category of posts should generally be exempted from the ban. However, it has been decided that the ban on filling up of posts would not apply to vacancies to be filled up on compassionate grounds, by handicapped persons, by re-deployment of surplus personnel and to the vacancies to be filled up purely by promotion in terms of the relevant recruitment rules provided the resultant vacancy in the lowest level of the cadre is not filled up during the period of ban orders. The ban also does not apply to vacancies caused by changeover of incumbents in the case of posts held on deputation tenure and vacancies to be filled up by deputation transfer in accordance with the recruitment rules, provided the resultant vacancy in the chain in the parent Department/cadre is kept vacant till the ban is lifted. The Hindi posts in the grade of Rs.550-800 and above under the Central Secretariat Official Language Service are filled, by and large, by promotion from the lower grades or by transfer on

deputation. Therefore, there is, to this extent no difficulty in filling up of vacancies in these grades. Many of the vacancies to which direct recruitment is also made have already been intimated to the recruiting agencies, i.e., the Staff Selection Commission the Union Public Service Commission by the Cadre Controlling Authority, the Department of Official Language, before 3rd January 1984. In such cases since the recruitment action had already been taken before the date of issue of orders by the Ministry of Finance, there would be no difficulty also in filling up vacancies to that extent.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो वक्तव्य हम लोगों के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है इस से कोई स्पष्ट बात समझ में नहीं आती। मैंने बहुत साफ साफ पूछा था...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप साफ साफ पूछिए, स्पष्ट के चक्कर में मत पड़िए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं अस्पष्ट नहीं बोलता हूँ, स्पष्ट बोलता हूँ। आप अस्पष्ट बोलते होंगे, पंजाब का असर है आप के ऊपर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, मैंने समझ लिया है, जब यह कहते हैं अस्पष्ट तो मैं समझता हूँ स्पष्ट और जब यह कहते हैं ना तो मैं समझता हूँ हाँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने यह साफ साफ पूछा था कि राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 इसी संसद में पारित हुआ था और उसमें संशोधन 1967 में किया गया। तो अभी सरकारी नौकरियों में भर्ती पर बन्दिश और रुकावट है, लेकिन राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) जिसमें 14 आइटम्स का उल्लेख है उनका करना मन्डेटरी है हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में। द्विभाषी करना यह बिलकुल मन्डेटरी है, उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। बाकी को आप इधर उधर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ भी संसदीय राजभाषा समिति

जाती है यही सवाल उठाया जाता है कि टाइपिस्ट नहीं हैं, अनुवादक नहीं हैं, इसलिए केवल अंग्रेजी में ही काम होगा, हिन्दी में नहीं होगा। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कामों को करने के लिए जिन कर्मचारियों की जरूरत है क्या उन पर भी आपने बन्दिश लगा रखी है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसा करना इस अधिनियम के साथ भीतरघात करना या इसका उल्लंघन करना नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "भीतरघात" नया शब्द अवतरित हुआ है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, in the statement I have spelt out as to when the ban on fresh recruitment has come into force and all the details are given there. The Department of Official Languages have finalised the Central Secretariat Official Language Services in accordance with the rules framed thereto. The following Categories of posts have been introduced...

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : I have not asked that.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : These are the details that the hon. Member wanted. I am trying to be *spasht*.

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : Why are you violating Section 33 of the Official Languages Act, 1963? My question is only this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : A very pertinent question.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : We are not violating any provision. All that we are trying to do is to contain inflationary trends in the economy. We have been compelled by circumstances to enforce certain economy measures. This is a part of such an exercise.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरा जवाब सही नहीं दिया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सुन नहीं रहे थे।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सुन कैसे नहीं रहे थे । मैं क्या यहां कर रहा था, उंच रहा था ।

वाणिज्य तथा पूति विभाग मंत्री (श्री विद्मनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : मान्यवर, सुन रहे थे, समझ नहीं रहे थे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हो सकता है, समझदारी की ठेकेदारी सिर्फ उसी तरफ के लोगों की हो । आप रखिए अपनी समझदारी को । मैं तो राजभाषा के अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति में हम लोग कुछ कर रहे हैं, उनी अनुभव के आधार पर मैंने पूछा कि टाइपिस्ट और अनुवादक न होने से दोनों लैंग्वेज में वे 14 आइटम्स नहीं हो रहे हैं । मेरा मतलब यह था कि आप उसको करवाइए, अगर नहीं करवाते हैं तो कानून का उल्लंघन करते हैं ।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है, आपने इसमें लिखा है कि तथापि, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि पदों के भरे जाने पर लगी रोक अनुकम्पा आधारां पर, विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा फालतू हुए व्यक्तियों के पुनः नियोजन द्वारा भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों तथा संगत भर्ती नियमों की शर्तों के अनुसार विशुद्ध रूप से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों पर लागू नहीं होंगी । आपने इसमें लिखा है कि जिनकी छंटनी किसी वजह से अपने डिपार्टमेंट से करी है, उन को फिर से तरजीह दी जाती है कि उनको सरकारी नौकरी में लिया जाए । विकलांग तो अपनी जगह पर हैं । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जनगणना विभाग में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी थे, उनमें से 36 हजार की पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में छंटनी कर दी गई है, जिसमें से तीन हजार खुद भरे सूबे बिहार के लोग हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सारा झगड़ा यही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सारा झगड़ा पहले था, यह दूसरा झगड़ा है । हमारे बिहार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पटना और दिल्ली की दीढ़ लगते-लगते उनके जूते घिस चुके हैं । आप कहते हैं कि बिहार जाओ और वे कहते हैं कि यह भारत सरकार का महकमा है । व्यवस्था यह रखी है जो लोग नौकरी से किसी वजह से हटा दिए जाते हैं, उनको आप प्राथमिकता देते हैं तो इन 36 हजार लोगों का क्या होगा ? क्या वे दर-दर की ठोकरें खाते रहेंगे या उनको आप किसी तरह से नौकरी में एबजोर्ब कर लेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I would like to clarify one point which the hon. Member referred to and my colleague also referred to. It is not the intention to stand in the way of official Languages Department to discharge their statutory obligations. If the hon. Member looks to the last part of the statement he would find that so far as the Official Languages Department is concerned he is a seasoned member and he knows that also-as we have stated in the statement, the ban will not be effected so far as promotion is Concerned. The hon. Member knows that in almost all categories except the lowest category also in the official Languages Department—that is also stated in the last part of the statement itself—50 to 75 per cent are on the basis of promotion and, therefore, promotion is not coming within the purview of the ban. But a situation may arise whereby in the process of promotion from the lowest to next higher category, from the next higher to next higher category, the lowest category may be kept vacant. There also, when we impose the ban, we say, if the recruitment process has started either by the service-commission or by the other agencies to which this is relevant, that will not come in.

I am reading out the last part of the statement :

“Many of the vacancies to which direct recruitment is also made have already been intimated to the recruiting agencies, i.e. the Staff Selection Commission / the

Union Public Service Commission by the Cadre Controlling Authority, the Department of Official Language before 3rd March, 1984."

Therefore, if the recruitment process has started before the date of ban—3rd January is the date of ban—that too will not come within the purview of the banning order. So, we have taken note of that. But sometimes we do get the problems, as in my own *Salhaka* Committee this issue was raised. Though there has been the ban and it is going to expire by 30th September, if the situation demands, we can make exceptions for that. I can assure the hon. Member that because of this there will not be any hindrance to the Official Language Department to discharge their statutory obligations.

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : He has not replied to my second question. I had asked about 36,000 employees of the Census Department who have been retrenched.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : How do I come into this? Firstly, I have not asked anybody to retrench anyone. We are discussing the banning order imposed on 3rd January 1984. That banning order is not for retrenchment. What we are saying, if the posts fall vacant, do not fill in till 30th September, 1984.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The ban continued up to 30th September, 1984. In the Government departments, there are some yard-sticks that so many persons are required to do so much of job. By introducing this ban, the Government knowingly or unknowingly, brought down the service in the railways. Thousands and thousands of posts are vacant. No recruitment is being made.

My question is (a) whether by introducing this ban, have you not harmed the country's service?

(b) You are going to continue this ban up to 30th September. After 30th September, recruitment will start and today's newspaper says that election is coming in November. Don't you think that this recruitment policy is linked with election policies?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is an absolutely extraneous. So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I do not rule out the possibility that when you resort to a stringent measure like this, it affects to some extent. But, at the same time, the hon. Member as a trade unionist, knows better how much surplus force is there in different sectors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : In reply to the supplementary, the hon. Minister of Finance is pleased to inform the House that there is no ban on promotion.

If you refer to the question as such, that does not pertain to promotion at all. Neither there is any ban on recruitment.

I happen to be a member of the Committee. We have been going round all over the country. India is the biggest democracy in the world and still we are relying upon a language which is foreign. The Official Languages Act was passed in 1963. A period of 21 years has since elapsed and in every office, anybody who appeared before the Committee says "Well, sorry, there is ban on recruitment. We cannot have a stenographer. We cannot have a translator. We cannot have Hindi typist etc." According to the provisions of this Act, it is Hindi which is the official language. English is associate language.

Will the hon. Minister for Finance give an assurance to the House that the ban will be completely removed so far as recruitment to posts of Hindi stenographers and Hindi typists are concerned in the interest of the promotion of the official language?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have already mentioned it. If the hon. Member is associated with the Official Language Commission, perhaps he will bear with me, this type of explanation we always get. Even if there is no ban, you will find some explanation and excuses that proper type of persons are available. I am also associated with the Hindi *Salahkar Samiti* of my Ministry over a period of years...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What is 'Hindi *Salahkar Samiti*? Is it Consultative Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER : Advisory Committee.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You cannot expect me to pronounce it correctly. Anyway, I am accepting that; Advisory Committee, Consultative Committee

My point is that, so far as ban is concerned, even in the meeting connected with my own Committee, the Secretary, Department of Official Language, was also present and I told him if this type of specific cases are brought to our notice, we can relax.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दोनों समितियों का सदस्य हूँ। मैं वित्त सलाहकार समिति का भी सदस्य हूँ और आफिशियल लैंगुएज कमेटी का भी सदस्य हूँ। मंत्री जी सलाहकार समिति में जो सदस्य को बतलाते हैं, उसका जस्ट उल्टा डिपार्टमेंट लिखकर भेजता है। मैंने मंत्री जी से सबाल पूछा था, तो पहले के जो मंत्री थे, उन्होंने बतलाया था कि आफिशियल लैंगुएज डिपार्टमेंट की पोस्ट की भर्ती के संबंध में कोई चीज बाधक नहीं होगी और जब कमेटी के सदस्य डिपार्टमेंट में जाते हैं, तो वित्त मंत्रालय का लिखा हुआ मिलता है कि रोक है चाहे हिन्दी का हो और चाहे आफिशियल लैंगुएज एक्ट का हो और चाहे कोई भी रिक्लूटमेंट हो। आजादी के 36 साल के बाद भी जो एक्ट पास हुआ है, उसका काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे आन दि फ्लोर आफ दि हाऊस साफ-साफ कहेंगे कि उसके लिए जो स्टाफ की आवश्यकता है, उसके मार्ग में आप का कोई आदेश, आप की कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन बाधक नहीं होगी। क्या यह साफ-साफ कहने के लिए मंत्री जी तैयार हैं ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have already said in the first part of the statement that there is a ban. I have never said that there is no ban. I have already mentioned in the first part of the sentence itself that

the 3rd January 1984 ban is all-pervasive. What I wanted to point out was this So far as the official language is concerned - I can repeat it for the information of the hon. Members - ...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : There is a difference between *Raj Bhasha Samiti* and *Raj Bhasha Adhiniyam* Official Language Act s one and Official Language Committee is another. You have told about *Raj Bhasha Samiti*, not about Official Language Act

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am answering to the point about the ban imposed on the creation of posts or filling up of the vacancies concerning all government departments, including the Department of Official Language Grade IV, promotion is 75 per cent from Grade V, Grade III, promotion 50 per cent. What I am trying to point out is that, because of this ban, there is no acute shortage of manpower because a substantial number of persons can be accommodated through promotion. In the lowest category also, in reply to the supplementary of Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, I pointed out that the recruitment process started before the ban was imposed on the 3rd January, 1984. So far as the ban is concerned, we exempted those categories where the recruitment process had already started.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप बेरीफाई करवाइए कि आफिशियल लैंगुएज एक्ट के लिए जहां भविष्य में स्टाफ के रिक्लूटमेंट की आवश्यकता होगी वह रिक्लूट होगा या नहीं। उसके लिए वैन लगाया गया है और मंत्री जी कहते हैं व्हेयर दि प्रोसेस हैड स्टार्टेड। आप स्टार्ट होने की बात कहते हैं। मुश्किल से 25 परसेंट लोग हैं, जो आफिशियल लैंगुएज एक्ट के लिए काम करते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आफिशियल लैंगुएज एक्ट, जोकि पालियामेंट ने पास किया है, का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो, तो उसके लिए सफीशियेन्ट स्टाफ की आवश्यकता होगी। उसका रिक्लूटमेंट आप भविष्य में करेंगे, ऐसा आप कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे। जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो ये करेंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आप कहिये कि करेंगे। आप डाइरेक्शन्स दीजिए।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, no. I have not said it. I have never said that there will be no recruitment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The Minister in his reply has said that this ban has been imposed as an anti-inflationary measure. Now, the inflation is going on unabated. If this is the control, then there will be no further recruitment. But every month people are retiring. How do the Government propose to go ahead with the work if, when people are retiring, no recruitment is made? How do you propose to run all your Departments? Does it not mean increasing burden on the existing staff and discontent?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Only upto 30th September.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : If the inflation is not controlled?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You keep the question for the next session.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : That means election.

Closure of 22 N.T.C. Mills

*83. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in "Business Standard" of 24th June, 1984, under the caption "Panel for closure of 22 NTC Mills";

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) further efforts made by Government to rejuvenate the said NTC mills?

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

(b) A Study Team has been constituted by the Government to undertake an indepth study of the working of the 8 weakest mills of National Textile Corporation. The study Team has not submitted its report till now.

(c) Some of the steps taken to improve the working of the Mills are as follows :-

- (i) Greater control of wastes and damages through process control at various stages;
- (ii) Diversification in the pattern of production and institutional sales;
- (iii) Regular review of inputs costs, consumables stores, spares, dyes and chemicals, etc. with a view to improving performance of the mills;
- (iv) Infusing better management at all levels; and
- (v) Rationalisation of labour.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कोई भी मंत्री सदन के सामने प्रश्न का उत्तर देता है तो उसको चाहिए कि वह सदन को सेटिस्फाई करे, कन्विन्स करे। यह उत्तर न तो सेटिस्फेक्ट्री है न कन्विन्सिंग है। दूसरी बात यह है कि उत्तर को फेक्ट्स और फिगर्स पर निर्भर होना चाहिए। न इसमें फेक्ट्स है, न फिगर्स हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम का निर्माण सर्वहारा समाज को बचछे और सस्ते वस्त्र देने के लिए किया गया था तथा इसके साथ साथ मजदूरों का शोषण न हो, ये दो बातें सामने रखी गई थीं। अब इन्होंने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की 8 कपड़ा मिलों के अध्ययन के लिए एक टीम बिठाई गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह टीम कब बिठाई गई थी? जबकि एन. टी. सी. के पास 111 मिलें हैं तो फिर 8 मिलों के लिए यह शोषणा कैसे की गई?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास सिक मिलों को नापने का कौन-सा पैमाना है, कौन-सा थर्मामीटर है। ये ४ मिलें जो आपने सिक बेड पर पड़ी पाई हैं इनको नापने का आपके पास आधार क्या है? जब ये मिलें मर गई हैं तो आप इन्हें डेथ बेड पर पड़ी कह रहे हैं। जब कोई मिल मर गई हो तो उसे सिक कैसे आप कह सकते हैं। उनको तो आपको डेड कहना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका कहना है क्रिटिकल कंडीशन में हैं।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : जो स्टेप्स आपने लिये बताये हैं ये अभी ही क्यों लिये गये हैं, पहले क्यों नहीं लिये गये थे? इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं।

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I do not know whether the hon. Member has understood what he has asked in the question....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is a reflection on the Member.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The question refers to a report in the newspaper saying whether it is a fact that the Government is going to close down 22 mills. It is the question he has asked - whether the Study Group which has been constituted by the Government has reported that these mills should be closed down.

This is his question. I have said that a study team has been constituted to go into the weakest mills which are probably eight and they have not so far submitted the report. Therefore, the question of recommending for their closure does not arise. This is what I have answered.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि स्टडी ग्रुप कब बनाया गया। इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया। इसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी।

मैं प्रश्न अच्छी तरह से समझ चुका हूँ। यह राष्ट्र पार्लियामेंट है। इसमें मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से जवाब नहीं दे सकते। ठीक तरह से उत्तर देना होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : There is a correction here, This is not the last Parliament. This could be the last Session.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, this might be the last Session of this Parliament but not the last Parliament,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही बात कह रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दाल में कुछ काला लगता है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a slip of the tongue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, for him and many of the ruling party members this might be the last Parliament.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Certainly not.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, since the hon. Commerce Minister has joined the Ministry he himself has been taking review of the working of the NTC quarterly and he had desired that holding Company should make a study as to what is happening in the mills, that is, why they are incurring losses. It was found that 22 mills were contributing to the 75 per cent of the total losses. These mills have been categorised into three categories. The category (a) consists of six mills which are likely to break even by the end of 1985-86. Category (b) consists of five mills which are likely to incur loss to the extent of 3 per cent of the production value, Category (c) consists of eight mills where the loss is likely to be more than 3 per cent of the production value. Therefore, we found these eight mills were the weakest mills and, as such, the Minister has constituted a study group consisting of an officer each from the Ministry, the holding company [IDBI], etc. I can lay the list on the Table of the House. This study group has

been constituted to make an indepth study into the working of these 8 mills and submit a report by August this year. The study group was constituted on 25th October, 1983 and we hope they will be able to submit the report in due time.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सिक मिलों के घोटाले के मामले के पीछे कहीं कोई वेस्टर्न इंटरेस्ट तो काम नहीं कर रहा है जो पहले तो मिल को सिक बताकर टेक ओवर करवा देता है और देश पर करोड़ों रुपए का बोझ लदवा देता है और बाद में उसको बेचने की सिफारिश कर देता है। कहीं यह रहस्य तो इसके पीछे नहीं है।

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : These mills have not become sick under our custody. These were the sick mills. We had taken over these sick mills and, therefore, the question of making these mills sick does not arise.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, taking into consideration, the sick mills, some funds for modernisation of these mills were earmarked. Now, as the hon. Minister has admitted, 8 mills are critically ill and their affairs are required to be looked into. May I know from the hon. Minister whether these funds which are meant for modernisation of these mills, are being properly utilised and the Government are keeping their eyes open to see that these funds are not being misutilised. Part (b) of my question is this. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the sickness is also due to faulty management or such persons in the management whose qualifications, etc. are not known. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether this is also one of the reasons for sickening the nationalised mills and if so whether the Government will take suitable action to remedy the situation?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, the scheme for modernisation of these mills was vigorously taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the current plan, we have provided Rs. 320 crores for the modernisation of these mills. Out of this amount of Rs. 320 crores, Rs. 220 crores have already been spent for this

purpose. Well, the hon. Member has asked whether this amount has been properly utilised or not. I do not know what misapprehension the hon. Member has. If he has got any suggestion to plug the loopholes or any other suggestions, they are quite welcome.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : I wanted to know whether the money has been spent on modernisation or on wages and on other things.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The amount of Rs. 220 crores which has already been spent on modernisation has not been diverted for any other purpose. As far as part (b) of his question is concerned, he says that the health of these mills which is described as sick is due to the faulty management or so. Now the sickness or bad health of the industry cannot be attributed to one factor only. There are various factors like obsolete machinery and out-dated machinery. In fact when we took over these mills, these mills were lying idle from three months to nine years altogether. I have already spelt out what are the measures that we are taking and as far as I know we are trying to bring them under the best management possible.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Sir, in view of the statement of the Hon'ble Minister, an impression has been created that some NTC mills though they may be few, are under consideration for closure. This is serious because only in Gujarat about 20 mills owned by private management are closed. It is understood that Government is trying to get them opened. Now, if it is found that some Government Mills may also be closed, it would give the private owners a moral support to justify their action, namely, closure of their mills. Would the hon. Minister make a statement that no NTC mill is under consideration for closure and instead even the private mills will be continued to remain closed?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : In fact, the number of mills closed in Gujarat is not 20 but 21. We are making every effort to help them, to keep the mills working.

Purchase of Boeing-757 for Indian Airlines

*84. **SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase Boeing 757 for the Inian Airlines; and

(b) if so, whether Calcutta will be made the base for Boeing-757 since the work load in respect of overhauling and maintenance of F 27 Flee, of aircraft is shrinking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) So far the approval of the Government has been conveyed to Indian Airlines, for placing a letter of intent on the Boeing Company for purchase of 12 Boeing-757-200 aircraft.

(b) No, Sir. Due to operational and technical reasons, the base for Boeing 757 will be at Delhi. There would not, however, be any shrinkage of the work load at Calcutta.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : It is only three or four weeks back that I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister stating that the Indian Airlines were proposing to purchase Boeing 757 aircrafts and if they did go in for that, I asked, if the Minister would consider Calcutta is the base for Boeing 757. The reply of the Minister was that my suggestion was being examined by him. Hardly two weeks later when this question comes up, I hear from the Minister that the base for Boeing 757 would not be Calcutta, but it would be Delhi

Since the inception of the aviation industry in this country, Calcutta region had till 1969-70 the biggest engineering establishment in the whole of the country. Till 1970, TC 33 nos, DC 4-6 nos., and F 27 15 nos, were being overhauled and serviced from the Calcutta engineering establishment, although F 27 start engines were being overhauled in Delhi.

This being the position, Calcutta has remained the biggest engineering establishment till 1970, but through calculated plans and designs, Calcutta was deprived of the privilege of servicing and overhauling these aircrafts, with the result that today Calcutta is the base only for F-27 aircrafts whose number is merely six, and as per the Indian Airlines Headquarters, F 27 may be phased

out this year, but they are keeping F 27 as yet. Now, this is the position to which Calcutta airport has been brought. As I said, Calcutta had once upon a time the largest engineering establishment in the Aviation industry. In view of this, will the hon. Minister please tell us what are the operational and technical reasons which induced the hon. Minister to make Delhi as the base for Boeing 757.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the first instance, I would like to mention that whenever I receive a letter from a hon. Member, I must reply in a most courteous manner. I would certainly say that the suggestion will receive my due attention, but that does not mean that the suggestion has been accepted. I have not stated that I am not going to accept any suggestion of the hon. Members; it all depends on the suggestion and the circumstances prevailing at that time

As far as this decision is concerned, it is not my decision; all the factors have been taken into consideration before taking this decision. At Delhi for the Boeing 757, there is already infrastructure available and with necessary additional infrastructure, it would be possible to take care of these new Boeing 757 aircrafts, which we hope to get by 1985-80. But I can assure the hon. Member that there would be no decrease in the work of the Calcutta workshop and in fact, a part from the work there, of which details can be sent to the hon. Member, Dornier aircrafts which will be added to the Vayudoot fleet will also be looked after by the Calcutta base and workshop. In addition to that, F-27 aircrafts are not being going to be phased out till 1990.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I anticipated this reply and in anticipation, I contacted very senior aviation engineers in this country based in Delhi. For your information, I would like to inform you this. You have been wrongly briefed and I challenge your statement that infrastructure already built for 737-Boeing with a little addition here and a little addition there will serve the purpose of servicing Boeing 757. Entirely new and radical changes have got to be made in infrastructural facilities for 757. Therefore your statement that a little addition to 737 infrastructure will do the job in servicing 757

is completely wrong. Hence, I am demanding the Minister to re-examine the entire thing and to see through it. If really a new infrastructure has to be built for servicing the 757, will the Minister kindly assure the House that in that case, the necessary infrastructure will be built in Calcutta and base for 757 Boeing will be in Calcutta ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I did not say to the hon. Member that with a little addition in infrastructure, it would be possible to take care of the new aircraft. One thing, Boeing 737 will also have to be phased out by the arrival of the new aircraft and now when these new aircraft will be based at Delhi, it will be necessary for us to see that workshop facilities are also available where they are based.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : F-27, Boeing 757, all are being brought to Delhi. What happens to Calcutta ? Does Calcutta not belong to India ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is responsible for Calcutta as well as Delhi.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : When we compare hangar facilities, trained and technical manpower, machines necessary for repairing certain aircraft etc., between Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, as far back 1967 and today, Bombay is over-worked, Delhi is over-loaded and Calcutta has been deserted. What is the reason ? What is the policy of the Government ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For the first time, I agree with him Sir.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I have already mentioned that Calcutta is not deserted. Calcutta has got enough work and we are going to give more work to Calcutta. As I stated earlier, the Dornier Aircraft for Vayudoot will be based at Calcutta and during the last five years more than Rs. 7.5 crores have been invested in workshop and infrastructural facilities in Calcutta.

Making available Essential Commodities to Government Employees at Fixed Rates in Lieu of D.A.

*85. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to make available all essential commodities to employees of Central Government and Public Undertakings and their families at fixed and reasonable price instead of paying D.A. instalments in future in case the cost of living index rises; and

(b) if so, details of the proposals drawn up in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to make available all essential commodities to employees of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings and their families at fixed and reasonable prices instead of paying D.A. instalments for increases in the Consumer Price Index. However, some essential commodities at controlled prices through Fair Price Shops are already available to employees of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings along with others in areas covered under the public distribution system.

श्री मोहम्मद अस्सर अहमद : स्पीकर साहब, टाइम तो है ही नहीं, इसलिए मैं एक ही सप्लायमेंटरी करना चाहूंगा। क्या वजह है कि अभी तक कोई अससमेंट नहीं किया, कीमतें बढ़ती रहेंगी और यह नए डिपो खोलेंगे, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए नौकरियां भी मिलेंगी। इसके ऊपर विचार सरकार ने क्यों नहीं किया ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : A correct assessment has been made. The First Pay Com-

mission went into this question and I can quote the reference, but time is not enough. It is in Chapter 55. When they looked into this question whether DA should be compensated by kind, they found that it would not be feasible. Not only that, in certain institutions for instance, Railways, where this practice existed, that was also given up. Therefore it is not correct to say that we have not considered it and we are not looking into it.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

High Level Investigation into Ramgarh Desertions

*86. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high-level investigation had been made into the Ramgarh desertions and the gruesome shooting of their commandant;

(b) if so, the number of soldiers deserted, the quantity of ammunition looted from the armoury, the number of trucks commandeered by them;

(c) the outcome of the investigation;

(d) whether all the deserters have been apprehended and the trucks and arms and ammunition stolen by them recovered;

(e) whether similar incidents also took place in Gujarat and Maharashtra Military Commands;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the action taken to prevent such mutiny by the Military personnel particularly the recruits; and

(h) whether any foreign hand or conspiracy was found in these mutinous actions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (h) A Court of Inquiry is investigating into the circumstances under which some army personnel including recruits indulged in acts of gross indiscipline on 10.6.84 in Sikh Regimental Centre, Ramgarh, and the commandant was shot. Details regarding number of soldiers, the quantity of arms and ammunition, the number of vehicles and the agencies involved in these incidents, will be available when the Court of Enquiry proceedings are completed.

Reports of indiscipline have also been received from the Maharashtra and Gujarat area. These incidents are also being investigated by a Court of Inquiry.

Action has been taken to apprise the army personnel correctly regarding the facts about the situation in Punjab and the tasks entrusted to the Army. Further measures will be considered based on the findings of the Courts of Inquiry.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

*88. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether during the nine weeks ending on June 2, 1984 the wholesale price index rose by 2.46 per cent or by an annual rate of more than 16 per cent despite a record output of foodgrains following two bumper harvests in succession;

(b) The average rate of rise in each of the three previous years and also during the period 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) the number of times D.A. instalments (due to price rise) became due during the periods (i) April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1979; and (ii) April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1984?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) During the nine weeks ending on June 2, 1984 (i.e. between 31-3-1984 & 2-6-1984) the wholesale price index increased by 2.8 per cent. A large part of this increase reflects normal seasonal pressure which are normally expected

to be reversed in the course of the years. It is not appropriate therefore to project this rate of increase in the first nine weeks to continue in the remaining weeks of the year to obtain an annual rate of 16 per cent. The annual rate of inflation as on June 2, 1984 (worked out on the basis of comparing the index on June 2, 1984 with the index for the corresponding week of 1983) was 7.3 per cent.

The average rate of rise i.e. average index of all the week during the year over the average of the previous year, in the wholesale price index was as under:-

	Average rate of inflation
1983-84	9.3%
1982-83	2.6%
1981-82	9.3%
1980-81	18.2%
1979-80	17.1%
1978-79	No ch.
1977-78	5.2%

(c) Under the existing system of compensating Central Government employees for increases in the cost of living, a D.A. instalment falls due for consideration for every 8 points rise in the 12-monthly moving average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960-100). On this basis, three instalments of D.A. became due during April, 1 1977. to March 31, 1979 and twelve instalments between April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1984. It may be noted that since D.A. instalments fall due on the basis of an increase of 8 points, each successive D.A. instalment becomes due on the basis of a smaller percentage increase in prices. As such, the present formula leads to an increase in the frequency of D.A. instalments over time.

भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्करी

*89. श्री दौलत राम सारण :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 20 जून, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "भारत-पाक सीमा पर तस्कर सिण्टीकेट" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; जिसमें दोनों देशों के बड़े नगरों में उन तस्करों के कार्यालय होने तथा उनके तस्करी गतिविधियों में निरन्तर संलग्न रहने का समाचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में तस्करी का पता लगाने, उनकी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये, उनसे पकड़े गए सामान का मूल्य क्या है, उनके विरुद्ध अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा) : (क) दिनांक 20 जून, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "भारत-पाक सीमा पर तस्कर सिण्टीकेट" नामक शीर्षक से छपी खबर की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1983 तथा 1984 (मई तक) के दौरान भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर पकड़े गये तस्करी के मामलों की संख्या, पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य और गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

(मूल्य : लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या	पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1983	1093	387.84	216
1984* (मई तक)	411	192.47	82

(*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा-क्षेत्र तस्करी की आशंका बाला क्षेत्र बना हुआ है। भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर स्थित सीमाशुल्क विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय सतर्क बने रहते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और गुप्त-सूचना तन्त्र को, कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों के संदर्भ में सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ तालमेल स्थापित करके तस्करी-निवारण हेतु उचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। इस मामले की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि समुचित कार्यवाही की जा सके।

तस्करी की गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ विभागीय तौर पर तथा न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर करके कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है। समुचित मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण तथा तस्करी-निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन नजरबन्दी भी की जाती है।

Trade Deficit during 1983-84

*90. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likelihood of higher trade deficit for the year 1983-84 as compared to that of the previous year ;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to lower the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) India's foreign trade during 1983-84, on provisional basis witnessed a trade deficit of Rs. 5951.16 crores as compared to the provisional trade deficit of Rs. 5409.60 crores (Revised Rs. 5525.78 crores) during the previous year, 1982-83.

(b) Apart from adverse international trade environment, the higher trade deficit at the end of 1983-84 is also attributable to (i) Port & Dock Workers strike which began on 16th March, 1984 (till 10th April, 1984), as a result of which no export consignments were handled at parts ; and

(ii) big increase in imports during the three-month period from December, 1983 to February, 1984 to support the domestic economy of the country.

(c) An increasing emphasis is being laid on both export promotion and import substitution so as to reduce the trade gap. In the course of the last few years the Government have taken a series of measures to strengthen production base and boost exports which include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of 100% export-oriented units, establishment of EXIM Bank, easier access to imported inputs, upgradation of technology particularly for export production, extension of certain fiscal concessions on exports and setting up of four more Free Trade Zones at

Cochin, Madras, Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Falta (West Bengal) in addition to the existing two Free Trade Zones at Kandla and Santacruz. The Scheme of 100 % export oriented units which is in operation since 31st December, 1980 is showing good progress. To provide a vigorous thrust to export promotion activities relating to particular product groups, 3 new Export Promotion Councils have been set up, namely, Carpet Export Promotion Council, Indian Silk Export Promotion Council and Export Promotion Council for Construction and Civil Engineering Industry.

The Import & Export Policy of the country in recent years has increasingly been geared to be export oriented and production oriented. Several liberal measures have been incorporated within the framework of the policy with regard to import of raw materials, components, capital goods and upgradation of technology with further simplification and streamlining of procedures. The Import and Export Policy for the current financial year (1984-85) has been formulated to improve our export performance keeping in view the global economic environment and the needs of the domestic economy.

Continuous efforts are also being made to step up our exports to foreign markets through various measures such as exchange of delegations; participation in trade fairs and exhibitions; organising buyer-seller meets; conducting market surveys and dissemination of information and negotiation at Government level to remove constraints in the way of our exports.

For constant monitoring and review of various export promotion policies, schemes and procedures, the Ministry of Commerce has drawn an Action Plan in respect of various commodities and territories. In this Action Plan, action points are identified. The Action Plan is reviewed by the Commerce Minister every month and necessary directions are issued to all concerned for further action. Conferences of CRs (Commercial Representatives) at different regions are also organised from time to time under the Chairmanship of Commerce Minister to identify problems of the region and suitable strategy is evolved to boost our exports.

Simultaneous efforts are also being made to step up production in the areas where domestic production can economically substitute imports such as crude oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, fertilizers, oil seeds, etc., so as to reduce the trade gap.

A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary has also been set up to review, *inter-alia* the effectiveness of export promotion measures and import policies as well as to suggest rationalisation and improvements, wherever required, keeping in view the domestic economic situation as also the international context.

Strike by General Category of Workers of Indian Airlines

*91. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that general category of workers of the Indian Airlines struck work on 28 June 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the demands of the striking workers ;

(d) whether the Air Corporation Employees Union had submitted its charter of demands ;

(e) whether any negotiations were held with the Union in this matter ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A section of the general category employees of the Air Corporation Employees' Union of Indian Airlines was on strike at Bombay from 18th June, to 3rd July, 1984. Some employees of this category at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad also remained on one day's token strike on June 28, 1984 in sympathy with the striking employees of Bombay.

(b) On the basis of a complaint lodged by a lady passenger about the loss of her hand bag on 17.6-84 at Bombay airport, the Bombay police called 4 Indian Airlines loaders for interrogation. One of them was alleged to have been manhandled by the police during interrogation which incited the general category employees of the Air Corporation Employees Union to go on a strike.

(c) The demands were :

- (i) No employee would be called for interrogation by the police on any issue connected with the discharge of his duties ; and
- (ii) Indian Airlines must file a criminal complaint against the concerned Police Inspector who is alleged to have manhandled one of the loaders.

(d) to (f) The Air Corporation Employees Union had submitted a Charter of Demands in May, 1982 relating to wage increase and revision of terms and conditions of service of various categories of employees of Indian Airlines. Negotiations were held and a memorandum of understanding, covering the general category of employees of Indian Airlines, was signed with the ACEU in September, 1983.

Loan from Japan

*92. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been made with Japan to get loan from Japan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the terms and conditions thereof : and

(d) the purposes for which the loan will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) During the Calender Year 1984, the Government of Japan have announced a loan assistance of Yen 34.73 Billion (equivalent

to Rs. 150.9 crores approximately) for the year 1983-84 and another loan assistance of Yen 37.36 Billion equivalent to Rs. 162.3 crores approximately) for the year 1984-85. Notes between the Government of India and the Government of Japan have already been exchanged on the 11th May, 1984 for the former, while the Notes between the two Governments for the latter are expected to be exchanged shortly. However, the Government of India have already conveyed to the Government of Japan its acceptance for the loan assistance for 1984-85. Steps are being taken to effectuate loan agreements for each project between the Government of India and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan for the above loan assistance.

2. The loan assistance for the year 1983-84 of Yen 34.73 Billion will be used for the procurement of goods and services in respect of the following projects :-

	Amount in Yen Billion
(1) Vijaipur Fertilizer Plant Project	15.00
(2) Telecommunication Expension Project	5.43
(3) Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactam Project	10.20
(4) Nitrophosphate Fertilizer Plan Project	4.10

Total : Yen 34.73 Billion

3. The loan assistance for the year 1984-85 of Yen 37.36 Billion will be used for the procurement of goods and services in respect of the following projects :-

	Amount in Yen Billion
(1) Aonla Fertilizer Plant Project	8.195
(2) Telecommunication Network Expension Project	7.535
(3) Gas pipeline Project Hazira-Vijaipur Sector)	20.00
(4) Eastern Gandak Canal Hydroelectric Project	1.630

Total : Yen 37.36 Billion

4. The above loan assistance is repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 3.25% per annum except the loan for Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactam Project which has an interest rate of 3.75% per annum. The loan amount will be disbursed over a period of five years from the date of signing of the loan agreement.

Steps to Increase Production of Coins and Currency Notes

*93. SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Mint and a Security Press to increase production of coins and currency notes;

(b) whether Government are aware of the continuing acute shortage of small coins and one-rupee notes in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir; the proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

(b) Reports regarding shortage of small coins and one-rupee notes are being received from time to time.

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

Statement

The steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the availability of coins (including small coins) and currency notes are enumerated below:-

A. COINS

(i) The working hours in all the three Mints have been increased alongwith

the operation of Group Incentive Schemes, on account of which the output has registered substantial increase;

(ii) In order to increase the minting capacity, additional coining presses are being imported of which some have already come;

(iii) It has been decided to introduce a second shift in the Calcutta Mint; and

(iv) A proposal is under active consideration for setting up of one more Mint.

CURRENCY NOTES

(v) The working hours in the Currency Note Press, Nasik Road and the Bank Note press, Dewas have been extended to 11 hours per shift in addition to the operation of Group Incentive Schemes in both the Presses so as to obtain higher productivity within the extended working hours;

(vi) A partial second shift has been introduced in the Bank Note Press, Dewas which will be followed after some time by the introduction of 7-day per week working in that Press;

(vii) In order to cater the increased requirement of currency note paper on account of the steps taken at (v) and (vi) above, an order has already been placed for import of 1750 tonnes of currency paper to supplement the availability thereof from Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad; and

(viii) A proposal is under active consideration for the setting up of another Security Printing Press.

**Indian Airlines using untrained persons
as Cabin Crew**

*94. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Indian Airlines is using
untrained persons as cabin crew in complete
violation of safety rules and that there has
been great resentment about it among the
Airlines staff ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for using
untrained persons as cabin crew and the
steps taken by Government to replace them
with the trained personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED-
ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Scheme for Ameliorating the conditions
of Handloom Weavers**

*95. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid
greater emphasis on improving the
conditions of handloom weavers ;

(b) whether any Central Scheme has
been prepared therefor ;

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for
implementing the scheme for ameliorating
the conditions of handloom weavers in the
year 1984-85; and

(d) the details of the allocation made
for different States under such scheme ?

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

(b) A number of scheme are being
implemented by the Central and State
Governments. The major schemes that have
been launched are as follows :

- (i) Intensive Development project/
Export Production Projects for the
benefit of weavers outside the
cooperative fold.
- (ii) Share capital assistance for Primary
Handloom Cooperative Societies.
- (iii) Share capital assistance for Apex
Marketing Societies of handloom
weavers.
- (iv) Assistance for creation of Pre-loom
and Post-loom processing facilities.
- (v) Share capital assistances to State
Handloom Development Corpora-
tion.
- (vi) Loan and grant assistance to
handloom weavers in the
cooperative sector for improvement
and modernisation of looms.
- (vii) Managerial subsidy to handloom
corporations.
- (viii) Handloom janata cloth scheme for
providing sustained employment to
handloom weavers and cheap cloth
to the weaker sections of the
society ; and
- (ix) Grant of special rebate on sale of
handloom Cloth. Besides, welfare
schemes such as housing for
weavers and thrift funds are under
consideration for inclusion in the
7th Plan.
- (c) A statement showing the amount
earmarked for implementing the
various handloom development
schemes during the year 1984-85 is
enclosed.
- (d) The allocation is not made State-
wise since the actual utilisation by
the States depends upon the extent
to which they are able to subscribe
the matching contribution.

1984-85

SCHEME

Sl. No.

1.	Assistance to All India Handloom Fabrics Cooperative Marketing Society	::	30.00
2.	Assistance to National Cooperative Corporations for Weavers Cooperative Spinning Mills		1350.00
3.	Export Production Projects	::	50.00
4.	Assistance to Apex Societies & Haddloom Development Corporation	::	450.00
5.	Extension of Cooperative Coverage (Primary)	::	350.00
6.	Pre-loom and Post-loom Processing Facilities	::	250.00
7.	Publicity, Fairs, Exhibitions, etc.	::	100.00
8.	National Handloom Development Corporation		300.00
9.	Assistance to N E H H D C		25.00
10.	Managerial Subsidy		50.00
11.	Assistance for Modernisation/Renovation		125.00
12.	Contributory Provident Fund Scheme for Weavers (Token Provision)		1.00
13.	All India Handloom Fabric Marketing Cooperative Society		100.00
14.	Subsidy on Janata Cloth	::	5247.00
15.	Special Rebate	::	800.00
16.	(a) Payment of Special Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth (Union Territories)		20.00
	(b) Subsidy on Janata Cloth to Union Territories		3.00
17-	Special Rebate to N E H H D C	::	15.00

Sainik Rest Houses in States

*96. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States do not have even a single Sainik Rest House through they have a sizable number of ex-servicemen and serving soldiers in these States;

(h) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the matter with the concerned State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, it is true that some States do not have even a single Sainik Rest House. However, the population of ex-servicemen in these States is relatively small.

(b) The following States have not constructed any Sainik Rest Houses so far:

1. Manipur
2. Meghalaya
3. Nagaland
4. Tripura

Tripura State plans, however, to construct a Rest House at Dharam Nagar.

(c) Yes, Sir, The States will be advised to consider the feasibility of having some Sainik Rest Houses/Aramghahs consistent with local needs and conditions.

Alleged Misuse of Position by some Non-Official Directors and Chairmen of Nationalised Banks

*97. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been a number of cases in regard to the misuse of their position by some non-official Directors and Chairmen of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Government during last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that prior to the appointment of Directors/Chairmen of the nationalised banks, their antecedents and background are not verified by Government;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the details of action Government have taken against the persons found guilty for misuse of their position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government have received several complaints against the non-official directors alleging misuse of their official position as directors on the Boards of nationalised banks. Government have also received complaints against some Chairmen and Managing Directors of nationalised banks. Clause 10 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme of 1970 and 1980 prescribes disqualifications of directors to be appointed on the Boards of nationalised banks. As per the approved procedure, each of the concerned persons had filed a declaration with Government to the effect that they were not ineligible for being appointed as directors on the Boards of nationalised banks in terms of the legal provisions. It was only thereafter that notifications appointing them as directors on the Boards of nationalised banks were issued. No formal verification regarding their antecedents and background is made by the Government. Every complaint that is received by the Government against non-official directors or Chairmen of nationalised banks, is promptly looked into in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and appropriate corrective action taken wherever necessary.

Indo-Pak Protocol on Group Tourism

*98. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pak protocol on group tourism has been finalised in May, 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Statement

The protocol on Group Tourism between India and Pakistan was signed at Islamabad on 20th May, 1984. The main point covered in the Protocol are as follows :

- (a) Development of Group Tourism between the two countries on the basis of reciprocity.
- (b) Promotion of Group Tourism for a stay of upto 15 days for groups of 30 to 100 persons.
- (c) Initially the operation will be limited to 2000 passengers each (per quarter) from both the countries.
- (d) The tours will be as per fixed itineraries covering specific places.
- (e) The group tours will be handled by two Government Corporations concerned viz. Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation and India Tourism Development Corporation.
- (f) Initially this traffic will be by air only.
- (g) Personal reporting to the Police by tourists will not be necessary.
- (h) Sufficient foreign exchange would be granted on reciprocal basis.
- (i) Visas will be applied for one month in advance.
- (j) There will be exchange of experience between the two countries in statistics, research and publicity material.
- (k) Protocol will remain in force for a period of one year but can be revoked by either party giving

written notice. After one year there will be a review.

- (l) The Protocol will not cover nationals of third countries.

Non-Resident Indian Scheme of Investment in Public Limited Company

*99. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Non-resident Indian Scheme of investments in public limited company and state :

(a) whether a company incorporated outside India in which a non-resident Indian (of Indian origin) has a substantial shareholding, can buy shares of Indian companies;

(b) if so, the action Government can take to prevent the non-resident Indian from selling the shares of the foreign incorporated companies to a person not eligible to invest in shares in India; and

(c) the procedure and steps taken to safeguard that the scheme is not misused and shares of Indian companies once transferred to the foreign company (promoted by an Indian non-resident), do not get into the hands of these who are not eligible to invest in shares in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A company incorporated outside India can buy shares of Indian companies with the approval of Reserve Bank of India provided at least 60% of the shares of the overseas company are owned by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. The permission granted by Reserve Bank to the overseas company to purchase shares of Indian companies is subject *Inter alia* to the condition that the permission would remain valid so long as at least 60% of the ownership interest is held by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. The company is required to submit an overseas Auditor's Certificate in this regard in the prescribed form while obtaining Reserve Bank's approval and also on an annual basis thereafter. Consequently if the ownership of the non-residents of Indian nationality/origin in the overseas company falls below 60%, because

of sale/transfer of shares of overseas company, the approval granted by RBI will cease to be valid.

बिहार में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

*100. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री बिहार में बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में 6 मई, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10463 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले में पिछड़े हुए परन्तु अपेक्षित जनसंख्या वाले मुख्य स्थानों में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के बारे में ब्योरा भेज दिया है ; यदि हां, तो यह ब्योरा किस तारीख को उपलब्ध कराया गया था ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में संबंधित केन्द्रों के बारे में सिफारिशों की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन केन्द्रों के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई से यह सूचना 11 जनवरी, 1984 को प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) और (ग) माननीय सदस्य के दिनांक 6 मई, 1983 के पहले के प्रश्न संख्या 10463 के उत्तर में बैंक कार्यालय खोले जाने के लिए जिन 10 केन्द्रों का उल्लेख किया गया था उनमें से निम्नलिखित 5 केन्द्रों का बिहार सरकार द्वारा चयन किया गया था । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गई अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई उनमें प्रत्येक केन्द्र के सामने दी गई है :

केन्द्र	की गई कार्रवाई
तारातंड	बैंक आफ इंडिया को आवंटित

चपुवाडीह	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया को आवंटित
मालदा	इलाहाबाद बैंक को आवंटित
महेश मुंडा	किसी भी बैंक को आवंटित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की एक शाखा पहले से ही यहां कार्यरत है ।
जनता	किसी भी बैंक को आवंटित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यहां पर पहले से ही बैंक आफ इंडिया की एक शाखा कार्यरत है ।

Nuclear Power Agreement between U.S.A. and China

797. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is going to be Nuclear Power Agreement between USA and China soon ; and

(b) whether in view of close relations between China and Pakistan, China will pass over the Nuclear Technology newly gained to Pakistan and the threat then will be real to us ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have information that during President Reagon's recent visit to China, an agreement for cooperation on nuclear power was initiated between United State and China.

(b) Government take note of such possibilities and will closely monitor all development in this regard.

Setting up of Handloom Complex in the Country

798. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any handloom complex is being set up in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Central Government would come forward to help the State Government agencies in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A handloom complex has been set up in the Hotel Kanishka Shopping Plaza. Out of the five Handloom organisations which had taken shops in the said complex, three have already opened their show-rooms and commenced business.

(c) If any proposal is received from the State Government agencies, it will be considered on merit.

Fall in Export Targets during Sixth Five year Plan

799. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports have fallen short of the targets for the fourth year in succession in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the fall in export targets ; and

(d) whether there is any hope of improvement in the remaining two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Actual exports during 1982-83 exceeded the export target of the year by about Rs. 184 crores.

(d) Final figures for the year 1983-84 are not yet available. However, exports during 1983-84 are likely to fall short of the year's target on account of continued adverse environment in international trade as also due to Port & Dock Workers' strike in the country in the later half of March, 1984, as a result of which no export consignments were handled at ports. While it is difficult to estimate the loss on exports

on account of strike, it is likely that exports worth Rs. 550-600 crores were not shipped in the later half of March, 1984. The preliminary export target for the year 1984-85 has been fixed at Rs. 11,127 crores and all possible efforts are being made to achieve the same.

Suspension of Employees of State Bank of India in Tamil Nadu

800. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether twelve employees of State Bank of India (Tamil Nadu Circle) have been suspended for defrauding the bank of several lakhs of rupees and case of defraud came to notice of management when bank's account books were updated after 15 years ;

(b) if so, reasons for not issuing orders to update the account books of nationalised banks even after 15 years ;

(c) existing rules regarding updating of bank accounts in nationalised banks ;

(d) action taken against senior bank officials who did not check whether account books were updated or not ;

(e) whether Government feel that many such cases of defraud will come to light when account books of the banks are updated since large number of nationalised banks have not updated their account books for more than a decade ; and

(f) details of the actions being contemplated in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India has reported that 10 employees have been suspended in connection with the fraud cases detected in the process of clearance of arrears.

(b) to (d) Standing instructions issued by head offices of all the banks to their branches regarding periodical balancing of books, reconciliation of account etc, already exist. The bank branches are also required

to submit to the controlling offices a certificate, usually on a monthly basis, which is scrutinised at the time of internal inspection of the branches and by the statutory auditors. The controlling offices also take note of these reports and pursue the lapses, if any with the branches till rectification. The banks do take action against officials of whatever rank found guilty of acts of omission and commission.

(e) and (f) It is not possible to anticipate whether fraud would necessarily come to light when the books are balanced. Certain types of frauds such as forgery in drafts/cheques, however, are not connected with the balancing of books. The need of tightening up of controls, fixing responsibility for lapses and toning up the internal administration has been stressed at various forums. However, in view of vast expansion in banking services, in terms of volume, variety and number of operations arrears in the reconciliation of books cannot be completely eliminated.

Facilities for Tourist for Development of Tourism in the Country

801. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists who visited India during the last one year (ending, 30 June, 1984) and the names of the countries they came from—country-wise details thereof ;

(b) the places in India which the tourists visited most, details about first ten places ; and

(c) the further facilities proposed to be provided for the development of tourism and the time by which those facilities would be provided, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on calendar year basis as per the practice followed by the World Tourism Organisation. The details of country-wise tourist traffic to India during the year 1983 are given in Statement-I.

(b) The present procedure for collecting foreign tourist statistics provide only the all India figures of tourist arrivals and not the place-wise arrivals. However, as per the Foreign Tourist Survey undertaken by the Indian Statistical Institute during 1982-83 the first ten places of tourist attraction are Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Jaipur, Varanasi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Srinagar and Goa. The details are given in Statement-II.

(c) The broad strategy for the development of tourism during the Seventh Plan period would be to diversify tourist traffic to the most rapidly growth segment of international tourism, viz holiday and leisure tourism. The facilities proposed to be provided for this purpose include development of tourism infrastructure in tourist centres including those falling along the identified travels circuits ; improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities, expansion of air transport facilities and accommodation both in terms of services and additional rooms etc. keeping in view the requirements of budget tourists.

Statement-I

Tourist Arrivals in India by Country of Nationality during January- December 1983

COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY	1983
NORTH AMERICA	
Canada	29,857
U.S.A	95,847
Total	125,704
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentine	1,097
Brasil	1,089
Mexico	1,210
Others	5,428
Total	8,824
WESTERN EUROPE	
Austria	7,807

Belgium	6,511
Denmark	5,823
Finland	1,828
France	50,158
Federal Republic of Germany	51,087
Greece	1,662
Italy	27,947
Netherlands	11,358
Norway	2,850
Spain	10,221
Sweden	7,428
Switzerland	15,099
U.K.	136,823
Others	5,008
Total	341,610
EASTERN EUROPE	
Czechoslovakia	1,147
U.S.S.R.	16,453
Yugoslavia	1,597
Others	6,476
Total	25,683
AFRICA	
Kenya	8,082
Mauritius	3,794
Nigeria	7,302
South Africa	11,161
Tanzania	7,094
Egypt	1,764
Others	11,043
Total	50,240
WEST ASIA	
Lobanon	1,096

Persian Gulf Countries	48,526
Saudi Arabia	25,121
Others	17,489
Total	92,232
SOUTH ASIA	
Afghanistan	7,635
Sri Lanka	81,716
Iran	11,374
Others	13,101
Total	113,826
SOUTH EAST ASIA	
Indonesia	1,858
Malaysia	25,796
Philippines	3,924
Singapore	21,252
Thailand	8,277
Others	1,564
Total	62,671
EAST ASIA	
Japan	26,662
Hong Kong	1,605
Others	5,377
Total	33,644
AUSTRALASIA	
Australia	23,436
New Zealand	4,963
Others	1,180
Total	29,579
Stateless	718
Total	884,731
Pakistan	206,413
Bangladesh	213,832
Grand Total	1,304,976

Statement-11

First ten places visited by Foreign Tourists as per Foreign Tourist Survey, 1982-83.*

S. No.	Name of place	Percentage of tourists visited
1.	Delhi	53.45
2.	Bombay	45.95
3.	Madras	17.91
4.	Agra	17.01
5.	Jaipur	13.75
6.	Varanasi	10.90
7.	Calcutta	9.71
8.	Bangalore	8.85
9.	Sri Nagar	8.13
10.	Goa	6.72

*Based on draft report.

Bank Forgeries in Bombay

802. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to a news-item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 2-June, 1984 under the caption 'CBI uncovers 3 banks forgeries in Bombay;

(b) the complete details in this regard ;

(c) the particulars of the bank officials involved in the said bank forgeries; and

(d) the action taken against the persons involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The press report refers to 5 cases registered with the Central Bureau of Investigation. However, in terms of the statutes governing banks and the customs and usages prevalent among bankers, the names of the constituents of the banks involved in these cases cannot be divulged.

(c) Of the 5 cases referred to above, the name of 2 banks officials viz. Shri K.R. Kini, Branch Manager, Syndicate Bank, Byculla Branch, Bombay and Shri U.G. Katre, Branch Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, Mandvi Branch, Bombay figure in 4 of the 5 FIRs.

(d) Investigations by the Central Bureau of Investigation in all the 5 cases registered with them are in progress.

Withdrawal of India from International Tea Promotion Association

803. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is considering to withdraw from the International Tea Promotion Association which was set up some years ago by the tea-producing countries in Rottordom; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the reluctance shown by Government so far as the question of our country's interest is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) India had continued in the International Tea Promotion Association in the hope that Sri Lanka would rejoin the Association. Sri Lanka has clarified that it has no intention to rejoin. With major tea producing countries like Sri Lanka, Argentina and China not participating, International Tea Promotion Association can no longer be considered a representative organization of the World's tea exporting countries. India has therefore decided to withdraw from International Tea Promotion Association.

**Guidelines for Appointment of the Post of
Dy. Director in Air India**

804. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed or guidelines laid for the appointment to the post of Deputy Director in the various Departments of the Air India, Bombay such as Administration/Establishment, Commercial, Engineering, Ground Support and others;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether he would lay on the Table a copy thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the manner in which the appointment of Deputy Directors in the above Department had been made during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 (uptil 30-6-1984);

(e) whether some persons particularly in the Engineering Department who had earlier been considered 'not fit' even for lower posts, were promoted as Deputy Directors; and

(f) if so, the reasons for making such promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The promotion policy and procedure have been formulated;

(b) A copy of the circular No. GM/61-2 dated June 24, 1970 of Air India on the promotion policy and procedure in Air India is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 84 85/84).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Appointments to the posts of Deputy Directors during this period have been made in accordance with the approved policy and procedure.

(e) No, Sir. There has been no such case from the year 1982-83 onwards-

(f) Does not arise.

Lifting of Ban of Export of C.T.C. Grade Tea

805. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lifted the ban on the export of CTC grade tea;

(b) when this ban was imposed and the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity of tea exported since the ban was lifted; and

(d) whether it has made any effect on Indian market, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The ban on export of CTC grade teas has been lifted by an Order dated 12th, May, 1984.

(b) The export of CTC teas was banned with effect from 24th December, 1983' in order to ensure adequate availability over the lean production period for North India from January - March as well as with a view to check the rising trend in tea prices occasioned by an unprecedented rise in the world prices and a continued heavy export demand. The ban was lifted after production of the new season had begun to arrive at the auctions and there was assurance of adequate availability of teas.

(c) The quantity of export licences issued since lifting of the ban is approximately 44 M.Kgs.

(d) The export ban has had a salutary effect on domestic tea prices and no scarcity of tea was experienced over the lean production period. Arrivals from the new production season have picked up and availability of teas both for exports and domestic consumption is maintaining satisfactory levels.

Export of Tea

806. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which are producing tea and the approximate annual production of tea in these States ;

(b) Government's policy in regard to the export of tea during the current year i.e. 1984-85; and

(c) the name of the quality of tea which is popular in foreign countries and the steps being taken to popularise other quality of tea in foreign countries to increase our export and earn more foreign exchange during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Average annual production of tea in the major tea producing States for the last three years ending 1983 is as under :

Name of the State	Average Production (M.Kgs.)
Assam	308
West Bengal	136
Tripura	3
Tamil Nadu	70
Kerala	47
Karnataka	3

(b) For the year 1984 a target of 215 M.Kgs has been laid down for export of tea.

(c) Tea produced in Darjeeling has a high reputation in the international market. For promotion of all types of Indian teas, the Tea Board undertakes promotional activities abroad which covers generic promotion as well as unational promotion. Contacts are also maintained with foreign State buying agencies. Besides facilities like cash compensatory support, duty draw back etc., Government have sanctioned schemes for warehousing assistance and brand promotion to promote exports of Indian teas.

आयकर के अधिकारियों द्वारा फिल्मी सितारों के घरों पर छापे

807. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर विभाग ने हाल ही में, बम्बई में रहने वाले कुछ फिल्म अभिनेताओं के परिसरो में छापे मारे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फिल्म अभिनेताओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन फिल्मी सितारों के घरों पर छापे नहीं मारे गए हैं जो एक फिल्म में काम करने के लिए 35 से 40 लाख रुपये तक लेते हैं ; यदि हां, तो उनके घरों पर छापा न मारने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे फिल्मी सितारों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही फिल्म में काम करने के लिए 35 से 40 लाख रुपये लेते हैं, और इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्यौरो क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्री राजेश खन्ना और श्री फिरोज खान ।

(ग) तलाशियां उन मामलों में प्राधिकृत की जाती हैं जहां उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर तलाशी प्राधिकृत करने वाले प्राधिकारी का यह समाधान हो जाता है कि ऐसी कार्रवाई की जानी अपेक्षित है ।

(घ) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Outlines of Plan for Development of Tourism in Orissa

808. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any long-term or short-term plan for development of tourism in Orissa has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the anticipated capital outlay involved ;

(c) whether the necessary infrastructure to boost tourism has been built ;

(d) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(e) the role assigned to the State Government and its tourists organisation on this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) At the instance of the State Department of Tourism, India Tourism Development Corporation has prepared a draft long-term plan for the development of Tourism in the State which is yet to be finalised. Besides, the Department in consultation with the State Government have identified three travel circuits for the development of tourist infrastructural facilities through the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sectors.

(c) and (d) The development of tourism infrastructure is a continuous process and calls for combined efforts by the Government and the private sector. During the Sixth Five Plan, the Department have taken up the following schemes in the State of Orissa.

- (1) Construction of a toilet block at Konarak
- (2) Development of Nandan Kanan Lion Safari Park
- (3) Boats for Chilka Lake
- (4) Forest Lodge at Simlipal
- (5) Flood-lighting at Khandagiri-Udaigiri
- (6) Preparation of master plan of Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri.

The Department has already a youth hostel at Puri. In addition, India Tourism Development Corporation is operating a 3-star hotel, Kalinga Ashok with a capacity of 35 rooms and a travellers lodge at Konarak. I.T.D.C. is also implementing two schemes at Bhubaneswar by adding another 36 rooms to the existing hotel and joint venture hotel project with 44 rooms in collaboration with Orissa State Tourism Development Corporation. There are three classified hotels with 82 rooms and another hotel with 51 rooms has just started functioning.

The Orissa Tourism Development Corporation which is a State Government Undertaking is maintaining a chain of 12 economy hotels and also a fleet of vehicles for the visiting tourists.

(e) While broadly the Central Government is responsible for the development/promotion of general tourism, the State Governments are responsible for the development of domestic tourism, with Central Government's assistance wherever necessary.

Financing of Tea Estates in Assam and Tripura by United Commercial Bank

809. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that United Commercial Bank, Calcutta has stopped financing of certain tea estates or their controlling companies or firms that are located in the States of Assam and Tripura for their failure to repay back bank's earlier dues :

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the names of such defaulting tea estates in the above area : and

(c) the further steps being contemplated to recover the outstanding amounts from those tea estates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of Section 13 (1) of the banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and the customs and usages prevalent amongst bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be disclosed.

(c) Follow-up action to recover the bank's outstanding amounts is being taken and in a few cases legal action is also being contemplated.

वर्ष 1981 से 1984 के दौरान सिक्कों की ढलाई और करेंसी नोटों की छपाई

811. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 से 1984 के दौरान वर्ष-वार और जून, 1984 तक, प्रत्येक मूल्य के सिक्कों की ढलाई और करेंसी नोटों की छपाई का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) छोटे सिक्कों तथा एक और दो रुपए के नोटों की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) सिक्कों की कमी टकसालों की समग्र क्षमता पर दबाव पड़ने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई प्रतीत होती है । लगभग पिछले 18 महीनों के दौरान किए गए उपायों के फल-स्वरूप सिक्कों की पूर्ति में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है जिसके 1984-85 में और बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है ।

देश में करेंसी नोट के कागज की उपलब्धता में कमी हो जाने के कारण एक और दो रुपए के नोटों की पूर्ति भी कम हो गई । तथापि, पूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें करेंसी नोट कागज का आयात करेंसी मुद्रणालयों में काम के घंटे बढ़ाना भी शामिल है ।

विवरण

सिक्कों का व्यौरा

(क)

(दस लाख अरब सिक्के)

वर्ष	2 रु०	एक रुपया	50 पैसे	25 पैसे	20 पैसे	10 पैसे	5 पैसे	जोड़
1980-81*	—	137.645	—	83.055	—	189.456	141.758	551.914
1981-82	—	138.978	0.672	47.672	—	152.689	185.159	525.170
1982-83	30.682	164.570	13.676	93.056	16.870	183.585	157.560	659.999
1983-84	97.720	186.422	82.549	129.788	333.927	120.342	112.450	1063.198
अप्रैल— जून, 4	—	82.183	5.470	29.476	96.784	71.190	16.330	301.433

करंसी नोटों का व्यौरा

(दस लाख अरब सिक्के)

वर्ष	एक रुपया	2 रुपए	5 रुपए	10 रुपए	20 रुपए	50 रुपए	100 रु०	जोड़
1980-81	914.97	1863.17	896.70	1001.82	263.40	206.68	223.16	5369.90
1981-82	712.25	1527.71	1060.58	799.84	315.44	198.72	271.31	4885.85
1982-83	465.28	1265.58	1265.59	532.45	205.56	180.17	383.09	4297.72
1983-84	206.31	936.17	1040.88	713.08	146.00	155.57	322.82	3520.83
अप्रैल— जून, 1984	52.09	281.4	320.31	257.27	24.88	17.25	87.64	1040.90

**Export of Apparels from India to
E.E.C. and U.S.A.**

812. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of quota utilisations in exports of apparels from India to European Economic Community and U.S.A. in respect of each category/country in 1980-81 and each of the last three years along with the maximum annual levels allowed for each country category in each of these years ;

(b) the total value of Indian exports in each category and country in each of the years mentioned above ;

(c) the number of registered exporters actually given quotas in each of these years ; and

(d) the names of the countries/categories in respect of which the applications for allotment of quotas were much more than the quotas available under FCFS, etc. (i.e. demand for quotas being much more than availability thereof) in the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b)
A statement-I is attached.

(c) Different systems of allocation have been in operation between 1980 and 1983 and allotments have been made throughout the year on the basis of Allotment Policy. A registered exporter is entitled to apply in various systems as many times as he is eligible. Exporterwise details of allocations are not maintained in each of the systems.

(d) A statement II is attached.

Statement-I

(Values in '000' Rs.)

(QTY. in '000' Pcs.)

Country	Category	Year	Base Annual Level	Qty. Passed For Exports	Value of Exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6
E.C.	4	1980	7325	7859	98188
		1981	7643	7882	132824
		1982	7949	7293	127036
		1983	8940	8787	127817
	6	1980	353	291	11340
		1981	682	582	25238
		1982	723	564	29079
		1983	3150	1600	72269
	7	1980	28563	20867	630834
		1981	28903	22547	749485
		1982	29193	22087	784367
		1983	29985	16084	527913

1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	1980	25142	12716	362058
		1981	25494	10275	291608
		1982	25826	13262	376165
		1983	26442	11277	336864
	15-B	1980	723	616	48002
		1981	754	557	48604
		1982	785	539	43455
		1983	2000	861	66246
	17	1980	946	825	52882
		1981	1004	288	19453
		1982	1078	182	14251
		1983	2000	549	38855
	1	1980	594	86	7234
		1981	984	168	11217
		1982	1043	134	11434
		1983	1074	143	137911
	24	1980	N.R.	N.R.	NIL
		1981	270	132	3937
		1982	295	56	1402
		1983	613	53	1844
E. E. C.	26	1980	6830	6992	447884
		1981	7050	6967	550810
		1982	7206	4985	371378
		1983	7650	4864	330727
	27	1980	4728	4452	189426
		1981	4364	5061	282126
		1982	4988	4351	267406
		1983	5986	4031	200226
	29	1980	430	379	33515
		1981	454	536	51291

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1982	478	433	43917
		1983	3800	1143	9400
	30-A	1980	N.R.	N.R.	NIL
		1981	220	153	7756
		1982	233	46	1939
		1983	247	76	4292
E. E. C.	30-B	1980	2083	93	1593
		1981	268 KGS.	11	2543
		1982	280 KGS.	4	768
		1983	N.R.	N.R.	NIL
	68	1980	N.R.	N.R.	NIL
		1981	34 KGS.	—	—
		1982	36 KGS.	—	—
		1983	N.R.	N.R.	—
	TOTAL RESTRICTED ITEMS.	1980	77717	55176	1882956
		1981	89996	55242	2179892
		1982	82609	53936	2072597
		1983	91887	49490	1814845
U. S. A.	335	1980	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1981	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1982	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1983	1960	1675	79360
U. S. A.	336	1980	2311	2232	104085
		1981	2472	2200	117988
		1982	2646	2239	124047
		1983	2831	3191	176347
	338/39/40	1980	11704	4760	111491
		1981	12055	7127	166975

1	2	3	4	5	6
		1982	12417	7386	186536
		1983	12789	10840	320036
	341	1980	25615	23772	581479
		1981	26384	21017	599571
		1982	27176	19407	570706
		1983	27991	31567	909095
	342	1980	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1981	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1982	N.S.	N.S.	—
		1983	3730	4086	159322
	347/48	1980	1404	1290	38348
		1981	1474	1682	65738
		1982	1548	1419	79243
		1983	2400	2684	96865
	TOTAL SENSITIVE ITEMS	1980	41034	32054	835403
		1981	42385	32826	950272
		1982	43787	30451	960532
		1983	51301	54043	1741025

* N.R. :—Non-Restrained Item

** N.S. :—Non-Sensitive Item

Statement-II

Details of Catgs. In Which Quantities Exhausted Under Fcfs Small Order Systems in EEC and usa During 1981, 82 & 83.

Country	Year	Ist Period	IInd Period	IIIrd Period
	1981	4, 15 B, 29	4, 15 B, 29	4, 15 B, 26,27, 29
WEST GERMANY	1982	4, 29	4, 29	4, 15 B, 29
	1983	4,	—	15 B

Country	Year	Ist Period	IInd Period	IIIrd Period
FRANCE	1981	4,8,26 29	4,26,29	4,7,26,27,29
	1982	29	29	4,7,27,29
	1983	—	—	—
ITALY	1981	29	29	4,7,29
	1982	6,29	29	4,7,15 B, 29
	1983	4	4	—
BENELUX	1981	4,6,15B,29	4,29	4,29
	1982	4,6,15B,29	4,6,29	4,29
	1983	4	4	4
DENMARK	1981	29	4,29,	4,7,26
	1982	4,7,8,29	4,7,15B,	4,7,15B,29
	1983	—	—	—
IRELAND	1981	29	—	7,26,99
	1982	15B,26,27,29	15B,26,27,29	26,27,29
	1983	—	—	—
GREECE	1981	—	27,29	29
	1982	7,29	7,15B,27,29	29
	1983	—	—	—
U. KINDOM	1981	4,6,15B,29	4,29	4,6,15B,26,27,29
	1982	4,6,15B,29	4,6,15B,29	4,27,29
	1983	4	4	—
U.S A.	1981	342,359,641	335	335,342,347/48, 359,641
	1982	—	347/48,641	347/48,641
	1983	336	335,336,347/48	335,336,341, 342,347/48

**Cardamom Export Deal by S.T.C.
Resulted in Heavy Loss**

813. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to STC blunders, the country has lost over Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange over a Cardamom export deal as reported in 'Business Standard' of 21 June 1984;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cardamom production has gone down despite major 'break through' in agricultural R&D and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to set the matters right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The decline in Cardamom production was mainly due to unprecedent drought prevailed during last two years.

(d) The major steps taken by the Government to boost the production are as under :-

1. Replenishing loan-cum-subsidy scheme for small growers.
2. Extension of Replantation loan-cum-subsidy scheme to large growers.
3. Production of seedlings in polythene bags in certified nurseries to distribute among the growers.
4. Opening of 200 certified nurseries for producing 24000 seedlings of cardamom annually to distribute among the growers.

Threat to Third World Debtor Countries

814. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the threat to third world debtor countries arising from the indiscriminate loans given by the International Lending Agencies/Governments of major industrial nations (Financial Express dated 16 June, 1984);

(b) whether Government are aware that a similar situation is likely to overtake India in 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) While many developing countries are experiencing difficulties arising from the debt service burden, India is not one of those. The Government's policy in regard to foreign borrowings takes into account the paramount need to maintain the external debt and debt service situation within limits of prudent debt management. Debt crises of the type witnessed in some other countries is not likely to overtake India in 1986-87.

Coverage of Bihar by Regional Rural Banks

815. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6925 on 6 April, 1984 regarding opening of Regional Rural Banks in Bihar and state ;

(a) whether every district of Bihar is going to be covered by separate Regional Banks during 1984-85;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the list of the existing and proposed branches of Regional Rural and other nationalised banks in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to open new branches of Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank at Reorha and Ghoghraha Bazars under Jaley block of Darbhanga District and at Makaya and Dipura in

Madhubani District in view of their urgent need for the adjoining Gram Panchayats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have recommended setting up of Regional Rural Banks to cover Patna, Hazaribagh, Begusarai and Bhagalpur districts in Bihar. Sponsor Banks have been asked to formulate specific proposals in consultation with the State Government. With the opening of these Regional Rural Banks, all districts in Bihar except Dhanbad will be covered by a Regional Rural Bank.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Central Bank, the sponsor bank for the two Regional Rural Banks, have, however, reported that the centres have not been identified by the State Government for branch opening during 1984-85.

Castor Oil Board

816. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a scheme to set up a Castor Oil Board to look after promotional measures for production and exports;

(b) if so, the functions of such a Board and names of its members; and

(c) the time by which the Board will submit its report to Government for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A Working Group on Castor Oil has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce to study, *inter-alia*, the feasibility of the creation of a Castor Oil Board. The Working Group is expected to submit its report in three months.

Proposal to Manufacture Finer Variety of Controlled Cloth by NTC Mills

817. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for National Textile Corporation to manufacture finer varieties of controlled cloth; and

(b) if so the steps taken by N.T.C. in this regard, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A proposal has been received from NTC for the manufacture of medium and finer varieties of controlled cloth.

(b) NTC has been requested to examine the issue in consultation with NCCF which is the distributing agency for controlled cloth.

Issue of Bonus Shares by Companies

818. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies to which the Controller of Capital Issues permitted issue of bonus shares in the last two years;

(b) whether these companies have followed the guidelines prescribed for issuing such bonus shares or any exception has been given to any company; and

(c) if any exceptions have been given, the details of exceptions and the companies to which such exceptions were given ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) During the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84, permission was given to 185 and 150 companies respectively for the issue of bonus shares as these companies fulfilled the requirements of the guidelines.

Ad-hoc Appointments in the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

819. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions containing Prime Minister's directives on ad-hoc appointments vide their O.M. No. 39021/35/78-Estt. (B) dated 15.11.1978;

(b) the details of ad-hoc appointments made by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) thereafter;

(c) whether these instructions have been continuously flouted by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts); and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the position and fix responsibility ?

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

(b) to (d) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Crisis faced by Ludhiana Hosiery Exports in the Soviet Union

820. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hosiery exports from Ludhiana (Punjab) are facing an unprecedented crisis in the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether a delegation of the exporters recently visited Soviet Union, if so, the names and status of the leaders and other members of that delegation;

(c) the names and status of Soviet Leaders with whom the Indian delegation had discussions and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government have also been approached by these exporters to permit

them to import woolltops to meet the export demand; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard and the approximate loss suffered by Indian exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Hosiery Exports from Ludhiana (Punjab) to Soviet Union are reported to be facing some difficulties due to various reasons.

(b) It is understood that a group of exporters comprising the following visited the Soviet Union in May, 1984 :

- (1) Shri G.C. Dhawan, President Hosiery Exporters Association, M/s. York Hasiery, Ludhiana.
- (2) Shri D.P. Kansal, General-Secretary, Hosiery Exporters Association, M/s. Kansal Woollen Mills Ludhiana.
- (3) Shri V.P. Mehra, Proprietor, M/s. Nagesh Hosiery Exports, Ludhiana.
- (4) Shri S.P. Jain, Chief Executive, M/s. Oswal, Woollen Mills, Ludhiana.

(c) It is understood that the exporters had discussion with different officials of the various Soviet Agencies. The discussions are reported to have covered various aspects relating to the export contracts.

(d) and (e) According to the Import Policy for 1984-85 import of wool tops for export production of woollen Hosiery/Knitwear is presently permitted in the manner specified under different provision of the policy.

Shortage of Small Coins Due to Hoarding

821. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-availability of enough one-rupee coins has given rise to a tendency

to hoard coins and several malpractices have aggravated the situation;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to put into use both rupee-coin and rupee-notes ; and

(c) The steps proposed by Government to solve the problem of small coins ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Since there is a general shortage of small coins in the country, the possibility of hoarding of coins cannot be altogether ruled out ;

(b) While Government's ultimate intention is to totally replace one-rupee notes with one-rupee coins, this is proposed to be done in a phased manner so as to avoid inconvenience to the public. As such, one-rupee notes would continue to be printed and supplied for some more time, though at a reduced level.

(c) The steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the availability of coins are enumerated below :

(i) The working hours in all the three Mints (Bombay, Calcutta & Hyderabad) have been increased along with the operation of Group Incentive Schemes on account of which the output has registered substantial increase;

(ii) In order to increase the minting capacity, additional coining presses are being imported of which some have already come;

(iii) It has been decided to introduce a second shift in the Calcutta Mint which would yield an additional 360 million pieces of coins per annum, and

(iv) A proposal is under active consideration for setting up of one more Mint.

Value of Indian Rupees with that of British Pounds and American Dollars

822. SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to lay on the table of the house a statement showing the value of rupee year-wise from 1.4.1972 to 1.8.1980 with base of 1960 and also the present value of Indian Rupees with that of American Dollar and British Pound respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The internal value of rupee is worked out on the basis of the reciprocal of the all India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with 1960 as the base. The requisite information is given below :

Period	Index	Value of Rupee in Paise
April 1972	195	51.28
1972-73 (Average)	207	48.31
1973-74 ..	250	40.00
1974-75 ..	317	31.55
1975-76 ..	313	31.95
1976-77 ..	301	33.22
1977-78 ..	324	30.86
1978-79 ..	331	30.21
1979-80 ..	360	27.78
August 1980	397	25.19

The external value (middle rate) of Indian Rupee with that of U.S. dollar and Pound sterling was Rs. 11.40 and Rs. 15.10 respectively as on 20th July, 1984 (latest available).

Memorandum on Problems of Mica Industry

823. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Minister of State for Commerce on the problems of the mica industry in the country in December 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum and the steps taken thereon so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The memorandum contained suggestions for nationalisation of mica mines and industry, implementation of Swaminathan Committee Report on Mica trade and industry, Shifting of MITCO's headquarters from Patna to Cuottanagpur, Application of MMTC's pay scales to workers of MITCO, Payment of wages to home-splitters by MITCO at parity with minimum wages prescribed by the State Government, adequate payment of bonus by MITCO for the year 1982-83 & participation of workers in the management etc. The issues raised in the memorandum are under examination.

Rise in the Prices of Hanks Yarn

824. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is steep rise in the prices of hanks yarn in the market particularly of course count ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this rise in hanks cotton yarn of course count ;

(c) the table showing the prices of cotton yarn in hanks of counts 30 and below from July 1983 to July 1984 month-wise and count-wise ; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to check this steep rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information there has been a rise in the prices and hank yarn of coarse counts.

(b) The main reason for the increase in the prices of cotton yarn of lower

counts is attributed to the sharp increase in the prices of short and medium staple varieties of cottons in the current cotton season.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Steps taken by Government to contain hike in the prices of coarse counts of cotton yarn are as under :

- (i) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have taken a decision to open about 25 yarn depots to supply yarn to the weavers. It is understood that in the first phase 11 yarn depots have already been opened upto the month of June, 1984 and the yarn is being procured from National Textile Corporation, State Textile Corporation and private mills.
- (ii) Arrangements have also been made for supply of yarn by National Textile Corporation mills at millgate prices and State Governments have been advised to avail of this facility.
- (iii) The National Handloom Development Corporation is preparing a scheme for supply of yarn either through the State Government Agencies or by opening yarn depot to be run by National Handloom Development Corporation or by State Governments.
- (iv) Government of India have been financing a scheme to set up cooperative spinning mills in the handloom weavers sector and a sum of Rs. 42 crores have been earmarked during the 6th plan for this purpose.
- (v) A yarn price fixation Committee has been constituted in Tamil Nadu under the Chairmanship of Director (Handlooms), Tamil Nadu to regulate the prices of yarn produced by the Cooperative spinning Mills. Other States have also been advised to form similar Committees to control the prices of such yarn.

Statement

Month end	Counts (Kgs. in rupees)			
	6s	10s	20s	30s
July, 1983	16.96	18.94	21.14	28.63
August, 1983	16.96	18.94	21.14	28.63
September 1983	16.30	18.94	20.93	27.97
October, 1983	16.74	18.94	20.70	27.53
November, 1983	17.18	18.72	20.93	27.31
December, 1983	17.18	18.72	22.03	27.31
January, 1984	17.18	19.16	22.69	27.75
February, 1984	17.18	18.28	22.25	27.75
March, 1984	17.18	18.28	24.89	29.29
April, 1984	17.18	19.38	24.89	29.29
May, 1984	17.18	19.82	24.45	29.29
June, 1984	17.18	20.70	24.23	29.29

Policy to Provide Self-Employment through Powerlooms Handlooms in Tribal Areas

825. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any policy to provide self-employment through powerlooms/handlooms in tribal areas and to tribal people who have got no income; and

(b) whether any policy has been framed in this regard to rehabilitate the bonded labour in tribal backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) There are no specific programmes or policy of the central government to provide self employment through powerlooms/handlooms to tribals. All programmes in the handloom sector are applicable to all weavers including the tribals. As far

as powerlooms are concerned, 25,000 powerlooms have been allocated to various States/ Union Territories for installation during the VI Plan period by members of handloom co-operative societies.

(b) There are no proposals or policy to rehabilitate bonded labour in tribal areas in handloom or powerloom sector.

पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए
उठाए गए कदम

826. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर बिमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ष 1980 में आज तक की अवधि के दौरान, देश में पर्यटन उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) इन ठोस कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप इस उद्योग ने क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ग) इन ठोस कदमों के परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान में इस क्षेत्र में क्या प्रगति हुई है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुरशीद आलम खान) : (क) और (ख) विकास और संवर्धन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। इस प्रयास में विभाग भारत और विदेश स्थित अपने कार्यालयों के जरिए पत्रिकाओं, समाचार-पत्रों, दूरदर्शन और रेडियो द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार, फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन, मेलों और त्यौहरों में भाग लेने, मीडिया और यात्रा-व्यवसाय संगठन द्वारा परिचायक-यात्राओं के अतिरिक्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों और समागमों में भागीदारी के रूप में भारत का एक पर्यटक गंतव्य के रूप में संवर्धन कर रहा है। भारत में विभाग क्रीड़ा अभ्यारण्यों में यूथ होस्टलों और वन-गृहों के निर्माण, मार्गस्थ सुविधाओं और विभिन्न पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर तीर्थ-यात्रियों के लिये सस्ते आवास के निर्माण के जरिए आधार-संरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यात्रा-व्यवसाय संगठनों को वाहनों/कोचों की खरीद के लिए सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। 1980 से विभाग विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को पर्यटन को एक उद्योग के रूप में घोषित कराने और होटलों पर से विलासकर हटाने के लिए राजी कराने के वास्ते भी कदम उठा रहा है।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग, रेलवे बोर्ड और राजस्थान राज्य सरकार संयुक्त रूप से विशेष रेलगाड़ी "पैलेस आन व्हील्स" का संवर्धन कर रहे हैं जो आगरा और दिल्ली के अलावा राजस्थान में जयपुर, उदयपुर जोधपुर और जैसलमेर को कवर करती है।

राजस्थान पर विशेष रूप से ब्रोशर और अन्य प्रचार-सामग्री प्रकाशित की गई है।

इस राज्य को अखिल भारतीय ब्रोशरों में भी शामिल किया गया है। "ग्लिम्पसेज आफ राजस्थान" नामक एक फिल्म का निर्माण किया गया है।

छठी योजना में पर्यटन विभाग ने राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित स्कीमें शुरू की हैं/करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

- (1) डीग में डाक बंगले का विस्तार।
- (2) मेवाड़ कम्पलैक्स की मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना।
- (3) गदीसर टैंक, जंसलमेर का विकास।
- (4) राजस्थान की चुनी हुई झीलों के लिए नौकाएं।
- (5) जयपुर में स्वागत-केन्द्र।
- (6) रणथम्बौर में वन-गृह का विस्तार।
- (7) जंसलमेर में पर्यटक बंगले का विस्तार।
- (8) जोधपुर में मेहरगढ़ किले की प्रकाश-पुंज व्यवस्था।
- (9) मेलों और त्यौहारों का संवर्धन।
- (10) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा जयपुर, उदयपुर और भरतपुर में होटलों और परिवहन यूनिट का विस्तार/नवीकरण।

Opening of Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha District in Madhya Pradesh

827. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a Regional Rural Bank for Vidisha District in Madhya Pradesh in the current year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of branches likely to be opened during the year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have recommended setting up of a Regional Rural Bank for District Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. State Bank of Indore has been advised to formulate specific proposal in consultation with the State Government to sponsor the bank.

(c) The management of the Regional Rural Bank, when established, would draw up a branch expansion programme keeping in view the unbanked potential centres, the need for coverage of underbanked pockets, its own manpower resources etc.

तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी का मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

828. श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में, तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये कोई अभियान चलाया है ; और

(ख) क्या तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी के परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यों की स्थिरता पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एम. कृष्णा) : (क) तस्करों की गतिविधियों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध द्विभागीय कार्यवाही के साथ-साथ न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर करके उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। जनवरी से मई 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के तहत 820*

व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिनमें 106* विदेशी भी शामिल हैं।

इसके अलावा, समुचित मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के तहत नजरबन्दी भी की जाती है। जनवरी से जुलाई, 1984 (7 जुलाई, 1984 तक) की अवधि के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के तहत 519 नजरबन्दी आदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

देश में तस्करी के तौर-तरीकों की सतत समीक्षा की जाती रहती है तथा इस समीक्षा और विश्लेषण के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ तालमेल स्थापित करके तस्करी-निवारण के समुचित उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) तस्करी की गतिविधियों के कारण लेखा-बाह्य आय और धन उत्पन्न होता है तथा इनमें गैर कानूनी लेन-देन अंतर्ग्रस्त होता है जिससे मूल्य-स्थिति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। तस्करी निवारण के उपाय ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने में सहायता करते हैं तथा इनसे मूल्यों की स्थिरता पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। तथापि, मूल्यों की उतार-चढ़ाव की प्रवृत्ति पर अन्य अनेक कारकों के कारण भी प्रभाव पड़ता है; तथा तस्करों के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप मूल्यों की स्थिरता पर महसूस किए जाने वाले प्रभाव के बारे में कोई समय-सीमा बता पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Re-opening of Sick Textile Mills

829. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some textile sick mills are to be reopened; and

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for re-opening the sick mills in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government have constituted a Group of Officers to examine the cases of closed cotton textile mills with a view to explore the possibility of rehabilitating those mills which are capable of being revived. On the recommendation of the group, packages of rehabilitation have been worked out for some mills in Gujarat. The packages include reliefs from the State and Central Governments and financial assistance by bank and financial institutions.

Operation of Smugglers on Indo-Pak Border

830. SHRI A. R. MALLU ;

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the 'National Herald' of 20th June, 1984 stating that some parallel syndicates of smugglers regularly operating on both sides of the Indo-Pak border for years, account for the bulk of smuggling of arms, silver, gold, heroin, cannabis, liquor, betel, leave opium and tetracycline powder;

(b) whether it is a fact that operating through hired carriers, these smugglers, sitting in air-conditioned houses in Delhi, Chandigarh and Amritsar on this side of the border and in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Karachi on the other have amassed huge wealth over the years, and are operating transport companies and own cinema houses; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases which came to the notice of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item referred to in the 'National Herald' of 20th June, 1984.

(b) and (c) The Indo-Pak border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling. The Customs field formations on the Indo-Pak border remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. In addition, appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

The number of cases of smuggling detected on the Indo-Pak border, the value of the goods seized and the number of persons arrested during 1983 and 1984 (upto May) are furnished below --

(VALUE : Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Number of cases	Value of goods seized,	Number of persons arrested.
1983	1093	383.84	216
1984* (upto May)	411	192.47	82

(*Figures are provisional).

Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in the smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in a Court of Law. In appropriate cases, detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to....

अन्तरिक्ष यात्रा के संबंध में श्री राकेश शर्मा की उपलब्धियां और भावी अन्तरिक्ष कार्यक्रम

831. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कूसी अंतरिक्ष यान में अंतरिक्ष यात्रा के संबंध में श्री राकेश शर्मा की क्या उपलब्धियां हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या अंतरिक्ष यात्रा कार्यक्रम जारी रहेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई और भविष्य में इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किए जाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) अप्रैल, 1984 में मानवमुक्त भारत-सोवियत संयुक्त अंतरिक्ष उड़ान के दौरान भारतीय अंतरिक्ष यात्री स्क्वेड्रन लीडर राकेश शर्मा ने सोयूज-टी-11 और सैल्यूट-7 के अन्य सदस्यों के साथ मिलकर बायो-मैडिकल रिमोट सेंसिंग और मैटीरियल साइंस के क्षेत्र में कई वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग किए ।

(ख) इस समय कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) मानव-युक्त भारत-सोवियत संयुक्त अंतरिक्ष उड़ान के लिए 211.85 लाख रु० के कुल बजट प्रावधान में से भारतीय वायु-सेना ने लगभग 1.37 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ खर्चा अंतरिक्ष विभाग और कुछ अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थानों ने भी किया है, उनके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Smuggling of Arms into Kashmir

832. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 27th June, 1984 regarding Arms smuggling from across the border into Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures that are being taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the daily "Indian Express" of 27th June, 1984 regarding arms smuggling into Kashmir.

There has been no seizure of any smuggled arms in Jammu and Kashmir State by the Customs authorities in the recent past. However, the Customs field formations in the Jammu and Kashmir sector of the Indo-Pak border remain vigilant. The matter is kept under constant review and on the basis of the review and analysis appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken.

In the context of the intensification of anti-smuggling efforts, certain provisions of the COFEPOSA Act have been amended through issue of an Ordinance on 13th July, 1984. The main effect of its amendments is to provide for a longer period of detention, in certain cases, of smugglers operating in the highly vulnerable areas, which inter alia includes the India-Pakistan border. The maximum period of detention in such cases will be two years instead of the normal period of one year.

Setting up of a Joint Court of Enquiry to Screen out Civilians Apprehended Alongwith Army Deserters on Uttar Pradesh

833. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint court of enquiry has been set up to screen out civilians who were apprehended along with the army deserters in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there were joint operations of the Army and State Police to apprehend army jawans who had run away from Sikh Regiment Centre at Ramgarh (Bihar) and had crossed over to various States;

(c) if so, the total number of such jawans who have been apprehended so far and whether the States were asked to screen out the civilians who helped these deserters in various States;

(d) if so, the extent to which this joint enquiry has been able to find out the civilians and jawans; and

(e) if so, the action taken against both the civilians and military deserters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) No joint Court of Inquiry was set up to screen out civilians apprehended along with the Army personnel who left the unit lines in the State of U.P. Civilians have been identified by Army authorities and are being handed over to the civil authorities. Majority of the civilians have already been handed over and the State Governments are taking action under the normal laws.

2. No joint operations were conducted by Army and State Police. Army operations took place and assistance of provincial Armed Constabulary was taken wherever considered necessary.

3. Total number of Army jawans apprehended so far is 1386. In addition 35 jawans died while resisting apprehension. Army authorities have been able to identify these 1421 army personnel (1386 + 35 = 1421) and 64 civilians.

4. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by Headquarters Central Command which will give its findings regarding the responsibility of Army personnel and civilians. Civilians apprehended will be dealt with by State authorities based on the information provided to them after completion of Court of Inquiry and their own subsequent investigations.

Closure of Offices of Nationalised Banks, LIC and GIC in Assam during Bandhs in June, 1984

834. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the branch offices of (i) Nationalised Banks, (ii) L.I.C. office, and (iii) G.I.C. offices were under lock and key in Assam, particularly in the Brahmaputra Valley during the days of 'Assam Bandh' on 15th June, 1984 and during the days of 'Path Bandhs' on 25th June, 1984; and

(b) if not, the exact number of employees of such Central Undertakings as mentioned in (a) who have attended their duties (offices) specifically indicating (i) their institution (ii) category (iii) total number of employees category-wise and institution-wise in Assam during the 'Bandh' days particularly in respect of the Brahmaputra Valley ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA PUJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information, to the extent readily available, is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank/ Institution	Number of employees who attended their offices on 15.6.84	25.6.84	
1.	Vijaya Bank.	Officers — 11 Workmen — 32	All employees attended office.	
2.	Allahabad Bank.	Officers — 24 Clerks — 46 Subordinate staff — 19	Attendance was normal.	
3.	Indian Bank.*	Officers — 21 Clerks — 42 Subordinate staff — 18	Information not available,	
4.	Reserve Bank* of India.	Manager Currency Officer Asstt. Security Officer and Durwans	Information not furnished.	
5.	L.I.C.*	Class I — 54 Class II — 31 Class III — 98 Class IV — 30	Situation is reported to be normal.	
6.	State Bank* of India	Officers — 83 Clerical Staff — 180 Sub-Staff — 79	All offices functioned normally.	
7.	Syndicate Bank. †	Officers — 3 Spl. Assistants — 1 Clerks — 14 Sub-Staff — 5	4 1 13 5	
8.	Punjab & Sind Bank.	Officers — 13 Clerical staff — 42 Sub-Staff — 12	13 42 12	
9.	Bank of India.	Officers — Branch could Clerical staff — not be Sub.Staff — opened.	8 19 5	
10.	Dena Bank.	Tinsukia Branch functioned on both days, Gauhati Branch did not function on any of these days.		
11.	United Bank* of India.	All offices except 57 opened.	All employees attended duties,	
12.	Punjab National Bank.	7 offices functioned normally.	All offices functioned normally.	

* Information relates to Brahmaputra Valley only.

† Information pertains to Dibrugarh & Jorhat branches only.

Stockpiling Sophisticated Military Equipment and Mousing of Troops by Pakistan on Ladakh Border

835. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is fully prepared to meet any threat to its frontiers from Pakistan, which has stockpiled sophisticated imported military equipment;

(b) whether India is aware of the massing of Pakistani troops on the Ladakh border; and

(c) if so, whether precautions have been taken against eventualities which may arise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Our Armed Forces are adequately prepared to meet threats to our security from across our borders. Government have some reports about the acquisition of sophisticated arms by Pakistan as also the induction of additional troops by her on the Ladakh border.

(c) Government closely watch all developments affecting our security and take appropriate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness.

Rise in Foreign Assets of the Reserve Bank of India

836. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India have risen by 905-58 crores during the current calendar year upto May, 1984;

(b) if so, the level at which assets stood on 31 December, 1983, 18 May, 1984 and the latest figure in this regard; and

(c) the specific steps taken during the current calendar year to increase the foreign assets with the Reserve Bank of India and further steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) had risen by Rs. 953.25 crores during the period 1st January to 31st May, 1984. The level of assets as on 31st December, 1983, 18th, May 1984 and 13th July, 1984 were as follows :-

DATE	AMOUNT (Rs. Crores)
31.12.1983	4554.98
18.5.1984	5460.56
13.7.1984	5834.28

(a) The level of reserves if continuously kept under review with a view to ensuring that the country's commitments with regard to debt service and our requirements of goods and services are met.

Setting Up Handloom Design Centres and Museums in the Country

837. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom design centres and museums would be set up in the country;

(b) whether the said centres and museums would be set up in all the States;

(c) if so, the names of those places; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A National Handloom Design Centre and National Handloom Museum has already been set up at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi under the bogis of the Development Commissioner for Handloom with the objectives mentioned below :-

- (i) National Collection of Designs.
- (ii) Preservation of Handloom samples and fabrics including traditional handloom products of various States.
- (iii) Documentation with an attached museum of traditional textiles and a library, and
- (iv) Research on traditional handloom products.
- (b) At present there is no such proposal.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The purpose of setting up a National Design Centre and Museum is to create the facilities at the National level only.

मूल्य वृद्धि

834. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री भोम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई-जून 1984 के दौरान मूल्य में आम तौर पर वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) इस तरह की मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार समझती है कि इस प्रकार की मूल्य वृद्धि केवल सामयिक प्रभाव है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसा समझने का आधार क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क)

से (च) थोक मूल्य सूचकांक (1970-71=100) में मई 1984 में 1.7 प्रतिशत और जून 1984 में 1.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। यह मूल्य वृद्धि मुख्यतः मौसमी दबावों के कारण हुई है। मूल्यों में प्रायः मई के महीने से मौसमी वृद्धि होने की प्रवृत्ति होती है जोकि रबी की फसल के विपणन की समाप्ति से लेकर सितम्बर तक रहती है जब तक आगामी खरीफ की फसल बाजार में आनी शुरू होती है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान मई और जून के महीनों में मूल्यों में कुल मिलाकर हुई वृद्धि, 1983 में 3.2 प्रतिशत, 1982 में 3.2 प्रतिशत, 1981 में 1.5 प्रतिशत, 1980 में 5.2 प्रतिशत और 1979 में 3.5 प्रतिशत थी।

सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर मांग और पूर्ति, दोनों दिशाओं में मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं। इनमें, अधिक उत्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना, मार्बजिनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाना, अधिक मात्रा में खाद्यान्न, चीनी और खाद्य तेल जारी करना, राजकोषीय अनुशासन को लागू करना और बैंकिंग प्रणाली से नकदी बाहुल्य को समेटना शामिल है।

Closure of Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry

839. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of textile mills and the period for which they have remained closed in Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry alongwith the number of workers involved in these closed mills ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for reopening them so that the workers get back their livelihood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement showing the names, date of closure and number of workers on roll in closed cotton mills in Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry as on 30.6.84 is at Annexure.

(b) A Group of Officers, which has been constituted to look into the problems of closed textile mills in the country in the cotton textile sector, will examine whether these closed mills are capable of being revived and if so what steps should be taken for the revival of these mills.

Statement

Details of Closed Cotton Textile Mills in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry as on 30-6-1984

S. No.	Name of the Mills	Date of Closure	Workers on Roll
Tamil Nadu :			
1.	Binny Ltd. (Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Co. Ltd.) Madras.	14-1-84	8644
2.	Sree Kothendaram Spg. Mills Madurai.	22-12-67	248
3.	Sree Padma Mills, Coimbatore.	22-2-81	118
4.	Tamil Nadu Spg. Mills Ltd. Tirupur.	8-6-81	92
5.	Sree Janardana Mills Pvt. Ltd. Coimbatore.	7-9-83	746
6.	Jallaram Spg. Mills Coimbatore	8-7-83	128
7.	Shree Katheri Textiles Pvt. Ltd. Coimbatore.	24-2-84	125
8.	Govindharaj Spg. Mills, Tirupur.	12-2-84	Not available.
9.	Karur Mills Ltd. Karur (T.N.)	19-5-84	734
10.	Sree Hari Mills Pvt. Ltd. Coimbatore.	April'84	514
11.	Sree Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. Coimbatore.	24-6-14	1056
12.	Anandakumar Mills Ltd. Coimbatore.	7-5-84	434
13.	Radha Spg. Mills. Tirupur.	9-8-82	Not available.
14.	Senthuram Spg. Mills, Pelladai.	19-6-84	Not available
Pondicherry			
15.	Anglo French Textiles Ltd. Pondicherry.	4-7-83	6860

निर्धन लोगों को सस्ती दरों पर राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम मिल का कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराना

840. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम स्थापित करने का उद्देश्य क्या है और सरकार द्वारा अब तक उसके लिए पूंजी निवेश के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है और क्या इस निगम ने अपने उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन क्षेत्रों में और किस रूप में यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर लिये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि निर्धन लोगों को अभी सस्ती दरों पर कपड़ा नहीं मिल पाता है और यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के कपड़ों को किस प्रकार वितरित किया गया और क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि वह कपड़ा उन लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाये जिनके लिए यह बनाया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. एन. संगमा) : (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण की गई रूग्ण वस्त्र मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के मुख्य उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (एन.टी.सी.) की स्थापना की गई थी जिससे कि उपक्रमों की तेजी से पुनर्स्थापना हो सके ताकि ऐसी पुनर्स्थापना से कपड़े की सस्ती किस्मों के उत्पादन और वितरण को उचित कीमतों पर बढ़ाकर आम जनता के हितों की रक्षा की जा सके ।

1968 में, एन. टी. सी. की स्थापना के समय, केवल 16 मिल सरकार के प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत थीं । 1972-73 के दौरान, संख्या धीरे धीरे बढ़कर 103 हो गई । 1974 में

संसद के एक अधिनियम के द्वारा इन सभी का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया और उनके मालिकाना हक एन.टी.सी. को अंतरित कर दिये गये । इसके अतिरिक्त, एन.टी.सी. उन 22 मिलों का प्रबन्ध कर रही है जिनको सरकार ने समय समय पर अपने हाथ में लिया था ।

निगम की मुख्य उपलब्धियां ये हैं :-

- (i) एन.टी.सी. मिलें प्रति वर्ष लगभग 900 मिलियन मीटर कपड़े और 70 मिलियन कि.ग्रा. मार्केट यार्न का उत्पादन करती हैं ;
- (ii) एन.टी.सी. का उत्पाद-मिश्रण कम आय वाले वर्गों के लिए अधिक उप-युक्त है । ये मिलें अधिकांशतया मोटा, निम्न मध्यम तथा उच्च मध्यम श्रेणियों का उत्पादन करती है ;
- (iii) इन मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित मार्केट यार्न हथकरघा क्षेत्र को सप्लाई किया जाता है ;
- (iv) ये मिलें रोजाना औसतन 2 लाख से अधिक कामगारों को रोजगार देती हैं ; तथा
- (v) ये मिलें उत्पादन शुल्क, बिक्री कर तथा चुंगी के रूप में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के राजकोषों में भी पर्याप्त योगदान देती है ।

(ग) कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा समाज के इस वर्ग की पहुँच में हो, सरकार एन.टी.सी. द्वारा उत्पादित लट्ठे पर 1.50 रु प्रति वर्गमीटर, धोतियों तथा साड़ियों

पर 2.00 रु० प्रति बर्गमीटर और पोलियस्टर/सूती ब्लेंडेड कमीजों के कपड़े पर 3.75 रु० प्रति बर्ग मीटर की दरों से उत्पादन का भुगतान कर रही है। कंट्रोल के कपड़े का वितरण एन.सी.सी. एफ को मार्फत किया जाता है जो कि इसे पूरे देश में फैली खुदरा दुकानों के द्वारा बाद में उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराता है। 57,561 खुदरा दुकानें हैं जिनमें से 46,438 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं।

1983-84 के दौरान एन.टी.सी. ने कंट्रोल के कपड़े के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को पूरा किया है।

220 Million Dollar Loan to the National Co-Operative Development Corporation II Projects

841. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association has approved 220 million loan to the National Co-operative Development Corporation II projects of rural storage ; and

(b) the total loss of different products foodgrains, etc. in the rural storage in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Negotiations for an IDA Credit of SDRs 210.2 million (\$ 220 million approximately) to finance the third National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC-III) Project have been successfully completed and agreements in this regard are expected to be signed shortly. Under the Project, World Bank will finance construction of rural godowns, production and processing of soyabean, and establishment of cotton ginneries and spinning mills.

(b) In the economic analysis worked out under the Rural Storage component of the Project, losses of foodgrains in traditional storage are estimated at 6.6% of stored produce and loss prevention through efficient storage at about 5%.

Reopening of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras

842. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to get the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill's, Madras re-opened ;

(b) whether the proposal made by an ex-M. P. to end the problems facing the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and to nurse back the mill to health are receiving attention of Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the said proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A Group of Officers which has been appointed to look into the problems of closed mills in the country has been requested to explore the possibilities of re-opening of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As yet, no final view has been taken by Government.

Investigation Against Cosmique International, New Delhi

843. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed their investigation into the complaints against Cosmique International, New Delhi, garment exporting firm, regarding its various fraudulent acts in the matter of export ;

(b) if so, the result or outcome of such investigation ;

(c) the total amount of export made by the firm from the years 1976 to 1984 ; and

the number of workers employed in these departments was about 1550,

(c) Delhi Administration has informed that the conciliation machinery of the Labour Department has made efforts to get the weaving section opened, but have not succeeded in their efforts so far.

Compensation to the Family of Officers and Jawans Killed/Injured during Operation in Punjab

862 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and jawans of the security forces killed or injured in the recent operations against terrorists in Punjab ; and

(b) the details of the compensation and other benefits provided to the families of the killed and to the injured personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A total of 93 Army Personnel (5 Officers, 4 Junior Commissioned Officers and 84 Other Ranks) were killed in the recent operations while giving aid to civil authority in Punjab. Besides 289 Army Personnel (15 Officers, 20 Junior Commissioned Officers and 254 Other Ranks) sustained injuries, till now.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(1) Benefits of liberalised pensionary awards admissible to war widows, with some improvement, have been

extended to the families of those Army officers and personnel who were killed in Army operation in Punjab including the Golden Temple Complex. In addition, their families will be eligible for a lump-sum ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,00,00/- in each case, irrespective of the rank of the deceased. A statement showing these benefits is annexed.

2. Those who are invalidated out of service will be entitled to war injury pay instead of disability pension. War injury pay will consist of service element and disability element. The service element will be equal to the normal retiring pension of the rank held at the time of disablement for maximum service of rank. For this purpose, paid acting rank will be counted irrespective of the period of which it is held. The disability element for 100% disability will be equal in amount to the emoluments last drawn by the serviceman minus the service element, the amount being limited to Rs. 1000/-. For lower percentages of disability, the disability element will be proportionately reduced. Constant Attendance Allowance, where admissible, will be paid at the rate of Rs. 200/- per month for officers as well as JCOs and Other Ranks. In the normal circumstances the rate of Constant Attendance Allowance is Rs 75/- per month. In addition, they will be eligible for a lump-sum ex-gratia grant of Rs. 75,000/- in each case.
3. As per instructions issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, a son or a daughter or a near relative of Service personnel who die in harness or discharged on medical grounds, is given appointment on a Group 'C' or Group 'D' post in the parent department of the Government servant.

Statement**Liberalised Pensionary Award for Service Officers and Jawans Killed in Army Operations in Punjab****Officers**

Special family pension equal to pay drawn at the time of death will be paid upto the deemed date of retirement of the deceased or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later pay for this purpose will include basic pay, dearness pay and interim relief. Children allowance and Children Education allowance are not admissible at this stage.

Thereafter special family pension is equal to the normal retiring pension of the rank last held by the deceased for service upto the deemed age of retirement, plus children allowance and children education allowance subject to the condition that special family pension, together with children allowance and children education allowance will not exceed the last pay drawn as defined above.

Children Allowance

Upto the age of 23 year it is payable at Rs. 150/-p m per child, if the mother is not alive, and Rs. 100/-p m. per child if the mother is alive.

Children Education Allowance

At actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-p. m. per child.

Family Gratuity

(which will be admissible in addition to the death gratuity under the Death cum-Retirement Gratuity Scheme).

Rank	Amount
2 Lt.	Rs. 2000/-
Lt.	Rs. 3000/-
Capt.	Rs. 4500/-

Personnel Below Officer Rank

Special family pension equal to emoluments last drawn will be paid to the nominated heir of the deceased till death or disqualification of the recipient. Emoluments for this purpose include basic pay, increments, rank/appointment pay, good service pay, dearness pay and home saving element. Children Allowance and Children education allowance are not admissible as long as special family pension equal to emoluments last drawn is payable

Children Allowance

Upto the age of 23 years it is payable at Rs. 90/-p. m. per Child, if the mother is not alive and at Rs. 60/-p. m. per child if mother is alive.

Children Education Allowance

At actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 19/-p m. per child.

Family Gratuity

Rank	Amount
Sep.	Rs. 450/-
Nk.	Rs. 550/-
Hav.	Rs. 650/-

Major	Rs. 6500/-
Lt. Col.	Rs. 8000/-
Col.	Rs. 9500/-
Brig.	Rs. 11000/-
Maj. Gen.	Rs. 13000/-
Lt. Gen.	Rs. 14000/-
Gen.	Rs. 16000/-

Ex-Gratia Grant

Rs. 1,00,000/-in each case.

Dependants pension

If the officer dies as bachelor or widower without children, the dependants pension is at 2/3 of widow's pension for both Parents and 2/3 of two parents rate for single parent, irrespective of the means limit of the parents.

Nb. Subedar	Rs. 1000/-
Subedar	Rs. 1300/-
Subedar Major	Rs. 1400/-

Ex-Gratia Grant

Rs. 1,00,000/-in each case.

Dependants Pension

In case of serviceman who dies as bachelor the parents get the same award as admissible to the widow. Unlike the officers, therefore, there is no separate provision for the dependants pension for personnel below officer's rank.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

863. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent strike of the jute workers in West Bengal for more than 2 months had nationalisation of jute industry as one of its demands;

(b) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Passed unanimous resolution for the nationalisation of jute industry; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to move in this more regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Although nationalisation of the jute industry was one of the Charter of Demands of some of the Trade Union who went on strike recently in West Bengal, this demand had not been

made by all the Trade Unions who were party to the strike.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. Nationalisation of an industry is the last resort for reactivating sick units. The Government's role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures for the revival of sick units coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutions which are primarily responsible to take remedial measures inclusive of and managerial financial restructuring of the units.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

864. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : SHRI SANTKU MAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities has reached 333.8 during the week ended June 16, 1984;

(b) the Wholesale Price Index for the last eleven months ; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the continuous rise of Wholesale Price Index ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given below ;

**Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices
(1970-71=100) (Monthly Average)**

1983	Index
July	311.6
August	317.5
September	318.9
October	318.7
November	318.7
December	318.5
1984	
January	322.3
February	323.2
March	322.9
April	323.2 (P)
May	327.3 (P)

(P) Indicates provisional.

From time to time Government have taken steps, both on the demand and supply side, to contain inflation. These include inter alia, incentives for higher production; strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, enforcement of fiscal discipline and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

**Implementation of Schemes under IRDP
in Parbhani and Nanded Districts in
Maharashtra**

865, SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme under I.R.D.P. are not fully implemented due to lack of share from banks in Parbhani and Nanded districts in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) According to available information the term credit mobilised for IRDP during 1983-84 in Parbhani and Nanded Districts was Rs 99.62 lakhs and Rs. 107.91 lakhs respectively. The performance is considered satisfactory within the overall Sixth Plan target of mobilising term credit of Rs. 3,000 crores under the programme for the entire country.

**Amount Credited to Nationalised Banks in
Orissa by People and State Government
Agencies**

866. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount credited to the nationalised banks in Orissa as savings by the people and the State Government agencies during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) against this money, how much amount was given as loans to financial institutions for developmental works and public for various prospective schemes ;

(c) the percentage difference during this period between the deposits and loans given to the State ; and

(d) the action being contemplated to narrow down the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Available data regarding deposits and advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Orissa as at the end of June 1982 and June 1983 is given below :—

(Amount Rs. crores)

	June 1982	June 1983
1. Deposits	526	627
2. Advances	402	533
3. C :D Ratio (%)	76.4	85.0

In terms of Reserve Bank's directives banks have to maintain certain proportion of their deposits as cash reserves and liquid assets and cannot deploy all their resources in the form of loans. The ratio of credit to deposits in Orissa at 76.4 per cent and 85.0 per cent respectively for end-June, 1982 and end-June, 1983 was higher than all India corresponding average of 67.0 per cent and 68.1 per cent.

Questionnaire Issued by Fourth Pay Commission

867. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission which is yet to start its real work will delay settlement of the many basic demands of Central Government Employees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the questionnaire circulated by the Fourth Central Pay Commission, such questions have been asked which may prejudice the interests of the Central Govt. Employees in general, and the railwaymen in particular; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to remove the doubts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Fourth Pay Commission has already started its work. The Commission has already been requested to give urgent consideration to the issues referred to them for their consideration.

(b) and (c) The Questionnaire was formulated by the Pay Commission on a

preliminary consideration of the relevant issues and based on the suggestion contained in the various Memoranda received from Unions/Associations and others. It also contains certain questions which are of an exploratory nature for purposes of clarity. The Questions are in no way indicative of the thinking of the Commission on any matter. The Commission will finalise its views on various matters only after going into all the relevant factors carefully. Therefore, the questions included in the Questionnaire cannot in any way be taken to be prejudicial to the interest of the Central Government employees in general or of any category of employees.

Opening of Gramin Banks in the Country

868. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gramin Banks opened in entire country uptill now, the details thereof State-wise ; and

(b) whether there are any guidelines or criteria set for deciding the number of branches to be opened in a district if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) So far 162 Regional Rural Banks have been established in the country. Statewise distribution of these banks is indicated in the attached Statement.

(b) Broadly, the current branch expansion policy envisages opening of rural and semiurban branches at unbanked centres so as to achieve a population coverage of 1 branch for, on an average, 17000 people in rural and semiurban areas by March 1985. While identifying the required number of centres, the District authorities/banks are expected to keep in view the geographical spread of the existing branch network, the availability of minimum infrastructure facilities, potential for development, needs of special development programmes etc.

Statement
Statewise Distribution of Regional Rural Banks
 (As on date)

State/Union Territory	No. of Regional Rural Banks
1. Andhra Pradesh	12
2. Assam	5
3. Bihar	18
4. Gujarat	7
5. Haryana	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	2
10. Madhya Pradesh	21
11. Manipur	1
12. Maharashtra	7
13. Meghalaya	1
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	9
16. Punjab	3
17. Rajasthan	13
18. Tamil Nadu	1
19. Tripura	1
20. Uttar Pradesh	35
21. West Bengal	8
22. Mizoram	1
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1
Total :	162

Excise Duty due from Companies Locked Up in Litigation

69. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand crores of rupees of excise dues from companies has long been locked up as a result of litigation ; and

(b) if so, how much total cumulative amount has been locked up in litigation as on 31 March, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that large number of cases on Central Excise matters is under litigation. It is not practicable to quantify the amount of excise duty locked up in litigation in many of the court cases, as the revenue amount in such cases which involved judicial determination of legal issues like those relating to valuation, classification and interpretation of notifications, etc., can in the nature of things, be varying.

Investment in States by Public Financial Institutions

870. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage investment in States by the public financial institutions during the past four years starting with fiscal year 1980-81, State wise and year-wise details thereof ;

(b) the percentage contributions made by these States to the national exchequer during the same period, State-wise and year-wise details thereof ; and

(c) ratio between contribution to national exchequer and investment by the public financial institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information readily available is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) The States do not make any direct contribution to the national exchequer. All States contribute to the

national development activity and resource mobilisation. State-wise estimation of such 'contribution' is not feasible.

Statement

State-wise percentages of Assistance disbursed by Public Financial Institutions (IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, GIC, UTI, SFCs and SIDCs) during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(% to total assistance)

(Period : April-March)		Disbursements		
Sr. No.	Name of the State	1980-81	1981-82	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	6.6	9.2
2.	Assam	0.3	0.4	0.5
3.	Bihar	2.2	2.5	2.7
4.	Gujarat	11.4	12.8	11.9
5.	Haryana	2.1	2.6	2.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	1.2	1.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.8	1.1
8.	Karnataka	8.3	7.9	7.1
9.	Kerala	3.2	3.4	2.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.1	3.2	4.1
11.	Maharashtra	21.2	18.5	17.5
12.	Manipur	0.2	.03	.06
13.	Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1
14.	Nagaland	0.4	0.1	0.1
15.	Orissa	2.6	2.9	3.9
16.	Punjab	3.8	4.5	4.0
17.	Rajasthan	5.5	4.8	5.9
18.	Sikkim	0.2	.008	0.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	10.2	9.0	9.2
20.	Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7.7	7.8	6.5
22.	West Bengal	7.5	7.8	5.8
23.	Union Territories	2.7	3.0	3.8

Report of the Fourth Pay Commission

872. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the report of Fourth Pay Commission will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) the date by which the interim report is likely to be submitted :

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Commission regarding the time for presentation of its report ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, whether Government propose to issue such instructions to present the report at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) In accordance with the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, the Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable. It may consider, if necessary, sending reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalised. It is too early to indicate the date by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Commission.

Government have not issued any instructions regarding the time for presentation of the report nor is there any proposal at present to issue any such instructions to the Commission.

Committee for Change of Financial Year

873. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether a Committee has been constituted by his Ministry for change of financial year ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference :

(c) the progress made by the Committee to obtain the views from the States and Union Territories and the Ministries/

Departments of Government of India on this vital issue ;

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government ; and

(e) the steps taken by the Committee to submit the report by the scheduled time ;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 1 (27)-B (AC)/84 dated the 1st May, 1984 regarding constitution of Committee and its terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8486/84].

(c) to (e) The Committee has already sought the views of State Governments in the matter and is also writing to the Union Territory Governments. Secretaries of a number of Ministries/Departments of Government of India have conveyed their views on the subject to the Chairman of Committee and others are being addressed. Besides, advertisements have been inserted in leading newspapers inviting comments and views from individuals, institutions and organisations. The Committee was requested to submit its report before the end of October 1984, and no request for extension of time has been received so far.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में संशोधित
दैनिक वेतन दरों को लागू करना.

874. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अर्धन उपक्रमों में कार्यरत दैनिक वेतन श्रमिकों के लिए संशोधित वेतन दरों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एन० कुट्टण) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, ऐसा

the number of workers employed in these departments was about 1550.

(c) Delhi Administration has informed that the conciliation machinery of the Labour Department has made efforts to get the weaving section opened, but have not succeeded in their efforts so far.

Compensation to the Family of Officers and Jawans Killed/Injured during Operation in Punjab

862 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and jawans of the security forces killed or injured in the recent operations against terrorists in Punjab ; and

(b) the details of the compensation and other benefits provided to the families of the killed and to the injured personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A total of 93 Army Personnel (5 Officers, 4 Junior Commissioned Officers and 84 Other Ranks) were killed in the recent operations while giving aid to civil authority in Punjab. Besides 289 Army Personnel (15 Officers, 20 Junior Commissioned Officers and 254 Other Ranks) sustained injuries, till now.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(1) Benefits of liberalised pensionary awards admissible to war widows, with some improvement, have been

* extended to the families of those Army officers and personnel who were killed in Army operation in Punjab including the Golden Temple Complex. In addition, their families will be eligible for a lump-sum ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1,00,00/- in each case, irrespective of the rank of the deceased. A statement showing these benefits is annexed.

2. Those who are invalidated out of service will be entitled to war injury pay instead of disability pension. War injury pay will consist of service element and disability element. The service element will be equal to the normal retiring pension of the rank held at the time of disablement for maximum service of rank. For this purpose, paid acting rank will be counted irrespective of the period of which it is held. The disability element for 100% disability will be equal in amount to the emoluments last drawn by the serviceman minus the service element, the amount being limited to Rs. 1000/-. For lower percentages of disability, the disability element will be proportionately reduced. Constant Attendance Allowance, where admissible, will be paid at the rate of Rs. 290/- per month for officers as well as JCOs and Other Ranks. In the normal circumstances the rate of Constant Attendance Allowance is Rs 75/- per month. In addition, they will be eligible for a lump-sum ex-gratia grant of Rs. 75,000/- in each case.

3. As per instructions issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, a son or a daughter or a near relative of Service personnel who die in harness or discharged on medical grounds, is given appointment on a Group 'C' or Group 'D' post in the parent department of the Government servant.

Statement**Liberalised Pensionary Award for Service Officers and Jawans Killed in Army Operations in Punjab****Officers**

Special family pension equal to pay drawn at the time of death will be paid upto the deemed date of retirement of the deceased or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later. Pay for this purpose will include basic pay, dearness pay and interim relief. Children allowance and Children Education allowance are not admissible at this stage.

Thereafter special family pension is equal to the normal retiring pension of the rank last held by the deceased for service upto the deemed age of retirement, plus children allowance and children education allowance subject to the condition that special family pension, together with children allowance and children education allowance will not exceed the last pay drawn as defined above.

Children Allowance

Upto the age of 23 year it is payable at Rs. 150/-p.m. per child, if the mother is not alive, and Rs. 100/-p.m. per child if the mother is alive.

Children Education Allowance

At actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-p.m. per child.

Family Gratuity

(which will be admissible in addition to the death gratuity under the Death cum-Retirement Gratuity Scheme).

Rank	Amount
2 Lt.	Rs. 2000/-
Lt.	Rs. 3000/-
Capt.	Rs. 4500/-

Personnel Below Officer Rank

Special family pension equal to emoluments last drawn will be paid to the nominated heir of the deceased till death or disqualification of the recipient. Emoluments for this purpose include basic pay, increments, rank/appointment pay, good service pay, dearness pay and home saving element. Children Allowance and Children education allowance are not admissible as long as special family pension equal to emoluments last drawn is payable.

Children Allowance

Upto the age of 23 years it is payable at Rs. 90/-p.m. per Child, if the mother is not alive and at Rs. 60/-p.m. per child if mother is alive.

Children Education Allowance

At actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of Rs. 19/-p.m. per child.

Family Gratuity

Rank	Amount
Sep.	Rs. 450/-
Nk.	Rs. 550/-
Hav.	Rs. 650/-

Major	Rs. 6500/-
Lt. Col.	Rs. 8000/-
Col.	Rs. 9500/-
Brig.	Rs. 11000/-
Maj. Gen.	Rs. 13000/-
Lt. Gen.	Rs. 14000/-
Gen.	Rs. 16000/-

Ex-Gratia Grant

Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case.

Dependants pension

If the officer dies as bachelor or widower without children, the dependants pension is at 2/3 of widow's pension for both Parents and 2/3 of two parents rate for single parent, irrespective of the means limit of the parents.

Nb. Subedar	Rs. 1000/-
Subedar	Rs. 1300/-
Subedar Major	Rs. 1400/-

Ex-Gratia Grant

Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case.

Dependants Pension

In case of serviceman who dies as bachelor the parents get the same award as admissible to the widow. Unlike the officers, therefore, there is no separate provision for the dependants pension for personnel below officer's rank.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

863. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent strike of the jute workers in West Bengal for more than 2 months had nationalisation of jute industry as one of its demands;

(b) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Passed unanimous resolution for the nationalisation of jute industry ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to move in this more regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Although nationalisation of the jute industry was one of the Charter of Demands of some of the Trade Union who went on strike recently in West Bengal, this demand had not been

made by all the Trade Unions who were party to the strike.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. Nationalisation of an industry is the last resort for reactivating sick units. The Government's role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures for the revival of sick units coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutions which are primarily responsible to take remedial measures inclusive of and managerial financial restructuring of the units.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

864. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : SHRI SANTKU MAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities has reached 333.8 during the week ended June 16, 1984;

(b) the Wholesale Price Index for the last eleven months ; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the continuous rise of Wholesale Price Index ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given below ;

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(1970-71=100) (Monthly Average)

1983	Index
July	311.6
August	317.5
September	318.9
October	318.7
November	318.7
December	318.5
1984	
January	322.2
February	323.2
March	322.9
April	323.2 (P)
May	327.3 (P)

(P) Indicates provisional.

From time to time Government have taken steps, both on the demand and supply side, to contain inflation. These include inter alia, incentives for higher production; strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, enforcement of fiscal discipline and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

Implementation of Schemes under IRDP in Parbhani and Nanded Districts in Maharashtra

865, SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme under I.R.D.P. are not fully implemented due to lack of share from banks in Parbhani and Nanded districts in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) According to available information the term credit mobilised for IRDP during 1983-84 in Parbhani and Nanded Districts was Rs 99.62 lakhs and Rs. 107.91 lakhs respectively. The performance is considered satisfactory within the overall Sixth Plan target of mobilising term credit of Rs. 3,000 crores under the programme for the entire country.

Amount Credited to Nationalised Banks in Orissa by People and State Government Agencies

866, SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount credited to the nationalised banks in Orissa as savings by the people and the State Government agencies during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) against this money, how much amount was given as loans to financial institutions for developmental works and public for various prospective schemes ;

(c) the percentage difference during this period between the deposits and loans given to the State ; and

(d) the action being contemplated to narrow down the gap ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Available data regarding deposits and advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Orissa as at the end of June 1982 and June 1983 is given below :—

(Amount Rs. crores)

	June 1982	June 1983
1. Deposits	526	627
2. Advances	402	533
3. C :D Ratio (%)	76.4	85.0

In terms of Reserve Bank's directives banks have to maintain certain proportion of their deposits as cash reserves and liquid assets and cannot deploy all their resources in the form of loans. The ratio of credit to deposits in Orissa at 76.4 per cent and 85.0 per cent respectively for end-June, 1982 and end-June, 1983 was higher than all India corresponding average of 67.0 per cent and 68.1 per cent.

Questionnaire Issued by Fourth Pay Commission

867. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission which is yet to start its real work will delay settlement of the many basic demands of Central Government Employees ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the questionnaire circulated by the Fourth Central Pay Commission, such questions have been asked which may prejudice the interests of the Central Govt. Employees in general, and the railwaymen in particular; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to remove the doubts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Fourth Pay Commission has already started its work. The Commission has already been requested to give urgent consideration to the issues referred to them for their consideration.

(b) and (c) The Questionnaire was formulated by the Pay Commission on a

preliminary consideration of the relevant issues and based on the suggestion contained in the various Memoranda received from Unions/Associations and others. It also contains certain questions which are of an exploratory nature for purposes of clarity. The Questions are in no way indicative of the thinking of the Commission on any matter. The Commission will finalise its views on various matters only after going into all the relevant factors carefully. Therefore, the questions included in the Questionnaire cannot in any way be taken to be prejudicial to the interest of the Central Government employees in general or of any category of employees.

Opening of Gramin Banks in the Country

868. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gramin Banks opened in entire country uptill now, the details thereof State-wise ; and

(b) whether there are any guidelines or criteria set for deciding the number of branches to be opened in a district if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) So far 162 Regional Rural Banks have been established in the country. Statewise distribution of these banks is indicated in the attached Statement.

(b) Broadly, the current branch expansion policy envisages opening of rural and semiurban branches at unbanked centres so as to achieve a population coverage of 1 branch for, on an average, 17000 people in rural and semiurban areas by March 1985. While identifying the required number of centres, the District authorities/banks are expected to keep in view the geographical spread of the existing branch network, the availability of minimum infrastructure facilities, potential for development, needs of special development programmes etc.

Statement

Statewise Distribution of Regional Rural Banks

(As on date)

State/Union Territory	No. of Regional Rural Banks
1. Andhra Pradesh	12
2. Assam	5
3. Bihar	18
4. Gujarat	7
5. Haryana	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3
8. Karnataka	9
9. Kerala	2
10. Madhya Pradesh	21
11. Manipur	1
12. Maharashtra	7
13. Meghalaya	1
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	9
16. Punjab	3
17. Rajasthan	13
18. Tamil Nadu	1
19. Tripura	1
20. Uttar Pradesh	35
21. West Bengal	8
22. Mizoram	1
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1
Total :	162

Excise Duty due from Companies Locked Up in Litigation

69. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several thousand crores of rupees of excise dues from companies has long been locked up as a result of litigation ; and

(b) if so, how much total cumulative amount has been locked up in litigation as on 31 March, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that large number of cases on Central Excise matters is under litigation. It is not practicable to quantify the amount of excise duty locked up in litigation in many of the court cases, as the revenue amount in such cases which involved judicial determination of legal issues like those relating to valuation, classification and interpretation of notifications, etc., can in the nature of things, be varying.

Investment in States by Public Financial Institutions

870. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage investment in States by the public financial institutions during the past four years starting with fiscal year 1980-81, State wise and year-wise details thereof ;

(b) the percentage contributions made by these States to the national exchequer during the same period, State-wise and year-wise details thereof ; and

(c) ratio between contribution to national exchequer and investment by the public financial institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information readily available is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) The States do not make any direct contribution to the national exchequer. All States contribute to the

national development activity and resource mobilisation. State-wise estimation of such 'contribution' is not feasible.

Statement

State-wise percentages of Assistance disbursed by Public Financial Institutions (IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, IRCI, LIC, GIC, UTI, SFCs and SIDCs) during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(% to total assistance)

(Period : April-March)		Disbursements		
Sr. No.	Name of the State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	6.6	9.2
2.	Assam	0.3	0.4	0.5
3.	Bihar	2.2	2.5	2.7
4.	Gujarat	11.4	12.8	11.9
5.	Haryana	2.1	2.6	2.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	1.2	1.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.8	1.1
8.	Karnataka	8.3	7.9	7.1
9.	Kerala	3.2	3.4	2.7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.1	3.2	4.1
11.	Maharashtra	21.2	18.5	17.5
12.	Manipur	0.2	.03	.06
13.	Meghalaya	0.1	0.1	0.1
14.	Nagaland	0.4	0.1	0.1
15.	Orissa	2.6	2.9	3.9
16.	Punjab	3.8	4.5	4.0
17.	Rajasthan	5.5	4.8	5.9
18.	Sikkim	0.2	.008	0.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	10.2	9.0	9.2
20.	Tripura	0.1	0.1	0.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7.7	7.8	6.5
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Report of the Fourth Pay Commission

872. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the report of Fourth Pay Commission will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(b) the date by which the interim report is likely to be submitted :

(c) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Commission regarding the time for presentation of its report ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, whether Government propose to issue such instructions to present the report at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) In accordance with the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, the Commission will make its recommendations as soon as practicable. It may consider, if necessary, sending reports on any of the matters as and when the recommendations are finalised. It is too early to indicate the date by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Commission.

Government have not issued any instructions regarding the time for presentation of the report nor is there any proposal at present to issue any such instructions to the Commission.

Committee for Change of Financial Year

873. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether a Committee has been constituted by his Ministry for change of financial year ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference ;

(c) the progress made by the Committee to obtain the views from the States and Union Territories and the Ministries/

Departments of Government of India on this vital issue ;

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government ; and

(e) the steps taken by the Committee to submit the report by the scheduled time ;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of Government Resolution No. F. 1 (27)-B (AC)/84 dated the 1st May, 1984 regarding constitution of Committee and its terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8486/84].

(c) to (e) The Committee has already sought the views of State Governments in the matter and is also writing to the Union Territory Governments. Secretaries of a number of Ministries/Departments of Government of India have conveyed their views on the subject to the Chairman of Committee and others are being addressed. Besides, advertisements have been inserted in leading newspapers inviting comments and views from individuals, institutions and organisations. The Committee was requested to submit its report before the end of October 1984, and no request for extension of time has been received so far.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में संशोधित
दैनिक वेतन दरों को लागू करना

874. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन उपक्रमों में कार्यरत दैनिक वेतन श्रमिकों के लिए संशोधित वेतन दरों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं, ऐसा

कोई मामला भारत सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं है।

बैंक आफ मैसूर की विल्ली शाखा द्वारा डी०आई०आर० के अंतर्गत ऋण दिए जाने से इन्कार किया जाना

875. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्र्य :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक आफ मैसूर की नया बाजार, दिल्ली स्थित शाखा के प्रबंधक और कर्मचारी केवल अपने परिचित लोगों को ही डी०आई०आर० के अंतर्गत ऋण देते हैं और अपना व्यापार चलाने के लिए ऋण लेने के इच्छुक जरूरतमन्द और बेरोजगार युवकों को ऋण देने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है और उन्हें फार्म भी नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बैंक द्वारा जिन लोगों को ऋण दिया गया उनका विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा तथा इसमें पाई जाने वाली अनियमितताओं की जांच की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं, आवेदकों को गुणदोषों के आधार पर ऋण मंजूर किये जाते हैं चाहे वे बैंक कर्मचारियों से परिचित हैं या नहीं।

(ख) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 52 (1) के अनुसार और बैंकों के बीच प्रचलित रीति-रिवाजों के अनुसार अलग-अलग ग्राहक के संबंध में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती। अतः, यदि कोई अनियमितता नोटिस में

आती है तो निश्चय ही उचित उपचागतक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Arrears of Excise Duty due from 25 Strike-Stricken Bombay Textile Mills

876. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over Rs. 40 crores are due from about 25 strike-stricken Bombay textile mills as arrears of excise duty on yarn meant for the captive consumption;

(b) if so, names thereof alongwith dues in each case and detailed information based on the categorisation of 'A' and 'B' mills against category 'C' mills already taken over by Government ;

(c) with this liability taken into account, whether these units will also fall in category 'C' like the 13 mills taken over ;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to take over these mills also ; and

(e) if not, the steps taken or contemplated for the recovery of excise duty dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to available information, a statement showing the names of 32 strike-affected mills in Bombay category-wise, and the approximate amounts of outstanding excise duty dues on yarn meant for captive consumption from as on 31.5.1983 is attached.

(c) and (d) At present no proposal is under consideration for their reclassification or take over.

(e) Most of these mills had filed writ petitions/appeals in the High Courts and the Supreme Court against levy of excise duty on captive consumption, and, so the recovery of dues of excise duty would be in accordance with the orders of the Court.

Statement

Names of Strike-Affected Bombay Mills and the Outstanding Excise Duty dues from them as on 31-5-1983.

S.No.	Name of the Mills.	@ @ Amount of excise duty dues as 31-5-1983	Rs.
CATEGORY I :			
1.	M/s Khatau Makanji	2,01,69,709.58	
2.	Morarji Goculdas	2,99,34,039.43	
3.	Hindustan Spg.	1,09,34,402.80	
4.	Bombay Dyg. (Worli)	6,36,03,394.00	
5.	Bombay Dyg. (Spring)	35,75,648.56	
6.	Mafatlal Mills (Unit-2)	1,19,96,857.20	
7.	Mafatlal Mills (Unit-3)	53,24,259.54	
8.	Matulya Mills	58,30,040.40	
9.	Standard Mills (Worli)	50,18,799.68	
10.	Standard Mills (Sewree)	1,95,42,929.89	
11.	Swan Mills	1,28,05,626.20	
12.	Victoria Mills	73,01,226.87	
13.	Ruby Mills	74,00,016.48	
14.	M/s Prakash Cotton Mills	44,46,282.83	
15.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,68,42,766.13	
16.	Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	21,72,960.15	
CATEGORY II :			
17.	Phoenix Mills	8,65,821.53	
18.	Modern Mills	10,37,871.29	
19.	Simplex Mills	66,67,536.14	
20.	Shri Ram Mills	17,37,886.84	
21.	Shri Nivas Cotton Mills	56,69,005.52	
22.	Piramal Spg. Mills	73,78,170.94	
23.	Kamala Mills	33,64,416.00	
CATEGORY III :			
24.	Tata Mills	18,38,866.56	
25.	Kohinoor Mills	33,53,757.75	
26.	Jam Manufacturing Co.	25,15,439.44	

S.No	Name of Mills	Amount of excise duty dues as on 31-5-1983
27.	Mukesh Textiles	02,72,808.23
28.	Finlay Mills	28,00,186.36
29.	Gold Mohur Mills	25,21,037.42
30.	Poddar Mills	13,37,909.13
31.	Madhusudan Mills	18,86,274.16
32.	Elphinston Mills	17,05,072.22

@amount given in only approximate.

Expansion of N.C.C.

877. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal for the expansion of N.C.C. all over the country;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) A proposal for limited expansion of the N.C.C. has been received from the Director General, N.C.C. The final picture in regard to the implementation of this proposal and allocation of funds for it will emerge only after the Defence Plan 1985-90 has been finalised.

Difficulties Faced by STC in Refining and Tinning of Crude Soyabean Oil

878. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is facing great difficulty in refining and tinning of crude soyabean oil;

(b) if so, the reasons of facing such difficulties; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to overcome those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ban on Import of Rubber

879. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rubber imported since January, 1984;

(b) whether he has received representations demanding ban on imports; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A quantity of 23,000 tonnes of natural rubber imported by S.I.C. has actually arrived since January, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Domestic production of rubber is not sufficient to meet the demand. Import of rubber is allowed only to the minimum extent required to fill up the gap between demand and supply. It is ensured that rubber growers' interests are well protected.

Replacement of Escorts Directors by L.I.C.

880. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA :
 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation consulted Government before sending a requisition to Escorts for an Extraordinary General Meeting for replacing most of Escort's Directors;

(b) the reaction of Government to the replacement of such prominent individuals;

(c) whether L.I.C. or Government propose to manage the Escorts organisation themselves or whether they intend to transfer the management to some other party; and

(d) if so, the name of the party ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The requisition for the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of Escorts by the LIC was made in exercise of its right under section 169 of the Companies Act, 1956. Since this requisition is already the subject matter of a Writ Petition filed by Escorts, the matter is sub judice.

श्रीमगर से उड़ान भरने वाली इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की एयरबस का अपहरण करने पर की गई गिरफ्तारियाँ.

881. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

श्री रंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 5 जुलाई, 1984 को श्रीमगर से दिल्ली जाने वाली एयरबस के अपहरण की घटना के संबंध में कुन कितने अपहरणकर्ताओं को गिरफ्तार किया है, कितने अपहरणकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक कष्ट देने और वित्तीय हानि पहुंचाने के आरोपों

के आधार पर कार्रवाई की गई है और इस समय कितने व्यक्ति हिरासत में हैं ;

(ख) इस अपहरण के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेवार हैं और क्या श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर ड्यूटी पर तैनात उन सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है जिन पर इस घटना में लिप्त होने का संदेह है ;

(ग) इन अपहरणकर्ताओं की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और क्या उनकी मांगें पूरी करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है ;

(घ) अपहरणकर्ता कब तक भारत को वापिस लौटा दिए जाएंगे, यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या कठिनाइयाँ सामने आ रही हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या भारत सरकार उन्हें भारत लौटाने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार पर दबाव डालेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खर्वाब आलम खान) : (क) विमान में 4 अपहरणकर्ता थे जिन्होंने 6 जुलाई, 1984 को लाहौर हवाई अड्डे पर पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष आत्म समर्पण किया तथा वे उन्हीं की हिरासत में हैं। जम्मू और कश्मीर में बड़गांव पुलिस स्टेशन में रणबीर दंड संहिता तथा विमान अपहरण विरोधी अधिनियम, 1982 के अंतर्गत एक फौजदारी मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है। जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस मामले की जांच का काम केन्द्रीय बन्वेषण ब्यूरो ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। अपहरणकर्ताओं को भारत लौटा दिए जाने के लिए पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख) जांच के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही यह बता पाना संभव होगा कि अपहरणकर्ताओं के अलावा कोई अन्य व्यक्ति भी इस अपहरण

में सम्मिलित था। तथापि उस दिन श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर यात्रियों के विमान में सवार होने से पहले उनकी सुरक्षा जांच करने के लिए तैनात 10 व्यक्तियों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) अपहरणकर्ताओं की मुख्य मांगों में हवाई जहाज में इंधन भरने, भारत में नजरबंद कुछ व्यक्तियों को रिहा करने तथा अमेरिकी डालर में 25 करोड़ रुपये की फिरोती की राशि की अदायगी की मांगे शामिल थीं।

पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने अपहरणकर्ताओं के साथ बातचीत की थी। अपहरणकर्ताओं ने अंत में यात्रियों, कर्मी-दल और हवाई जहाज को बिना शर्त छोड़ दिया तथा पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।

(घ) और (ङ) पाकिस्तान सरकार से औपचारिक रूप में अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे नौ अपहरणकर्ताओं को भारत को लौटा दें। अभी तक उनसे कोई औपचारिक उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

**World Bank Study Urges Reduction
in Governmental Budget Deficit**

882. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 9 July, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a new international study, conducted by World Bank, warns the harder struggle ahead for poorer countries if the industrialised nations fail to keep their economics moving growth pace of past decades;

(b) if so, whether the study has also urged industrial nations to focus attention to reduce Governmental budget deficit which would ease pressure on inflation and interest rate; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government concurs with the view that in an increasingly interdependent world, the developing countries are adversely affected by inappropriate policies in industrialised countries which lead to slow growth in these countries and high interest rates. Both in bilateral discussions and in relevant international fora, we have been stressing the need for adoption by industrial countries of policies which are conducive to a more rapid growth of the world economy and faster growth of developing countries. It may be noted that in fact India has fared better than many other developing countries in tackling the problems caused by the recent malaise in the world economy.

Increase in Rate of Inflation

883. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in recent months there is an inflationary pressure on the country's economy;

(b) whether between March and June, the rate of inflation has increased by 11 points;

(c) if so, the details of the rate of inflation during the first six months beginning from January to June, 1984; and

(d) the steps taken or propose to be taken to arrest this inflationary trend ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The monthly average index of wholesale price for the six months beginning from January, 1984 and the rate of inflation are given below :

Month	Wholesale Price Index (average) (1970-71 = 100)	Percent change over the previous month
January	322.3	1.19
February	323.2	0.28
March	322.9	0.19
April	323.2 (P)	0.09
May	327.3 (P)	1.27
June	333.7 (P)	1.95

(P Provisional.)

The increase in prices in May and June, 1984 reflects mainly the seasonal pressures.

The price situation is kept under constant review and from time to time steps have been taken, both on the demand and supply side, to contain inflation. These include, inter-alia, incentives for higher production, strengthening of the public distribution system, larger releases of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils, enforcement of fiscal discipline and mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

Setting Up of Forest Lodges in Orissa

884. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(1) the number of forest lodges proposed to be set up in Orissa by the end of the Sixth Plan :

(b) the name of the places in Orissa identified by his Ministry for setting up Forest lodges during the above Plan period; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of Forest Lodges in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) One Forest Lodge is being set up at Lulung in Simillpal National Park, Orissa, during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 62 lakhs (Rupees Sixty two lakhs) out of which the Government of India's share is Rs. 36.76 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs from the Central Government's share has already been released in favour of the State Government in the month of March, 1984.

Proposal to Charge Uniform Rate of Commission by Banks for Issuing of Drafts

885. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to fix a uniform rate for the banks to charge for issuing of the drafts etc ; and

(b) if so, whether any headway has been made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The proposal to charge uniform rate of commission by banks for issuing of drafts etc. is under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Indian Banks' Association.

Constitution of Experts Group to recommend Long-Term Policy for Textile Sector

886. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the Department of Textiles to constitute an experts group to recommend policy to be pursued in the textile sector for the next 15 or 20 years ;

(b) whether Government have felt that the industry was facing difficulties as it had grown in a disorganised manner and adequate attention had not been paid to technology and market development ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions which have been put forward for availability of cotton for more production during the coming years as well as during the current year as it had affected following drought in some parts in the growing areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) In order to recommend measures for the development of textile industry during VIIth Five Year Plan a Working Group has been constituted. The policy of Government with regard to the development of textile industry is contained in the textile policy statement laid before Parliament on the 9th March, 1981,

(c) The textile policy states that steps will be taken to increase yield per hectare of cotton through disseminating knowledge of improved agronomic practices and increased use of fertilisers, pesticides, quality seeds and irrigation facilities and that Government will encourage research and development activity specially for the production of short duration and high yielding varieties of cotton. The Intensive Cotton Development Programme proposes an area of 20.20 lakh hectares for coverage by the end of the VIth Plan Period.

Acquisition of 310-A Air Bus for Air India

887. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the acquisition of some 310-A Air

Buses for Air India for its operation to the Gulf and other foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the number of such aircraft proposed to be purchased by Air India for the above purpose ;

(c) the amount earmarked therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Government have approved Air India's proposal to place a Letter of Intent on Airbus Industrie for acquisition of six A 310-300 Air Buses for Air India for operation to Africa, Gulf and other foreign countries.

(c) and (d) Purchase of aircraft is financed by taking loans from Banks/Institutions after obtaining the approval of the Government. The purchase of these six A 310-300 Airbus aircraft would also be financed on the same basis. Air India has paid Airbus Industrie a refundable deposit of US Dollar 12 Million from its own funds with the Letter of Intent.

Air India are preparing a detailed acquisition proposal for the approval of Government.

Trade between India and Soviet Union

888. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union is India's major trade partner :

(b) if so, its share in India's foreign trade ; and

(c) the details of the items on which Indo-USSR joint trades have been established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The share of the Soviet Union in India's foreign trade in 1982-83 amounted to 13.25%.

(c) Main items of export from India to USSR are rice, tea coffee, tobacco, drugs & pharmaceuticals, detergents & cosmetics, leather finished & semi-finished, cotton textiles, woollen knitwear & hosiery, jute manufactures, engineering goods etc. Main items of import from the Soviet Union are oil & oil products, machinery & equipment fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, newsprint etc.

Construction of Cheap Hotels for Low and Middle Class Tourists

889. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sent guidelines to different States for constructing cheap hotels for the benefit of low and middle class tourists;

(b) whether Central Government have earmarked funds in the Sixth Plan for this purpose ;

(c) if so, the amount allocated to different States in Sixth Plan for constructing cheap hotels ; and

(d) the steps taken so far by different States in constructing such cheap hotels during the current Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) yes, Sir.

Broad guidelines have been circulated to the different States for the construction of economy hotels/Yatrikas.

(b) A token provision has been made during the year 1984-85.

(c) Funds have not been allocated State-wise.

(d) It is a new scheme and no concrete proposal has been received from the States as yet.

Tourist Centre at Chilka in Orissa

890. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to establish a full fledged tourist centre at Chilka in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Recognising the tourism potential of Chilka Lake in Orissa, it has been included as one of the tourist centres in the three Travel Circuits identified by the Department in consultation with the State Government for the development of tourist infrastructural facilities through the combined resources of Centre/State and the private sectors. A proposal for the preparation of a master Plan (environmental development plan) for Chilka is under examination of the Department. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of boats at Chilka Lake. A Tourist Bungalow one each at Barkul and Rambha have been constructed by the State Government. In addition the State Government is also operating two motor launches for providing cruising facilities to the tourists. Steps are also being taken by the State Government to organise water-skiing courses at Chilka Lake. The State Government is also organising annual boat race to attract tourists at Chilka since September 1982. Efforts of the Government have also been supplemented in the private sector by construction of two hotels at Barkul.

Development of Brijbhumi Parikrama

891. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any environmental developmental plan on Brijbhumi Parikrama, a national heritage centre, had been formulated in view of lakhs of people visiting Brijbhumi every year from all parts of the country and even from foreign lands ; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the time it will take to execute it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Design Ahmedabad has prepared an Environmental Development Plan for the Brijbhumi Parikrama Area. The report emphasises that the provision of facilities for pilgrim tourists such as the laying out of *Padavs*, provision of drinking water and toilet facilities, planting of trees, construction of stages for *Raslila* etc. may be taken up in a manner that conforms with the cultural, historical and archaeological heritage of the area. The Plan proposes specific works along the in parikrama routes.

Steps are being taken to set up a Coordinating Committee headed by the State Chief Minister and including local M.L.A.s Centre/State Government representatives and prominent persons from the private sector so that the resources of the Centre, State and the private sectors are pooled and works taken up in a phased manner within the context of the NID PLAN. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time it will take to complete this project.

Malpractices in Customs Clearance at Warehousing Corporation Godown- Gurgaon Road, Delhi Airport

892. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "The nightmare in warehouse" appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi on 20 June, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the steps he proposes to take to streamline the customs clearance and root out the rampant malpractices prevalent there, the role of touts, the connivance of the Customs Officials and the trade and Liaison Officers of large Industrial Houses in securing clearance without paying the full duty and having easy clearance of the

baggage and goods by paying some nominal duty ; and

(c) whether he will ensure frequent rotation of Customs staff posted at the CWC godown and ban entry of such personnel who are not on duty entering the premises and utilising their influence in favour of their clients and cheating the Exchequer for loss or revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) A number of steps have been taken to improve Customs clearance procedure such as reducing the number of counters at which a passenger was required to report, opening more clearance counters, shifting Central Warehousing Corporation officials to a separate enclosure for having all their requirements completed, collection of various charges at one point, and continuous direct supervision by Senior officers like Assistant Collector and Deputy Collector etc. Apart from these, the entry of persons into the baggage examination hall has also been regulated with the result that congestion has been reduced and the possibility of contact between the passengers and touts and the customs officers is effectively curtailed. No case has come to notice, whereby any liaison officer of a large industrial house has been found securing clearance without paying duty or nominal duty.

(c) The rotation of officers posted at the Central Warehousing godown, is done regularly. Steps have been taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons into the Baggage Examination Hall.

Shortage of Small Coins and Low Denomination Currency Notes in West Bengal

893. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of small coins and low denomination notes in West Bengal and the chronic and troublesome problem has been several times brought to the attention of the Reserve Bank of India and the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the reason why no action has been taken in this matter ; and

(c) the time by which Union Government will solve the problem of shortage of coins in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) On account of insufficient supply of small coins and lower denomination notes there have been complaints of shortages in various parts of the country (including West Bengal)

(b) Supplies of currency notes and coins to the needy areas are arranged consistent with the available stocks. Government is, however, seized of the problem and has already taken several concrete short-term as well as long-term measures to augment the production of coins and currency notes.

(c) As a result of the various measures already initiated by the Government, production of coins is going up and shortage of small coins has been easing gradually. The situation is expected to improve in the coming months in various parts of the country including West Bengal.

Export of Garments

894. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 50 firms which were the largest exporters of Garments of (i) non-quota items and (ii) to countries outside bilateral agreements during 1983 ;

(b) the measures taken by Apparel Exports Promotion Council and Government to promote such exports indicating with respect to each bilateral agreement, the country, the total quantity and value of exports of (i) quota items (ii) non quota items during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 ; and

(c) the type and category of non-quota items which are being exported or have an export potential for each country where quotas are in force giving the SITC, NIMEXE, relevant tariff classification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Exporter-wise statistics of exports of garments are not maintained.

(b) A large number of steps have been taken by the Apparels Export Promotion Council (AEPC) to boost exports. The A.E.P.C. participated in various overseas international trade fairs, sponsored sales-cum-study teams and individual sales teams. It also explored possibilities of cooperation with garment industries in South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Sri Lanka and held seminars in various countries for exports of Gent's shirts.

The Government have taken following steps to boost exports :

(i) With effect from 1st January, 1984 rates of Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) have been revised upwards for many categories of textile items.

(ii) With a view to enable exporters to modernise their production capacity indigenous textile machinery manufactures are allowed to modernise with the help of foreign collaboration wherever necessary. Wide width spinning looms and rotor spinning machines are allowed on concessional import duty linked with export obligations.

(iii) Machines necessary for garment exporters have been placed on Open General Licence. Many of these machines can be imported on payments of concessional duty.

(iv) Entitlements under REP licences for import of inputs have been liberalised. Essential inputs are permitted to be imported under the Open General Licence for export production.

(v) Government have been sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, buyer-seller meets, participation in

international fairs/exhibitions in order to increase and diversify exports in terms of products and areas.

- (vi) Government formulates and operates export entitlement distribution policy in a flexible way in order to ensure full utilisation of restraint levels and increase unit value realisation.
- (vii) With a view to simplifying and streamlining the procedure for inspection of garments meant for export, simplified system of inspection has been introduced

A statement listing the countries with which India has bilateral agreements, indicating against each the total quantities and value of exports of (i) quota items (ii) non-quota items during 1981, 1982 and 1983 is attached. Similar information for the year 1980, however, is not available

(c) Items of textiles which are under restraint are indentified in the bilateral textile agreements. A wide range of items are left outside such restraints in each of the countries covered by such agreements. A country-wise list of items where export potential exists is not maintained because such a list will keep on fluctuating on the basis of demand pattern in the overseas markets.

Statement

(QTY. IN '000' PCS) (VALUE IN '000' Rg.)

COUNTRY	YEAR	ITEMS UNDER RESTRAINTS		ITEMS OUTSIDE RESTRAINTS		TOTAL
		QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	
USA.	1981	38456	1140580	9945	238076	48401 1378656
	1982	41470	1162037	7361	222214	48831 1384851
	1983	68558	2204138	1535	54709	70093 2258847
E. E. C.	1981	68136	2575529	5651	29358	73787 2869114
	1982	64684	2379496	2389	111758	67073 2491254
	1983	62698	2152404	441	14615	63139 2167019
SWEDEN	1981	4082	141847	13	490	4095 142337
	1982	3467	128585	13	199	3480 128784
	1983	3287	130553	95	1369	3382 131922
FINLAND	1981	263	9419	515	21733	778 31152
	1982	386	15359	1418	24263	1804 39622
	1983	1012	18304	203	7323	1215 25627
AUSTRIA	1981	530	21543	870	39576	1400 61119
	1982	690	30799	880	40383	1570 71182
	1983	1015	37053	588	21005	1603 58058

CANADA	1981	4605	153425	641	19941	5246	173366
	1982	4097	153636	338	8644	4435	162280
	1983	5100	197762	576	16866	5676	214628
NORWAY	1981	1145	44400	17	416	1162	44816
	TOTAL RESTRAINED, 1981	117217	4086743	17652	613817	134869	4700560
	1982	114794	3870512	12399	407461	127193	4277913
countries	1983	141670	4740214	3438	115887	145108	4856101

Target of Export of Garments

895. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of top 30 firms in each region which were the largest exporters of garments in respect of quantity exported during 1983 to (i) restrained countries ; (ii) countries OBA giving quantity and value exported by each in 1983 ;

(b) the names of top 50 firms which exported the largest quantity of garments during 1983 of (i) sensitive restricted items; (ii) non-sensitive/non-restricted items (iii) item outside bilateral agreements to USA, EEC and other restrained countries separately giving quantity and value of such exports by each of the 50 firms ; and

(c) the details of targets set for each month of 1984 for garments exports of different types of items to USA, EEC and other restrained countries, country/items article bilateral agreement stating the relevant item wise break-up, if any for each month/each country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Exporter-wise details of export performance in garments are not maintained

(c) The targets are not fixed month-wise or item-wise. The target fixed for the year 1984-85 in respect of exports of garments is Rs. 850 crores. Region-wise break-up of the target is given below :

	(in crores Rs.)
USA	285
EEC	301
Other restraint countries- items outside bilateral agreements	264

GPS Concessions for the Exports of Indian Garments

896. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have granted Generalised System of Preferences concessions for the exports of Indian garments indicating the GSP quota/ceiling in respect of each type of garment for the years 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 and also the specific duty concession available in each country ;

(b) the quantity of GSP quotas for export of garments actually utilised in each of the countries mentioned above in each of the years;

(c) the body monitoring the utilisation of GSP quotas and dissemination of information to exports and how it is done; and

(d) the measures taken to increase GSP quota utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) According to information available, the GSP schemes of the following countries include textile garments ;

Bulgaria, Japan, Switzerland, Poland, Norway, EEC, Austria, Canada, Australia, Hungary, USSR and New Zealand,

Out of the above countries, Australia accords preference on a selective basis. Canada accords GSP duty concession only on clothing with textile component of more than 50% by weight of silk.

Only under the GSP scheme of EEC quotas have been fixed for individual countries. Ceilings applicable to India during 1980 to 1984 in respect of garments and India's exports to EEC against these

ceilings for 1980 to 1982 are indicated in Statement I. Export figures under GSP for 1983 have not yet been made available by EEC. GSP Schemes of Japan and Australia provide for global quotas but at the same time exports under GSP from no beneficiary country can exceed a fixed limit.

The following countries permit duty-free entry of garments under GSP :

Norway, EEC and USSR.

The details regarding extent of tariff preferences extended by other countries are given in statement II.

(c) Various information relating to GSP such as changes in the schemes and exhaustion of quotas are disseminated to trade and industry through Export Promotion Councils Commodity Boards etc. Monitoring is done on the basis of available information from the preference-giving countries.

(d) Various export development and promotion measures assist in the better utilisation of GSP quotas. Seminars and workshops have been organised periodically in various parts of the country to familiarise exporters and export promotion agencies etc with the benefits available under GSP schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Men's and boys' outer garments blazers jackets	000 No	92	83	93.84	70	91.84	26	96	101.3
18	Men's and boys, woven under garments	Ton	27	12	27.54	9	27.54	3	28	28
21	Men's and boys outer garments other windcheaters, jackets, etc.	000 No	62	92	62.24	82	61.24	101.2	63.3	72.9
24	Under garments knitted not elastic men's and boys' pajamas, women' and girls pajamas	000 No	6	8.4	6.12	Nil	6.12	3	6.5))))))))))
25	Women's and girls, knitted pyjamas and night dresses of cotton or synthetic fibres	060 No	8.6	4.3	8.77	Nil	8.77	6	9)))
26	Outer garments and clothing accessories of women and girls	000 No	2136	1714	2178.72	1581	2178.72	1562.4	2178.8	2193.5
27	Outer garments of women & girls - skirts including divided skirts	Ton	298.8	210	304.8 ^m	237	304.8	196	312.3	326.3
29	Women and girls outer - garments - women suits and costumes	000 No	63	47.95	64.25	63.02	64.26	56	66	98.4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30A	Women and girls' under garments pyjamas and night dresses	000	36.72	44	36.72	N.A.	5	36.72	5	38	45.8
30B	Women' and girls' under garments other than pyjamas and night dresses	Ton	94	6	95.88	3	94.88	2	98	98	
67	Outer garments not elastic and other clothing accessories of man made fibres etc.	Ton	6	7	6.12	2	6.12	2	6.5	8.1	
71	Outer garments and other clothing accessories babies knitted garments of wool etc	Ton	2	1	2.04	Nil	2.04	Nil	2.1	2.4	
76	Men's and boys' outer garments womens' and girls woven industrial and occupational clothing	Ton	18	24	18.56	15	18.36	5	19	19	
78	Men's and boy' outer garments - woven bath ropes, dressing gowns smoking jackets etc.	Ton	24	34	24.48	15	24.48	18	25	25.5	
80	Babies garments, girls garments, upto commercial size 86 of wool, cotton and mmf	Ton	7	22	7.14	31	7.14	67	7.5	9.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
81.	Women' and girls outer garments, woven bath robes dressing gowns, bed jackets	Ton	63	72	64.26	60	64.26	7.	66	74.9
83	Outer garments other than garments of categories 5 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75.	Ton	68	30	69.36	56	69.36	37	71	71

N.B. Category numbers indicated are those applicable under Multi Fibre Arrangement. Full description of products have not been given as they Correspond to the description of Categories followed under MFA. The GSP import figures have been made available by BEC.

Statement-I

Name of the Preference giving countries :	GSP rates of duty on garments
1. Bulgaria	50 per cent of MFN rate.
2. Japan	50 per cent of MFN rate except knitted or crocheted fabrics and articles thereof (CCCN 60.06) and women's girl's and infant's under garments (CCCN 61.04) which are duty-free.
3. Switzerland	50 per cent of the MFN rate.
4. Austria	35 per cent of the MFN rate.
5. Hungary	Differential rates of duty ranging between 0 to 10%.
6. New Zealand	Differential rates of duty ranging between 25 per cent to 45 per cent. However, for Babies napkins the preferential rate is 7½ per cent.
7. Australia	10 percentage point less than the general rate of duty.
8. Poland	Differential rates of duty ranging between 5 per cents to 10 per cent.
9. Canada	10 per cent (relate only to clothing with textile component of more than 50% by weight of silk).

ITDC Package of Facilities for Encouragement of Tourism in J & K

897. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tourism Development Corporation has devised a package of facilities to encourage tourism in Jammu & Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ;

(c) the extent to which the tourism shall be encouraged as result of these facilities ;

(d) whether such package facilities are also proposed to be devised to encourage

tourism in other parts of the country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Necessary information is given at statement-I.

(c) The package facilities are expected to encourage tourism specially the 'stopover package tours' which are meant encourage halts in India by long haul tourists e.g. tourists flying from Australia to London or vice versa.

(d) and (e) Necessary information is given at statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of package of facilities introduced by ITDC to promote tourism in Jammu & Kashmir in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 897 for 27.7.1984.

- (1) 'Jammu Ashok Package.
(2 days/3 nights)

Tourists on their way to Vaishnodevi or Srinagar are offered to break their journey at Jammu. The package of facilities includes non A/C accommodation for 3 days and 2 nights with two English breakfast at a cost of Rs. 249/- for a couple or Rs. 149 for single occupancy. To children below 12 are accommodated free.

- (1) 'Special Holiday Package Plan for Students'

Under this plan, students in groups of 15 or more are offered boarding and lodging at Hotel Jammu Ashok at a concessional rate of Rs. 60/- per head. Free board and lodge facilities are provided to their escort and his spouse. This package is available upto September 30, 1984.

- (3) 'See India Package'
Delhi-Chandigarh Srinagar-Delhi

This tour consists of 6 days/5 nights one night Delhi, one night Chandigarh, three nights Srinagar in House Boat with Shikara ride, visit to Mughal Gardens and a day trip to Gulmarg. It costs Rs. 1920/- per person if two persons take the tour of Rs. 1597/- per person if three persons take the tour. Air fare is extra.

- (4) 'India Stopover Package Tour.
Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi

In collaboration with Air India, ITDC has introduced this optional tour to Srinagar.

2 nights stay on full meal plan on twin sharing basis, half day sight seeing of Mughal Gardens and one

morning Shikara Cruise on the lakes. Transfer to and fro Airport free. This tour costs US dollars 95 per person. Single supplement US dollars 20.

Statement-II

Details of package facilities introduced by ITDC in other parts of the country in reply to parts (d) and (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 897 for 27.7.1984.

- (1) Ashok 'You and me' Holiday package
This plan covers a unique holiday offer covering 21 destinations and offering varied choices of stay at attractive terms.

- (2) The Ashok Weekender

This is a new concept which has recently been introduced permitting late evening check in and check out to enable busy executives to have restful and relaxed weekends.

These packages are available in ITDC hotels at 7 destinations and basically provide stay at all-inclusive rates (modified American Plan) for a couple with 2 children under the age of 12. The children are provided free accommodation.

- (3) Honeymoon package at Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort

This package offers 7 days and 6 nights stay at Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort for a honeymooning couple for Rs. 5555/- which includes sight-seeing at Trivandrum, a day at Kanyakumari etc. in chauffeur driven car.

- (4) See India Tours

In this package as many as 16 tours are offered in the varied itineraries covering different parts of the country.

- (5) Stopover tour Programmes

These tours are available for halts at 4 metropolitan cities of India. A

number of optional tours are also offered under this scheme.

- (6) 'The Ashok Young Explorers Package' The package offer to foreign students visiting India, accommodation double sharing basis inclusive of breakfast, lunch and dinner on a fixed menu for dollars 20 per person per day. The group should consist of a minimum of 15 students. Board and lodge for group leader/escorting teacher is provided free.

Cases of Ostentatious Expenditure

898. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred-Question No. 3415 on 16 March, 1984 regarding cases of ostentatious expenditure and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House ;

(b) whether any assessment of the implementation of instructions issued to make effective use of the powers vested in the Income-tax Officers under Section 133A (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been made at any stage, if so, the achievements thereof and if not, the reasons why this provision exists on paper only and not seriously enforced ; and

(c) the action he proposes to take further to prevent the spending of ill-gotten wealth by incurring lavish expenditure on marriage, social and other functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The information has already been submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for being laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Director of Inspection (Survey) keeps a close watch for making effective use of the powers vested in the Income-tax Officers under section 133-A (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Recently, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has also

re-allocated the functions of the concerned officers with a view to carrying out surveys under section 133-A (5), more effectively. Survey operations and assessment functions have also been separated and survey I. T. Os. now shall deal exclusively with survey work.

Hill Allowance to P and T Employees in Himachal Pradesh

899. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6791 on 6th April, 1984 regarding hill compensatory allowance to P and T employees in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the questionnaire has since been finalised and circulated by the Fourth Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, whether the questionnaire includes any reference to the payment of hill allowance and the reduction of the limit of 1,000 meters to say 700 meters above mean sea level, for the payment of hill allowance ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the questionnaire would be finalised and circulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Questionnaire was finalised in March, 1984 and sent to various parties.

(b) Suggestions with regard to admissibility of Hill Compensatory Allowance have been invited in Question No. 79 of the Questionnaire.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas

900. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any licences for opening of the new branches of nationalised banks in the first quarter of the financial year 1984-85 in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Districtwise along with the names of the banks to whom the branches have been allotted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in sanctioning branches for which the necessary

surveys have been carried on by the concerned banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) During the period 1.4.1984 to 18.7.1984, the Reserve Bank of India has allotted 7 rural/semi-urban centres in Himachal Pradesh to commercial banks for opening offices. Districtwise, Centrewise and bankwise details are given below :

District	Centre	Allottee Bank
Kinnaur	1. Yangthang	United Commercial Bank.
	2. Tranda	Punjab National Bank.
	(Nigulsarai)	
Simla	3. Guna	United Commercial Bank.
	4. Dharogra	United Commercial Bank.
Labhaul-Spiti	5. Gondhla	State Bank of India.
Sirmur	6. Rajpur	State Bank of India.
Solan	7. Chhausha	State Bank of Patiala.

Closure of Textile Mills in Ahmedabad and Other Places

901. SHRI ATAL BHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI CHHETTUBHAI GAMIT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of textile mills closed down in Ahmedabad and other places recently;

(b) the estimated annual loss of production (in-Rupees) and number of workers rendered without work; and

(c) the reasons of their closure and the remedial steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) As on

30-6-1984, 62 cotton textiles mills in the country were closed.

(b) As per the available information the number of workers on roll on these closed mills is about 1,09,700. Information on annual loss of production is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) These mills are closed due to a variety of reasons including obsolescence of plant and machinery financial difficulties labour trouble etc. Government have constituted a Group of Officers to examine the cases of closed cotton textile mills with a view to explore the possibility of rehabilitating those mills which are capable of being revived. On the recommendations of the group, packages of rehabilitation have been worked out for some mills in Gujarat. The packages include reliefs from the State and Central Governments and financial assistance by bank and financial institutions.

Proposal to Announce Long-Term Export Policy Instead of Annual Policy

902. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to announce a long-term export policy, probably for three years instead of present annual exercise as apart of the concerted efforts to step up exports; and

(b) when this proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Visit of Indian Industrialists to China

903. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of industrialists from India visited China recently;

(b) if so, the names of the delegates;

(c) the details of the talks held; and

(d) the results achieved ?

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

(b) List of members of the delegation led by the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is attached.

(c) (d) The delegation has identified the areas of economic and commercial cooperation between India and China and the potential items of export interest to the two countries. The delegation emphasises closer cooperation between the Federation

of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the China Council for Promotion of International Trade.

Statement

Members of FICCI Delegation to China

1. Mr. Ramkrishna Baja , Leader
President.
Federation of Indian
Chambers of Commerce &
Industry,
BOMBAY 400 031
2. Mr. Madhukar Shankar ,
Patwardhan, President. ,,
Associated Chambers of
Commerce & Industry
BOMBAY 4.00001
3. Mr. A. M. M. Arunachalam, ,,
Chairman,
Tube Investment of India Ltd.
MADARAS. 600001
- 4- Mr. Pranalal Bhogilal ,,
President,
Indian Merchants' Chamber,
BOMBAY. 400023.
5. Mr. G. K. Devarajulu, ,,
Chairman,
Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd,
COIMBATORE. 641020
6. Mr. S.S. Kanoria, Chairman ,,
& Mg. Director,
Kanoria Chemicals & Industries
Ltd.
CALCUTTA—70.0001
7. Mr. Kulwant Rai, ,,
President,
Ram Krishan Kulwant Rai
Group Usha Rectifier Corpora-
tion India Pvt. Ltd,
NEW DELHI-110001.
8. Mr. Hari Shankar Singhania, ,,
President.
J. K. Organisation,
NEW DELHI—110002.

9. Mr. D H. Pai Panandiker, ,,
Secretary-General,
Federation of Indian Chambers
of Commerce & Industry.
NEW DELHI—110001.

10. Mrs. Promila Madan, ,,
Jr Asstt. Secretary,
Federation of Indian Chambers
of Commerce and Industry,
NEW DELHI—110001.

OBSERVERS

11. Mr. Ajay Bhargava, ,,
Export Manager, Bajaj Auto Ltd.
POONA—411035.

12. Mr. Padmakar B. Prabhu, ,,
Technical Director, Lakshmi
Machine Works Ltd.
COIMBATORE --641020

13. Mr. R. N. Jaisinha, ,,
Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd
COIMBATOR—461020

Loss to STC New Delhi due to Fire

904. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
state :

(a) the details of loss suffered due to
the devastating fire which broke out in
STC Offices in New Delhi ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been
conducted to know the causes of fire ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The
total damage caused in the fire, which broke
out in Chandralok Building of STC on
1-6-84, works out to Rs. 30.40 lakhs approx.
This includes the loss of partitions, panel-
ling, office equipment like chairs, tables,
typewriters, almirahs, air conditioners etc.

STC has preferred provisional claim with
the Insurance Company.

(b) and (c) The CID of Delhi Police is
conducting an enquiry into the causes of
the fire. Their report is awaited.

Acquisition of Frigates by Pakistan Navy

905. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been
drawn to a press report stating that within
this year Pakistan Navy is to acquire two
frigates, a destroyer and several mine-
sweepers—all fitted with latest gadgets—from
European shipyards ; and

(b) the possible impact on India's
defence ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government closely observe all
developments in the neighbour-hood and
take appropriate action to meet such
developments.

Standard of Cleanliness in Various Tourist Lodges/Hotels/Forest Lodges and Youth-Hostels

906. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

The comments of the Planning Commis-
sion about the quality of service and
standards of cleanliness in various tourist/
lodges/hotels/forest lodges and youth
hostels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : The Comments of the Planning
Commission as reproduced from the minutes
of the meeting held on 29th March 1984
are as follows :

“As regards tourist lodges/hotels, forest
lodges and youth hostels, the quality of
service and standard of cleanliness was not

upto the mark and greater attention needs to be given to this aspect. In some of the lodges/youth hostels, the conditions were highly unsatisfactory. Member, Planning Commission suggested that Department of Tourism should issue guidelines and instructions in this regard to all the State Governments who are responsible for operation of these tourist lodges/youth hostels."

It may be added that the Central Department of Tourism has Circulated the above Comments to all Concerned requesting them to take necessary actions.

Export of Apparels to EEC and USA

907. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the top five quota holding countries for export of apparels to the European Economic Community and United States of America in 1984 and the position among them of India ;

(b) the maximum annual levels available to each of these countries for each category/country in USA and EEC during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 as against the volume of quotas actually utilised by each in respect of each country/category and how the quota utilisation performance of India compares with the top five countries in each of these years;

(c) the reasons why despite quota restraints, the apparel exports of countries like Hongkong are rising while exports of Indian apparels are stagnating ; and

(d) the value of apparel exports of the top five countries as compared with the global exports of Indian apparels during each of the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 indicating reasons for India's poor performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The European Economic Community and the United States of America are having

bilateral agreements with several countries regulating exports of textiles and clothing from the latter. The structure of these agreements as well as the coverage of products under various categories differ from agreement to agreement. It is, therefore, not possible to carry out a meaningful comparison of countries in terms of quotas held by them for 1984. Further, details of utilisation of quotas against annual levels in respect of other countries are not available and therefore a comparison of the performance of quota utilisation of India with other countries is also not possible.

(c) and (d) The apparel exports of India are not stagnating. As compared to the exports during 1980, the exports for 1983 represent an increase of 40%. The exports of India during the past four years are as below.

	Value in Crores of Rs.
1980	435.49
1981	630.02
1982	633.58
1983	640.13

Analysing of Scientific Data Gathered In Joint Space Flight

908. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientific data gathered during the recent Indo-Soviet joint space flight has been analysed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Scientific data gathered during the Joint Soviet-Indian manned space flight has been received and analysis is underway. After the analysis is completed, Indian and Soviet scientists will meet and finalise its results.

Closing of Textile Mills in Madhya Pradesh

909. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed down in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 ;

(b) the reasons of the closure of those textile mills ;

(c) the steps taken to revive the textile mills ; and

(d) the number of such textile mills reopened so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) During the year 1983-84, two units of M/s. Hope Textile Mills, Indore (Units No. 1 and 2) closed aown.

(b) The reason for closure of the units is labour unrest.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to make efforts to reopen the mills in consultation with the financial institutions.

(d) None.

Rejection of 'A' type Blankets

911. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has during the inspection rejected a large quantity of 'A' type blankets of several industries which are manufacturing blankets ;

(b) if so, the particulars of those firms whose blankets were rejected during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that his ministry is still buying 'A' type blankets from those firms whose blankets have been rejected before and after inspection ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The particulars of the firms whose blankets have been rejected during the last 3 years, are given as follows :

(i) Statement — A : Rejected during inspection.

(ii) Statement — B : Rejected by Consignee.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) According to the policy followed by the Department, rejection during pre-despatch inspection is not held out against the firm for placement of further contracts since the firm can re-submit the stores after rectification of the defects pointed out by the Inspector or offer a fresh lot of stores conforming to the specification. In cases where stores supplied by a firm is rejected by the consignee after a pre-despatch inspection, a joint inspection by the representative of the inspection organisation, and the consignee is arranged, associating the supplier also. If material is accepted finally, as it is, or under price reduction due to acceptable deviations, the firm is not disqualified for further contracts. Only if malafides are proved, action, is taken either to deregister the firm or ban further dealings with them after going through the prescribed procedure.

Statement A

Statement showing name and address of the firms whose blankets were rejected in pre-despatch inspection.

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	M/s.
1.	Raj Industries, Panipat.	
2.	Royal Textile, Panipat.	
3.	Jagdish Prashad Babu Ram, Panipat.	
4.	Rashtriya Wn. Industires, Panipat.	
5.	KKK Mills, Ludhiana.	
6.	Paliwal Textile, Panipat.	
7.	Aggarwal Wool & Spg. & Wving Mills, Panipat.	
8.	Capital Wo. & Gen. Mills, Panipat.	

9. The Goela Engg. & Wn. Works, Panipat.
10. The Haryana Wo. & Gen. Mills, Panipat.
11. Swatantra Bharat Wn. Mills, Panipat.
12. Kalindi Wn. Mills, Panipat.
13. Kahan Udyog, Panipat.
14. Suraj Wn. Mills, Panipat.
15. Indian Wn. Mills, Panipat.
16. Siddartha Wn. Mills, Panipat.
17. Mahavir Wn. Mills, Panipat.
18. Universal Wn. Mills, Panipat.
19. Aryan Wn. Mills, Panipat.
20. Sahni Wn. Mills, Panipat.
21. Natrai Wn. Mills, Gurgaon,

Statement B

Particulars of Firms whose blankets were rejected by Consignee.

Sl. Name of the Firm
No. M/s

-
1. Swatantra Bharat Woollen Mills, Panipat.
 2. Arvind Kumar & Co, Panipat.
 3. Rashtriya Woollen Mills, Panipat.
 4. Sri Girnar Woollen Mills, Panipat.
 5. Amba Woollen Mills, Panipat.
 6. Suraj Woollen Mills, Panipat.

Purchase of Newly Developed Blankets Manufactured by Shoddy Industries

912. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Inspection in his Ministry has recently recommended not to buy the newly developed blankets manufactured by shoddy industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is also a fact that R&D wing of his Ministry has suggested to buy the newly developed blankets manufactured by shoddy Industries ;

(c) if so, whether the DGI in his Ministry is concerned with the purchase of blankets or for inspection ; and

(d) the reasons for obtaining opinion from DGI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) The Government are at present purchasing 'A' type blankets made out of 100% wool. However, user trials are being made in respect of blankets manufactured by Shoddy Industries to ascertain durability and users' preference. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Central Assistance to Meet Deficits in State Budgets

913. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 500 crores was set apart in the current year's budget to meet the deficits of State Budgets ; and

(b) if so, the amount of such assistance given to the States for meeting their deficits State-wise during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for Investment by Public Financial Institutions in States

914. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of criteria for investment by public financial institutions in the States ;

(b) basis for formulating such criteria ;

(c) whether Government are planning to change the said criteria ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA PUJARY) : (a) and (b) The public financial institutions extend assistance to commercially viable and technologically feasible projects according to national priorities. The financial institutions do not make state-wise allocation of funds. The flow of assistance to any state depends on the level of entrepreneurial activity in the State. The entrepreneurial activity, in turn, is dependent upon a number of factors such as availability of infrastructural facility, adequate availability of raw materials, proximity to market, promotional work of the State Government, etc. The ability of the financial institutions to influence the locational decisions of entrepreneurs is limited by these factors though, in order to promote industrial development in the industrially backward areas, certain incentives such as concessional finance and liberal norms of debt-equity ratio and promoters contribution, are offered by financial institutions and subsidies are granted by the Government to projects being set up in specified backward areas. The present norms for assistance are based on prudent commercial principles and takes into account the optimum use of the available resources.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bank Robberies

915. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the places in which dacoits committed bank robberies during this year ;

(b) losses sustained in those robberies ; and

(c) the steps being taken to safeguard the security of banks, their personnel and prevent such incidents in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The latest available information, as reported by banks regarding the number of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred in the country during the period 1.1.1984 to 30.6.1984 and the amount involved therein, is given in the statement.

(c) Law and order is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Government has, however, advised all public sector banks to tight security measures in the banks. They have also been advised recently to review the security arrangements to ensure that they are adequate, operationally effective and dependable.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in Lakhs approx.)
1.	Vyasa Bank Ltd. Connaught Place Br.	2-1-84	Inward clearing cheques for Rs 1.18 lakhs (approx.)
2.	Dena Bank Gunderdehi Br.	5-1-84	0.97 lakhs
3.	United Commercial Bank Thana Belapur Br..	6-1-84	1.37 lakhs
4.	United Commercial Bank Bankra Br. (W.B)	17-1-84	6.96 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in Lakhs approx.)
5.	New Bank of India Kot khalsa Br.	24-1-84	1.28 lakhs
6.	United Bank of India Dehra Dun Br.	24-1-84	0.84 lakhs
7.	Bank of Maharashtra Nasik Br.	24-1-84	3.50 lakhs
8.	Central Bank of India Connaught Circus Br. New Delhi.	6-2-84	Rs. 1.25 lakhs (approx.)+ U.S. Dollars 625 Pounds Sterling 98 Deutsche Marks 220 Australian Dollars 50 Lira 7,50,000
9.	State Bank of India Samundran Br., Distt, Hoshiarpur.	6-2-84	0.05 lakhs
10	United Bank of India Hazirabagh Br.	8-2-84	8.00 lakhs
11.	Indian Overseas Bank Begum Bazar Br. Hyderabad.	8-2-84	21.72 lakhs
12,	Oriental bank of Commerce Debathawa Br.	8-2-84	0.59 lakhs
13.	Syndicate Bank, Sonda Br. Ghaziabad District.	13-2-84	0.05 lakhs
14.	Central Bank of India Kanpur Kidwai Nagar Br.	16-2-84	0.59 lakhs
15.	State Bank of India, Vidyanagar.	16-2-84	—
16.	Bank of Baroda Park Circus Br., Calcutta.	23-2-84	0.62 lakhs
17.	Syndicate Bank Dola Br., Meerut Distt.	25-2-84	0.06 lakhs
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce Taran Taran Br.	1-3-84	4.29 lakhs
19.	Syndicate Bank Garmukheshwar Br.	9-3-84	2.10 lakhs
20.	Barielly. Cooperative Bank Ltd. Rudrapur. Br.	12-3-84	7.92 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs approx)
21.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Chowk Prag Das, Amritsar	19-3-84	0.54 lakhs
22.	Jammu Rural Bank Agalpur Br.	19-3-84	0.03 lakhs
23.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. Hanumangarh Town Br.	23-3-84	2.90 lakhs
24.	State Bank of India Chhabbalkalan Br., Distt. Amritsar.	26-3-84	—
25.	United Bank of India, Agra Nehru Nagar Br.	30-3-84	0.66 lakhs
26.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bundi Bye Pass Br.	4-4-84	0.87 lakhs
27.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Kharigram Br., Gulabpura.	5-4-84	0.19 lakhs
28.	Bank of India Badarhat Br, 24 Parganas.	6-4-84	0.08 lakhs
29.	Manipur Rural Bank Narabal Br.	6-4-84	0.04 lakhs
30.	United Western Bank Ltd. Deolali Naka Br., Nasik.	12-4-84	1.31 lakhs
31.	Punjab National Bank Rajaganj Br. Lakhimpur Kheri.	14-4-84	0.28 lakhs
32.	Punjab and Sind Bank Sant Singh Sukha Singh School, Amritsar.	23-4-84	0.45 lakhs
33.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Kalian Br.	25-4-84	0.19 lakhs
34.	State Bank of India Ravi Shankar University Br., Raipur.	28-4-84	0.32 lakhs
35.	Bank of Baroda Bijiti Br. Nainital Distt.	1-5-84	0.57 lakhs
36.	State Bank of India Lapanga Br., Hazeribagh Distt.	7-5-84	2.07 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in Lakhs approx.)
37.	State Bank of India Saktigarh Br., Burdwan Distt.	7-5-84	1.52 lakhs
38.	Bank of India Thakurgaon Br, Distt. Ranchi.	9-5-84	0.04 lakhs
39.	State Bank of India Pallikalan Br. Lakhimpur Kheri.	10-5-84	0.09 lakhs
40.	New Bank of India Ladhuwal Uttar Br. Punjab.	15-5-84	0.05 lakhs
41.	The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Budhana Br. Muzzaffar Nagar Distt.	16-5-84	0.52 lakhs
42.	Allahabad Bank Dumka Br.	23-5-84	1.26 lakhs
43.	United Commercial Bank Tri-Junction Br.. Bhilai.	28-5-84	5.52 lakhs
44.	Canare Bank Amritsar Br.	30-5-84	0.14 lakhs + Cheques worth Rs. 1.56 lakhs.
45.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. New Rohtak Road Br.	4-6-84	3.90 lakhs—4 Parcels
46.	Punjab National Bank Seondha Br. Datia.	5-6-84	1.63 lakhs
47.	Syndicate Bank Narela Br.	7-6-84	10.00 lakhs
48.	State Bank of India Daurala Br., Meerut Distt.	8-6-84	1.23 lakhs
49.	The Laxmi Commercial Bank Mahiuddin Pur Br., Meerut Distt.	14-6-84	1.00 lakhs
50.	Vijaya Bank, Ratlam Br.	18-6-84	1.26 lakhs
51.	State Bank of India Churachand Pur Br., (Manipur).	19-6-84	4.32 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Bank/Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in Lakhs approx.)
52.	Union Bank of India Sunder Nagar Br., New Delhi.	19-6-84	1.51 lakhs
53.	Central Bank of India Vivekanand Poly Clinic Br. Lucknow.	25-6-84	0.37 lakhs
54.	Allahabad Bank Chakradhar- pur Br., (Bihar).	26-6-84	0.99 lakhs

Report of Eighth Finance Commission

**Assault on Indian Troops by
Pakistan in Ladakh Region**

916. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASGAR AHMAD :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
PROP. RUP CNAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Eighth Finance Commission submitted its report to Government :

(b) If so, its main recommendations : and

(c) The time by which these recommendations will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHRJEE) : (a) The Eighth Finance Commission has submitted its final report to the President on 30th April, 1984.

(b) The report of the Eighth Finance Commission alongwith an Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission was placed on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1984.

(c) The recommendations made by the Eighth Finance Commission relate to the period from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1989. The recommendations accepted by the Government will be implemented on the lines indicated in the Explanatory Memorandum.

917. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI N. E. HORO :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI MOTI BHAI R. CHAUDHRI :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI R. SHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI CHANDRADEO PARSAD VERMA :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan recently made an assault on the Indian troops to dislodge them in the Nubra Valley in the Ladakh region ;

(b) if so, the cause of such sudden provocation by Pakistan when the talks for the 'No War Pact' or 'friendship treaty' were on between the two Government.

(c) whether any protest had been lodged with the Pakistan Government for this assault ; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent such attacks in this strategic region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) In a recent incident some Pakistani troops attacked one of our posts in the Nubra Valley area in Ladakh. The attack was unprovoked and was repulsed by our troops.

(c) The issues arising out of the unprovoked attack on our post were raised with the concerned Sector Commander by our local Commander at a Flag meeting.

(d) Our Armed Forces are vigilant all along the border to counter any threats to the Security of the country.

Amendment of Existing Laws with regard to Smuggling

918. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that existing laws enacted by Parliament to curb and smash the scourge of smuggling and black money, have proved to be ineffective in achieving this objective; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take a fresh look into the existing laws and make necessary amendments to make these more stringent and enforceable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, all possible measures including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time to check circulation and prevent further proliferation of black money.

Pattern of smuggling, sector-wise and commodity-wise in the country is kept under constant review and preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department have been geared up on the basis of such review with respect to areas vulnerable to smuggling and commodities sensitive to smuggling. Anti-smuggling measures including application of COFEPOSA have been tightened in coordination with concerned

authorities of Central and State Governments. In the context of intensification of anti-smuggling efforts, certain provisions of COFEPOSA Act have been amended by an Ordinance on 13th July, 1984, mainly to provide for longer period of detention of smugglers operating in highly vulnerable areas. The maximum period of detention in such cases will be two years instead of one year.

Loan from IDBI for Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Project in West Bengal

919. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have approached the Industrial Development Bank of India for a loan to finance phase two of the Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government of West Bengal has approached IDBI for a loan to finance phase two of Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Project estimated to cost Rs. 464 crores. At the time of discussions held with the officials of the West Bengal Government, IDBI had explained that in terms of the present policy, IDBI could assist only relatively smaller and viable State sector projects undertaken by public limited companies and hence assistance to State Electricity Boards or similar departmental undertakings could not be considered.

Export of Sugar at Highly Subsidised rates

920. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting sugar at highly subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the extent to which the subsidy given during the last three years;

(c) the extent of subsidy per kilogram of sugar; and

(d) the compulsion on Government to export sugar at such highly subsidised rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Exports of sugar during the year 1981-82 were effected at a profit, while the exports during 1982-83 and 1983-84 were subsidised. The relevant details for the three years relating to quantity exported, total value and element of profit/subsidy total exports and per kilo are given below :-

Year	Export of sugar		Profit/given	Profit/subsidy
	Qty (MT) Lakhs	Value Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Per kg. Rs.
1981-82	1.54	49.22	+19.57	+1.27
1982-83	4.10	84.76	-66.05	-1.61
1983-84	8.13	210.92	-76.04 (Prov.)	-0.94

(d) India being an exporting member of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, was obliged to export sugar against the annual quota allotted by the International Sugar Organisation. Failure to fulfil the export quota would have deprived India of export quotas in subsequent years.

Heavy loss to National Textile Corporation of Mill take over

922. SHRI BALAKRISHNA WASNIK :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

New Wages Agreement with Bank Employees, Representatives

921. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new agreement has been signed with the bank employees' representatives with regard to their wages ;

(b) if so, the details of the new wage agreement; and

(c) how far it represents an improvement on the earlier wage agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Indian Banks, Association (IBA) has reported that certain basic understanding has been reached on certain issues, but a formal agreement has not as yet been signed.

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item under caption "Rs. 1.58 crores loss to National Textile Corporation on mill take-over" that appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi on the 4th July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction thereto ;

(c) whether it is a fact that performance of the subsidiary had much improved during 1979-80 to 1983-84 as indicated therein and it has since gone down in respect to production, capacity utilisation, labour relation or industrial peace and sales of products during the last eight months or so ; and

(d) the efforts now being made to improve the performance alongwith the comparative statement of last eight months performance with that of corresponding period of last three calendar years in the matter of production, sale, capacity utilisation of each unit of the subsidiary ?

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

(b) With reference to the above news item, it may be mentioned that-(i) of the 18 nationalised textile units under NTC (WBABO), the Orissa Cotton Mills at Bhagatpur, Cuttack, is a Spinning unit, under the subsidiary; (ii) the Orissa Cotton Mill, Bhagatpur has suffered a cumulative net loss of Rs.2.54 crore since nationalisation,

i.e. from 1974-75 to 1983-84. The mills suffered a gross loss of Rs. 17.23 lakhs during the year 1983-84, before provision of interest and depreciation and net loss of 54.63 lakhs (provisional).

(c) The reference is presumably to the Orissa Cotton Mills, whose performance has been mentioned in the news item. Its performance during 1979-80 to 1983-84 and forth last 8 months in respect of production capacity utilisation and sales, is as under :-

Year	Production Market Yarn (lakh/kg.)	Capacity utilisation (Spinning %)	Sale of Products (in terms of value Rs. lakhs)
1979-80	7.98	79.1	155.78
1980-81	9.14	72.3	191.12
1981-82	11.26	70.2	243.21
1982-83	13.26	75.8	307.72
1983-84	10.96	64.4	270.38
Last 8 months			
Oct., 83	1.11	77.44	28.67
Nov., 83	1.30	78.5	32.35
Dec., 83	0.73	52.5	33.11
Jan., 84	0.72	50.5	14.83
Feb., 84	0.37	30.0	10.88
March, 84	0.83	52.9	17.40
April, 84	0.94	56.1	31.03
May, 84	1.03	67.4	31.00
			(estimated)

Performance has started improving since March, 1984 and onwards to some extent. The labour relations in the mill are generally cordial. A scheme for setting up Management Committee, envisaging increased labour participation in vital areas of management has been introduced in this mill on 25-6-1984.

(d) The following important, steps have been/are being taken to improve the performance of the mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd :-

- (i) Arrangements are being made to make cotton available from different agencies ;
- (ii) Working capital has been replenished to the extent of cash losses reported ;
- (iii) Management at the subsidiary level is strengthened for better management of the available resources ;
- (iv) Selective modernisation of plant and machinery is being undertaken for fruitful gains ;

- (v) Efforts are being made for rationalisation of workload and labour force ;
- (vi) Economy and control in cotton mixing cost through use of man-made fibres, comber waste, etc. Particulars relating to the statements of last eight months performance with that of corresponding period of last three calendar years regarding production, sale & capacity utilisation of each unit of the subsidiary, are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Development of Nuclear Weaponary
by Pakistan with China's help**

923. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that China is helping Pakistan in the development of nuclear weaponary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Government have seen media reports to this effect but do not have confirmed information in this behalf. Government, however, keep a watch on all developments impinging on our security and take appropriate measures from time to time to ensure adequate defence preparedness.

**Special Bearer Bonds Lying with State
Bank of India after Closure of Scheme**

924. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of special bearer-bonds, each of the value of Rs. 10,000, are lying with the State Bank of India even after the closure of the scheme about two years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that this does not hold out an open invitation to fraud ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, out of a total 9,01,656 pieces of unsold special bearer bonds left with the S.B.I., and its associate banks on the closure of the scheme, 8,78,795 pieces have been received back by the RBI, leaving a balance of 22,861 pieces which are also in the process of repatriation. There were inter-circle and intra-circle transfers of the bond forms during the period of sale. These coupled with the staff problems of the banks delayed completion of reconciliation of the sale figures and the unsold bond forms.

(c) The procedure for receipt, storage and accounting of the bonds does not leave any room for fraud.

Assistance to India by Aid India Consortium

925. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium has since finally pledged its assistance to India for the year 1984-85; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) At the India Consortium Meeting held in Paris on June 19 and 20, 1984, the members of the Consortium, including the World Bank, indicated that they would provide economic assistance of about 4 billion for the year 1985-85 subject to necessary approvals under their respective laws and regulations.

**Performance of Public Sector Enterprises
of Central Government**

926. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since studied the document "performance, aims

and financial targets of Central Government Public Enterprises, 1984-85 and 1985-86" presented by the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, whether it indicates that the public sector industries are in for a bad spell;

(c) if so, the basic reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would re-orient its policy choices in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) A study of the document "Performance Aims & Financial Targets of Central Government Public Enterprises 1984-85 and 1985-86" indicated that the industries covered therein have, by and large, projected a higher state of capacity utilisation and improved profitability for 1984-85 & 1985-86 over the levels estimated for 1983-84.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Violations of Indian Air Space by Pakistan Aircrafts

927. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been using civilian aircrafts belonging to PIA and other private clubs who fly outside the corridor allotted to them by India, for surveillance purposes ; and

(b) if so, the number of occasions during the last two years when Pakistan's civil aircrafts flew over the Indian territory in violation of air space and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) There have been some cases of violation of Indian airspace by Pak civilian aircraft during the last two years. These were taken up with the Government of Pakistan in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Government have no concrete evidence regarding Pakistan having used such PIA or any other civilian aircraft for surveillance purposes.

Mirage-2000 from France

928. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to getting Mirage-2000 from France ; and

(b) the number of such air craft likely to be purchased and when the first batch is likely to be delivered ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) As per the contract signed by Government with the French manufacturers in 1982, 40 Mirage 2000 aircraft are to be supplied to the Air Force. Deliveries of these aircraft are scheduled to commence this year.

Steps against Smugglers, Black Marketeers and Tax Evaders

929. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers black-marketeers and tax evaders nabbed during the last one year, details thereof and action taken thereon.

(b) the number of income tax raids organised during the last one year and how many cinema stars were involved in such raids, the charge against such defaulters/tax evaders and further action, if any taken :

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the reports in 'Surya' an English magazine of last four months regarding tax evasion ; and

(d) if so, action, if any, Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) In connection with smuggling activities during 1983, the value of goods seized was Rs. 89.92 crores and 2281 persons were arrested. Provisional figures upto May, 1984 are Rs. 42.51 crores in value of goods seized and 831 persons arrested. Information relating to steps taken by Central Excise Department is not readily available and is being collected. Income-tax Department have launched 671 prosecutions during 1983-84.

(b) During the financial year 1983-84, the Income-tax Department conducted 4332 searches and seized PRIMA FACIE unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 27.99 crores. Persons searched included 17 persons connected with film industry. Appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts is being taken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts will be taken.

जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यक्रम में कमियां

930. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

स्वामी इन्द्रवेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 21 जून, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में "जीवन बीमा निगम में अधोषित आन्दोलन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिनमें निगम के कामकाज की कुछ कमियों का उल्लेख करते हुए निगम के कार्यालयों में नई बीमा पालिसी धारकों के संबंध में निर्णय लेने और उनका मार्गदर्शन करने, कमीशन बिलों का भुगतान करने, अन्तरिम सहायता और अदायगी और जीवन बीमा पालिसी पर ऋण मंजूर करने में असाधारण विलम्ब की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निगम के कामकाज को सुचारु बनाने, उसके कार्यक्रम की कमियों को दूर करने, इसके काम करने के स्तर को बहाल करने और बढ़ाने एवं अन्य कमियों को भी दूर करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कदम कब तक उठाए जाएंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्तिम भाग में और उसके बाद, वेतन में संशोधन सहित अपनी मांगों के चार्टर का शीघ्र निपटारा करवाने के लिए एक आन्दोलन चलाया था । बाद में इस आन्दोलन को वापस ले लिया गया था । आन्दोलन की अवधि के दौरान पालिसी-धारकों को सेवा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्धकों द्वारा जरूरी कदम उठाए गए थे ।

Defrauding of State Bank of Indore
Bhuleshwar Branch, Bombay

931. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the new sitem appeared in the 'Blitz' of 23rd June, 1984 wherein it has been stated that State Bank of Indore, Bhuleshwar Branch, Bombay-a subsidiary of the State Bank of India-has lost Rs. 12 lakhs in a deal involving export of eggs and was defrauded by a firm K. M. S. A. Exports ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted ; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken against the persons responsible to avoid such recurrence in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, in terms of the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, prohibiting disclosure of information relating to or the affairs of their constituents, further details cannot be divulged.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The bank is reported to have filed a civil suit against the party for the recovery of its dues. The bank has also intimated that suitable disciplinary action is being taken against the officials involved.

Reaction of Government to Charter of Demands submitted by Unions/ Federations of Bank Employees

932. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5702 on 30 March, 1984 regarding demands of bank employees and state the reaction of Government to the charter of demands submitted by All India Unions/Federations of bank employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reported that the demands of workmen and the issues raised by the managements of the banks are at various stages of discussion/negotiation. Though certain basic understanding is reported to have been reached between the parties on certain issues, no agreement as such has yet been signed by them with the unions.

Investment made by GIC, LIC and Unit Trust of India in Loans raised by State Governments

933. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investments made by the General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India in the loans raised by the State Governments during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(b) the terms and conditions of these investments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) While no investment was made by the Unit Trust of India in the loans raised by the State Governments during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, the position regarding such investments by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been as under :—

(i) G. I. C. of India and its subsidiaries

*Year ending	Amount invested
31st December	(In crores of rupees)
1980	4.05
1981	15.63
1982	11.80
1983	10.52

* Accounts are on calendar year basis.

(ii) Life Insurance Corporation of India

** Year ending	Amount invested
31st March	(In crores of rupees)
1981	65.18
1982	74.37
1983	49.95
1984	78.79

** Accounts are on financial year basis.

(b) The rate of interest on the above State Governments Securities varied from 6% to 8.75% per annum with the period of repayment ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Income Tax Raids

934. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by Income Tax authorities in various States and Union Territories during the period 1980-83 and upto 30th June, 1984 ;

(b) the outcome thereof ;

Financial Year	No. of searches conducted	Value of assets seized
		Rs. in crores
1980-81	3746	19.26
1981-82	4282	30.65
1982-83	4291	27.96
1983-84	4342	27.99
1984-85		
(1.4.84 to 30.6.1'84	676	3.28

Wherever necessary orders estimating the concealed income under section 132(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been passed. Appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts is being taken.

Having regard to large number of cases it is not practicable to give details of all the cases. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular case/search the same can be furnished.

(e) All possible measures to check circulation and prevent further proliferation of black money including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time.

Harassment of Indian Fishing Vessels by Coast Guards

935. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(c) the details of persons and companies from which valuables worth more than rupees one lakh were seized ;

(d) the action taken against them ; and

(e) the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken to curb such illegal activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The number of searches conducted and value of prima facie unaccounted assets seized the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 (From 1.4.1984 to 30.6.1984) is as under :

(a) whether Government have received representations of harassment by Coast Guards of Indian fishing vessels ; and

(b) the steps being taken to bring about better relations between the Coast Guard and Indian fishing people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No representation directly from fishing vessels or fishermen was received by the Government. However, complaints of general nature were received from some Honourable Members of Parliament. Necessary instructions have in consequence been issued to Coast Guard ships to exercise due care to ensure that fishing operations are not interrupted and no inconvenience is caused to the Indian deep sea fishing vessels.

चांदवाड़ा (भूमरी तलैया, बिहार) में माइका पेपर मिल का कार्यकरण

936. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्री ने दिनांक 13 मार्च, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3404 के उत्तर में आश्वासन दिया था और 1982-83 में भी सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया था कि चांदवाड़ा (भूमरी तलैया, बिहार) में माइका पेपर अगले तीन वर्षों में कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पेपर मिल का निर्माण कार्य जुलाई, 1984 तक प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्री चांदवाड़ा गये थे और 11 मई, 1980 को "माइका पेपर मिल" की आधार-शिला रखी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन झूठ आश्वासन पर सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मंत्री ने 13 मार्च, 1981 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3404 के उत्तर में अन्य बातों के साथ कहा था कि आगामी तीन वर्ष में माइका पेपर फेक्टरी में काम शुरू हो जाने की संभावना है। इस संबंध में उन्होंने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया था। तब से, माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये प्रभाव-शाली उपाय किये हैं। जिनके अंतर्गत, जापान की एक कंपनी के साथ सहयोग करार पर हस्ताक्षर, प्रमुख प्रविधिक अधिकारियों की भर्ती तथा सहयोग कार्य में उनके लिये विदेश में प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करना, आ जाते हैं। प्लांट तथा मशीनरी के आयात के लिये आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं तथा उनकी अक्टूबर, 1984 में अपेक्षित है। निर्माण कार्य के लिये भवन की विस्तृत रूप रेखा और संरचनात्मक आलेख तैयार है और स्थल की ड्रेडिंग सड़कों, ड्रेनेज सीवरेज, कम्पाउंड, दिवार का निर्माण आदि के लिये निविदाएँ जारी की गई हैं। ऐसी आशा है कि निर्माण कार्य जल्दी ही शुरू हो जायेगा।

(ग) जी नहीं। मई, 1981 में वाणिज्य मंत्री ने चांदवाड़ा में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की आधार-शिला रखी थी जो माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा शुरू किया जाना था। इस क्षेत्र में माइका पेपर परियोजना भी शामिल है।

(घ) जबकि कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था, अतः सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Implementation of Project Skylark in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu

937. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of implementation of the project skylark in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu which has been approved some years back ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the electronic components required for Avadi Tank Factory are proposed in Uttar Pradesh, and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The land has been acquired and most of the major contracts concluded.

(b) The electronic components will be manufactured mainly by M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. Technical and financial considerations will determine the production of different components at different places.

District Coordination and Block Level Consultative Committees for Loans by Public Sector Banks

938. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Coordination Committees have been constituted for ensuring that the loans sanctioned by public sector banks reach the weaker sections of society ;

(b) if so, the composition of such committees ; and

(c) whether block level consultative Committees have been set up for similar purposes and if so the composition thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) To facilitate coordination among banks themselves and among the banks and the district agencies, the Lead Banks have to constitute District Consultative Committees for their lead districts. The Deputy Commissioner/District Collector/District Magistrate is the Chairman District Consultative Committee; the lead bank the convenor and the financial agencies operating in the district and the Government agencies are its members. The State Governments have been further advised in August, 1983 to set up a sub-group consisting of Lead District Officer, District Planning Officer, Lead Bank Officer and one or two representatives of farmers Cooperatives/dairy farmers' cooperatives, small industries association, associations of the cooperatives of artisans and craftsmen etc. along with one or two non-officials to be nominated by the State Government.

(c) The State Governments were advised in August, 1983 to set up advisory Committees at the block level with a view to help in the identification of the beneficiaries of IRDP and also to assist the nationalised banks in the proper implementation of IRDP. For block level committees following composition was suggested :—

- (i) Chairman of the Block Panchayat Samiti.
- (ii) Block Development Officer.
- (iii) Branch Manager of the nationalised bank which has the lead responsibility in the district. If the lead bank has no branch in the block, then the manager of the nationalised bank in the block who is the senior-most, will be included in the Committee.
- (iv) Three non-official members to be nominated by the State Government. These persons should have knowledge or rather practical experience in respect of agriculture, rural economy, cooperation, small scale industry or any other matter, the special knowledge and practical

experience of which would be useful.

(v) Local M.L.A. (s)

Non-Availability of Bandrols for Card Boardmatch Boxes in Madurai Division

939. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clearance of card board match boxes without bandrols has been permitted in Madurai Division on the ground of non-availability of bandrols, while 2,00,000 bundles of red bandrols used in card board match boxes are available in Sattur, Koilpatti and Sivakasi Treasuries respectively and a stock of two lakh bundles of bandrols in Nasik Press ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) The clearance of all Varieties of match boxes without affixing Central Excise Stamps has been allowed in the jurisdiction of Central Excise Collectorate Madurai, on account of shortage of these stamps. The information available does not indicate the availability of 2 lakh bundles of red Central Excise stamps with the Sattur, Koilpatti and Sivakasi treasuries. The Nasik Prese is reported to have no stock of red Central Excise stamps in the month of July.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

जुलाई, 1984 में तस्करों के घरों पर छापे

940. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते :

श्री नर सिंह मकवाना :

श्री पी.के. कोडियन :

श्री दौलत राम सारण :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री पीयूष तिरकी :

श्री छोटू भाई गामित :

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या

बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जुलाई, 1984 को कितने तस्करों के घरों पर छापा मारा गया था ;

(ख) उनसे बरामद दस्तावेजों और माल का ब्योरा क्या है, कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये और उन तस्करों का ब्योरा क्या है जिनके विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में कानूनी कार्यवाही चलायी गयी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक तस्कर से तस्करी का कितना माल बरामद हुआ और अभी इस प्रकार का कितना माल बरामद किया जाना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस.एम. कुव्वा) : (क) से (ग) तस्करी-निवारण अभियान को तेज करने के अंग-रूप में वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व गुप्त-सूचना निदेशालय ने दिनांक 1-7-1984 को तस्करों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने की एक योजना तैयार की तथा उसे

कार्यान्वित किया। इस कार्यवाही में गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, केरल और तमिलनाडु राज्यों तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में 115 तस्कर पकड़े गए। जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम 1974 के तहत नजरबन्द किया गया। इन तस्करों में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के तहत नजरबन्द किए गए विदेशी मुद्रा की जालसाजी करने वाले 9 व्यक्ति शामिल नहीं हैं।

विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम के तहत नजरबन्द किए गए तस्करों से अभिगृहीत माल के ब्योरे से संबंधित आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी नजरबन्द व्यक्ति/व्यक्तियों-विशेष के संबंध में जानकारी चाहें तो उसे एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

पूर्ति मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक/सतर्कता मामले

941. मूल सन्देह : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 अप्रैल, 1983 को अनुशासनात्मक/सतर्कता कार्यवाही करने के लिए त्रिन मामलों पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उनमें 33 राजपत्रित अधिकारियों और 44 अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के मामले शामिल हैं ;

(ख) राजपत्रित कुल = 38

पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय,
नई दिल्ली = 35

मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक का कार्यालय =

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण शाला, कलकत्ता = 3

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले का कब से सम्बन्ध है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त राजपत्रित और अराजपत्रित व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्ति निलम्बित हैं, और वे किस सेवाओं के हैं और वे कितने समय से निलम्बित हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर) : (क) जी, हाँ।

अराजपत्रित कुल = 44

पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय = 21

मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक = 17

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण शाला = 6

	पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय	मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक	राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण शाला	पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय	मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक	राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण शाला
1971	—	—	—	1	—	—
1976	—	—	1	1	—	—
1978	8	—	—	—	—	3
1979	2	—	—	1	—	—
1980	5	—	—	5	—	—
1981	3	—	—	3	6	3
1982	13	—	1	9	8	—
1983	4	—	1	1	3	—
	35		3	21	17	6

(ग) राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण शाला महानिदेशालय कलकत्ता के एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी को वर्ष 1982 से निलम्बित किया गया है।

** मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक का कार्यालय, पूर्ति विभाग के लेखा सेवा के चार अराजपत्रित अधिकारी।

**इन चार अधिकारियों में से, दो अधिकारियों को वर्ष 1981 से और दो अधिकारियों को वर्ष 1982 से निलम्बित किया गया है। एक अधिकारी, जिसे वर्ष 1982 में निलम्बित किया गया था, उस पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाने पर दण्ड लगाया गया और फिर दि० 7-4-84 से उसे पुनः नियुक्त किया गया। एक अन्य अधिकारी जिसे वर्ष 1982 में निलम्बित किया गया था, उस पर अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाने पर उसे दिनांक 16-4-83 से सेवा से हटा दिया गया।

**Class-IV SC/ST Employees Working in
Bank of India Delhi/New Delhi**

942. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sub-staff Class-IV employees including sepoy's working in Bank of India in Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities among them ;

(c) the number of persons recruited as sub-staff employees during the last three years, year-wise and also those belonging to SC/ST communities among them ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the most of the SC/ST candidates who were called by the Bank to fill up prescribed proforma application for recruitment as sub-staff, were not called for interview/test ;

(e) if so, the number of such candidates ; and

(f) the reasons for not calling them for interview and when they will be called for interview/test ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The total number of sub-staff Class-IV employees including Sepoys working in Bank of India in Delhi/New Delhi was 342 as on

Year	Total No. of sub-staff employees recruited	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1981	32	20	2
1982	11	5	Nil
1983	86	19	3

31st December, 1983 out of which 97 were Scheduled Castes (including 45 sweepers) and five were Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The number of persons recruited as sub-staff employees during the last three years and also those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) community among them was as under :—

(d) to (f) The bank has reported that it called for interview all the candidates sponsored for the posts by the Employment Exchange.

whether quota reserved for SC/ST is complete in all categories and cadres;

Filling up of Backlog Reservation Quota in Respect of Employees Working in Bank of India, Delhi/New Delhi

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

943. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(d) the steps taken or being taken to fill up the back-log as well as present reserved quota in all categories and cadres of posts ?

(a) total number of employees in each category and cadre of posts working in Bank of India in Delhi/New Delhi including its Regional and Zonal Offices located in Delhi/New Delhi ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The distribution of various posts in each cadre working in Bank of India in its Delhi/New Delhi Offices amongst general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities as on 31.12.83 was as under : .

(b) the number among them belonging to SC/ST communities separately and

Cadre	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Backlog	
				SC	ST
1. Officers	355	14	Nil	5	24
2. Clerical staff	923	126	1	30	21
3. Sub.staff	342	97	5	1	9

(including 45 sweepers)

The backlog in Officer's cadre has been further reduced to 2 and 11 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively as on 31.5.84. So far as clearance of backlogs in clerical cadre and substaff cadre is concerned, the Banking Service recruitment Board, New Delhi have been asked by the bank to allot sufficient number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. Instructions have also been issued to Zonal Offices of the bank not to fill vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by general candidates without obtaining prior approval of Head Office.

**Constitution of SC/ST Cells and
Appointment of Liaison Officers
in Bank of India**

944. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of India has constituted SC/ST cells and appointed liaison Officers in all the Regional and Zonal Offices and the Head Office and in Delhi/New Delhi Local Head Office with a view to look after the promotional interests of SC/ST employees and to ensure implementation of provisions of reservation in recruitments and promotions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not; the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the SC/ST cells will be constituted and Liaison Officers appointed in each Zonal and Regional Office and in Delhi/New Delhi Office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (b) Bank of India has reported that a Liaison Officer of the rank of Assistant General Manager has been appointed at Head Office to look after matters relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. At the Zonal Offices, the functions of Liaison Officer have been entrusted to the Chief Officer (Personnel) who also controls the Regional Offices. An SC/ST Cell has been established by the bank at its Head Office and is part of the Personnel Department. The Cell is headed by

a Scheduled Caste Officer of middle management grade Scale-III. In the case of Zonal Offices, the functions of SC/ST Cell are being performed by the Personnel Department at these offices. There are no separate cells in the Regional Offices, which are being serviced by the Zonal Offices.

**Assistance to Industrial and Agricultural
Sectors in Punjab to Restore Economy
of the State**

145. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to direct nationalised banks in Punjab to assist more liberally in the industrial and agricultural sectors to gear up the production work so that Punjab's shattered economy is restored; and

(b) the other steps proposed to be taken to restore economy of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks on 24th April, 1984 to ensure that normal banking facilities including bill facilities, are continued to be extended to parties in Punjab and nearby areas as also to outstation parties who have dealings with clients in these areas. Further, on 12th May, 1984 Reserve Bank of India advised these banks to consider sanctioning such additional ad-hoc credit facilities wherever required on merit to meet the emergency situation arising out of uncleared drafts and cheques, accumulation of goods etc. Moreover in any specific industrial unit is facing any financial difficulty due to present happenings in the State of Punjab, banks are expected to take them into consideration while sanctioning necessary credit limits.

**Proposal of Freight Equalisation
Policy for Cotton**

946. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal of freight equalisation policy for the cotton in the 'year of handloom' to promote the handlooms and to improve the conditions of the weavers;

(b) if so, the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry. However, the proposal was considered earlier by the Government and the Scheme of freight equalisation for cotton was considered inadvisable.

Committee to Streamline the Working of Stock Exchange

947. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the high-powered Committee was set up to streamline the working of stock exchanges;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Committee and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the number of proposals from non resident Indians which are in the pipeline awaiting the outcome of this Report ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The high-powered Committee on stock exchanges was set up by the Government on the 17th May, 1984. The Committee has not so far submitted any report. The Committee is expected to submit its report within one year from its constitution and, therefore, the question of delay in submission of its report does not arise.

(c) No proposals from non-resident Indians are pending with the Government awaiting the outcome of the report of the Committee.

Recommendations of Public Sector Chiefs about capacity utilisation and Reduction of Inventories

948. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the two-day conference of public sector chiefs held in New Delhi on 30-31 May, 1984, particularly about capacity utilisation and reduction of inventories for ensuring sufficient returns on massive investment;

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon and the steps being taken to establish a link between salaries, wages and productivity; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring about organisational excellence through a concrete production and profit improvement management system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The conference of Chief Executives of Public Enterprises held in May 1984 INTER-ALI/ recommended that :-

(i) Separate targets for inventory reduction be set for each product/profit centre of the company; inter firm comparisons would be useful in setting the targets.

(ii) Efforts be made in 1984-85 to reduce by 5% in the inventory/sales ratio over the previous year.

(iii) Public Enterprises should make efforts to improve the capacity utilisation by at least 5% in 1984-85 as compared to the level achieved in the previous year.

(b) and (c) Various recommendations which emanated from the Conference have been circulated to the different agencies of Government and the Public Enterprises for initiating appropriate follow-up measures.

Sale of Centurian Tanks

949. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have finally decided to sell the Centurian Tanks;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of tanks already sold/to be sold, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government that these tanks do not land in the countries whose policies they do not agree; and

(c) whether the question of retro-fitting of these tanks was considered for making them useful for active service ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) After the Centurian Tanks were phased out, 90 unserviceable and obsolete tanks were sold in December 1977. The number of remaining vehicles now available for disposal is 173 Centurian Tanks and 15 Centurian Armoured Recovery Vehicles.

The question of refurbishing or retrofitting these tanks was considered but this was not found to be cost effective. In the event of their sale, appropriate End-USER certificate will be obtained to ensure that the tanks reach their intended destination.

**Excise and Income Tax Raids on
Offices of Escorts Ltd. in Matropolitan
Cities**

950. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI D.S.A. SHIVAPRAKASHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether excise and income-tax raids were simultaneously carried out at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras offices of the Escorts Ltd. recently and the houses of

most of senior executives of the company were also raided ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the results achieved and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The offices, factories and residential premises of important officers - of M/s. Escorts Ltd. at Delhi, Faridabad, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ludhiana, Patiala, Bangalore and Hyderabad were searched on 22.5.84 and records seized by the Excise Department. After detailed scrutiny of the sized documents and investigation, necessary action under provisions of Central Excise Law will be taken. Some foreign currencies were also seized from the residence of the Chairman and one of the executives of the company and were taken over by the Enforcement Directorate. If any contraventions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are revealed, appropriate action will be taken. Income-tax Department have not conducted any search in the office premises of M/s. Escorts Ltd. or the residence of its Directors.

**Alleged Link between Samugglers
Terrorists and Officials**

951. SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI :

SHRI N.E. HORO :

SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

SHRI CHHITTU BHAI GAMIT :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of raids conducted on smugglers all over the country recently and the results achieved out of these operations ;

(b) whether Government have found any links between the smugglers, terrorists and officials ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether some persons have also been arrested who were engaged in foreign exchange racketeers activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE [IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA)] : (a) The number of raids/searches conducted by the Customs authorities and the value of the goods seized during the years 1983 and 1984 (upto June) is finished below :

Year	Number of raids/searches	Value (Rs. in crores)
1983	19574	12.70
1984* (upto June)	9512	9.25

* Figures are provisional.

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

(d) Yes, Sir. The number of persons arrested under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 during the years 1983 and 1984 (upto June) was 150 and 71 respectively.

Voting Rights on Equity held by Public Sector Financial Institutions

952. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's policy for exercise of voting rights on equity held by public sector financial institutions in the private corporate sector ;

(b) conditions governing the removal of nominee director on Boards of private sector companies and the criteria used for exercise of discretion by public sector financial institutions ; and

(c) whether there is need to enact regulating legislation to guide the exercise of voting equity by public sector financial institutions in private companies, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have not issued any specific guidelines in regard to exercise of voting rights on equity held by the public sector financial institutions in the private corporate sector. The institutions are, however, expected to adopt a healthy, prudent and objective approach in the matter of exercising their voting rights. Keeping in view, sound commercial and economic principles and the interests of the unit and the institutions themselves.

(b) The nominations of directors on the Boards of assisted concerns are periodically reviewed by the financial institutions. Change are normally effected where a nominated director has been on the Board of a Company for a sufficiently long period of 3 or more years. Non-official nominees appointed from an approved panel who have attained the age of 65 years are withdrawn from the Board of Directors, in terms of Government guidelines relating to age limit for nominee directors. An official nominee appointed from among the senior officials of the institutions may be withdrawn even before expiry of 3 years depending upon exigencies of service on consequent upon his transfer/retirement from service, etc.

(c) It is not considered necessary by the Government to enact any legislation in the matter of exercise of voting rights by financial institutions since the present practice followed by the institutions have been found to be working satisfactorily.

Appointment of Director General of Civil Aviation on Adhoc-Basis

953. **SHRI B.D. SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director General of Civil Aviation has been held on ad-hoc basis for more than four years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up this post on regular basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The post fell vacant on 17.7.1980 and was filled up by an incumbent on a regular and full-time basis with effect from 23.1.1984.

Shortfall in Utilisation of Funds for Specific Projects

954. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been huge shortfall in the utilisation of funds for specific projects during the last several years ; and

(b) the comparative shortfall in the utilisation of funds for specific projects during the last five years stating the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Decisions taken at the Meeting of Indo Nepal Inter Governmental Committee in June, 1984

955. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seventh meeting of the Indo-Nepal Inter Governmental Committee on trade, transit and unauthorised trade was held in the first week of June this year ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat to promote mutual trade and especially to effective by prevent illegal trade and smuggling across the borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following decisions were taken to promote mutual trade and to prevent illegal trade and smuggling across the borders :

- (1) The procedure for the supply of quota of essential commodities to Nepal has been simplified.
- (2) It has been agreed, in principle, to levy the same rate of counter-vailing excise duty for specific industrial manufactures of Nepal as applicable to units in India.
- (3) Government of India has allowed entry of Nine new Nepalese manufactured products eligible for preferential entry into India bringing the total of this category to 47. Out of these 47 products, 19 products are exempted from proforma procedures.
- (4) It has been decided to undertake shortly to Joint Study of the possibilities of encouraging the growth of production capacities of Nepal including joint ventures and harness them to its developmental and export efforts.
- (5) Further strengthening of close cooperation at different levels, with a view to having regular review of the trends in unauthorised trade.
- (6) Strengthening of vigilance on both sides of the border, so as to monitor and check unauthorised trade, including trafficking in narcotic drugs.
- (7) More meaningful and regular exchange of information regarding unauthorised trade on items considered sensitive by other side, which require to be re-defined.
- (8) Exchange of information in respect of activities of smugglers engaged in unauthorised trade.

Affects of Communal Riots on Textile Industry in Bhiwandi and Bombay

956. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the recent communal riots in Bhiwandi, Bombay and other affected areas around Maharashtra, have adversely affected the textile industry in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken to restore normal production in the affected textile mills in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The production of the textile mills in the areas is reported to be normal.

Observation made by the World Bank on the Size of IDA-VII

957. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has expressed disappointment at the inadequate size of the International Development Association VII ;

(b) if so, the details of the observations made by the World Bank in this regard ; and

(c) how far the aid from the World Bank under the IDA scheme to India is likely to be affected by the shortfall in the contributions to IDA-VII ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government has seen statements of World Bank officials expressing disappointment at the reduced size of IDA-VII and urging donor countries to increase availability of concessional aid through contribution to a supplementary fund.

(c) The share of recipient developing countries in the reduced IDA-VII remains

to be finalised though there are indications that India's share is likely to be reduced. However, Government are taking all possible steps to ensure an adequate share of IDA-funds.

Decision to Allow 100 Per Cent Export-Oriented Units to Import Capital Goods

958. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow 100 per cent export-oriented units to import capital goods upto two years from the date of issue of the letter of intent in accordance with the list of goods to be imported by the unit which is attached with the letter of intent ;

(b) the progress so far made in regard to establishment of units under the 100 per cent export-oriented schemes launched in 1980 ; and

(c) whether the scheme suffered from certain handicaps in the light of the recent liberalisation of import of capital goods, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Upto the end of March, 1984, forty nine 100% export oriented units were in production. Another 31 units are likely to commence production shortly.

(c) The import of capital goods by 100% export oriented units continues to be under OGL, and the Scheme does not suffer from any handicap on this account.

भागीरथ प्राचीन बैंक, सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)
में भ्रष्टाचार

959. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में "भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक, सीतापुर" जैसे ग्रामीण बैंकों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार की जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके कितने शाखा प्रबंधकों और कर्मचारियों को दोषी पाया गया है और उन्हें क्या दंड दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई जांच नहीं की गई तो उस के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) गत महीनों में सरकार को भागीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक, सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की कुछ शाखाओं में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार की कतिपय शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें दिनांक 28 सितम्बर, 1983 की माननीय सदस्य से प्राप्त शिकायत भी शामिल है । इन शिकायतों की जांच करवाई गई थी। सरकार को बताया गया है कि ग्रामीण बैंक के 16 अधिकारी/कर्मचारी गबन, घोखाघड़ी गोलमाल आदि के विभिन्न मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाए गये हैं । बैंक ने दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक विभागीय कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है । कुछ गंभीर मामलों की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Decision Regarding sending Defence Team to Moscow

960. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a decision has been taken to send a top level defence team to Moscow ;
- (b) the purpose of sending such a delegation ; and
- (c) when the team will submit the report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P.

SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Exchange of delegations between India and USSR takes place as a part of Defenec cooperation between the two countries. Depending upon the specific requirements at a given time, decision on sending a defence delegation to USSR is taken.

Presently, a proposal for sending a defence team to USSR is under consideration. The delegation will discuss matters of mutual interest relating to defence cooperation. It is not possible to give any further information as no final decision regarding the delegation has been taken.

Proposal to Declare Hyderabad as International Airport

961. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to declare Hyderabad as international airport ; and
- (b) if so, when it will be declared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHBED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government do not propose to declare Hyderabad airport as an International Airport.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान सेना द्वारा भारतीय क्षेत्र में सीमा का उल्लंघन

962. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा वर्ष 1984 के दौरान भारतीय क्षेत्र में कितनी बार सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया है और यह उल्लंघन किन-किन स्थानों पर किया गया है तथा तत्संबंधी अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा मोली चलाने के कारण कितने लोग मारे गये तथा उनका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(क) भारतीय सेना द्वारा पाकिस्तान के अन्विकृत कब्जे से कुल कितने भारतीय क्षेत्र को मुक्त कराया गया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) इस वर्ष भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के बीच जम्मू और काश्मीर के साथ लगी सीमा में गोलाबारी की कुछ घटनायें हुई हैं। पाकिस्तानी सैनिक व अर्सेनिक घुसपैठियों द्वारा भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ की कुछ वारदातें भी हुई हैं। उन सबको हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने वहाँ से उसी समय खदेड़ दिया। पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा की गयी गोलाबारी की ये घटनायें अकारण ही हुई थीं।

सिक्कों को गलाना

963. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या बिस्वत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि बहुत से लोग इस समय प्रचलित धातु के सिक्कों को गलाने का काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में गत पांच वर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सिक्कों की गलाई रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि विभिन्न प्रदेशों से इस संबंध में अपुष्ट सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, तथापि इसके बारे में कोई स्पष्ट सूचना अथवा इन घृणित कार्यों में लगे हुये विशेष व्यक्तियों के विषय में अभी तक कोई ब्यौरे प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

(ग) छोटे सिक्के (अपराध) अधिनियम 1971 के अन्तर्गत सरकार को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह छोटे सिक्कों को गलाने अथवा

नष्ट करने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई कर सकती है। इस अधिनियम के अधीन सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने वाले के खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्रवाई की जाए। 5 पैसे के सिक्के के भार को, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि इसे गलाया जाता है, कम करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि धात्विक अंश का मूलभूत मूल्य उसके अंकित मूल्य से कम हो जाए और इस प्रकार उसको गलाये जाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन न मिल सके।

Non-Financing of Self-Employment Schemes by Nationalised Banks

964. SHRI PARTAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all nationalised banks have stopped to finance for case under self-employment scheme during the first quarter of current financial year ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the revised instructions of Reserve Bank of India for this employment-oriented programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Commercial Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to disburse loans under the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth, upto the targeted numbers in all sanctioned cases.

Contraband Goods Seized from CWC Godown at Gurgaon Road

965. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Authorities have seized contraband, consisting of video cassette recorder and watch

cells valued lakhs of rupees from the Central Warehousing Corporation godown¹ at Gurgaon Road, in the third week of June, 1984 ;

(b) whether earlier also smuggled goods were seized from the Central Warehousing Corporation godown ;

(c) if so, the full details of the smuggled goods seized from the Central Warehousing Corporation godown :

(d) whether it is also a fact that there seems to be a direct or indirect involvement of Customs and Central Warehousing Corporation officials in the smuggling of contraband ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, the steps taken to check this menace and the action taken against the officials of Central Warehousing Corporation and Customs for their involvement in smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. K. KISHNA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) In all 24 cases of seizure of goods have been made since 1.1.1984 at Central Warehousing Corporation godown. The goods consist mainly of Video Cassette Recorders watches, T.Vs and other miscellaneous electronic items. The total value of goods seized is Rs. 41,09,156/—Out of this, the seizures during the third week of June are valued at Rs. 2,92,450/.—

(d) and (e) Evidence of involvement of customs officials has come to light in 3 of the cases of seizures. As a result, one Superintendent and two Inspectors posted at Central Warehousing Corporation's godown have been placed under suspension. Further investigations are in progress. However, investigations conducted so far have not revealed the involvement of Central Warehousing Corporation Officials in the smuggling of goods. The Customs authorities at Central Warehousing Corporation godowns are alert on this point and are maintaining special watch.

Decline in Export of Engineering Goods

966. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of engineering goods has declined during the year 1983-84 and also during the current year ;

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

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target fixed for the year 1974-85 to increase export of engineering goods during the remaining period of the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Export of engineering goods during the year 1983-84 and also in April 1984 have declined in comparison to the corresponding preceding periods i. e. 1982-83 and April, 1983.

(b) Exports during 1983-84 are estimated to be Rs. 1170 crores as compared to Rs. 1250 crores during 1982-83. Exports during April 1984 are also reported to have declined marginally and are provisionally estimated to be Rs. 70 crores as against Rs. 75 crores during April 1983.

This decline is mainly attributable to :

(a) Poor intake of some of the products by USSR in 1983 ;

(b) Payment difficulties in Africa ;

(c) Continued recession in West Europe ;

(d) Introduction of counter-trade policies by some countries ;

(e) Port strike during the last month of the financial year 1983-84.

(c) With a view to achieving the export target during 1984-85, a promotional thrust will be given in the following areas :

- (i) An integrated export promotion plan to ASEAN and neighbouring countries has been drawn up ;
- (ii) Concentrated promotional activities will be undertaken in the major markets of West Europe, USA, Australia and Middle-East ;
- (iii) Exploring grater avenues for project exports by means of joint ventures and sub-contracting with renowned prime contractors of West Europe, Japan and USA.
- (iv) Exploring possibilities of grater participation by Indian firms in internationally financed projects.

Reopening of Sick Textile Mills in the Country

957. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have extended its co-operation to the States for reopening the sick textile mills in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of sick textile mills in Gujarat ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps taken by the State Government ; and

(d) whether some financial assistance have also been sought from the Centre in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The cases of 24 sick/closed mills in Gujarat have been referred to a Group of Officers, which has been constituted by the Government to explore the possibility of rehabilitating those mills which are potentially viable. The Group includes

representatives of the State Government, financial institutions and banks. In case of 13 of these mills rehabilitation packages involving some concessions/reliefs from the Central and State Governments and financial assistance by the financial institutions and banks have been worked out.

Reimbursement of Cash Losses of Cotton Corporation of India

968. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had decided to reimburse cash losses of the Cotton Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, whether the accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 75 crores ;

(c) the extent to which the reimbursement will result in reduction of net losses ;

(d) the other measures being considered to help CCI so that they may improve their position instead of losses ;

(e) whether it is a fact that CCI has been asked to co-ordinated with the National Textile Corporation for the supply of cotton; and

(f) the extent to which the position of the CCI has improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Ministry has reimbursed cash losses amounting to Rs. 54.50 crores as loan to the Cotton Corporation of India repayable in annual instalments alongwith interest.

(b) Yes, Sir. The cash losses upto 31-8-1983, amounted to Rs. 75.31 crores.

(c) Since the reimbursement of cash losses is in the form of loan there will be only saving in the interest payments to the concerned banks. The annual savings on this account will be about Rs. 1.36 crores.

(d) with a view to improving the working of the Cotton Corporation of India as also to reduce losses, the Cotton Corporation of India is affecting sales simultaneous to purchases. As a result of this, Corporation is maintaining minimum inventory and is saving in the carrying charges.

The Share Capital of the Corporation has also been increased recently by Rs. 1 Crore, and a provision of a further sum of Rs. 4.00 crores has also been made in B. E. 1984-85. The Corporation has also been reimbursed an amount of Rs. 28.23 crores towards losses suffered by it on account of import of cotton during 1976-77 to enable it overcome financial difficulties.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Corporation has improved its position compared to the previous year. The Corporation has made a net profit of Rs. 162 lakhs before providing for interest on loans for nine months ending 31st May, 1984, as compared to a loss of Rs. 1383-03 lakhs in the previous year for the corresponding period.

Review of Low Profitability of ITDC and ITDC Hotels

969. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the continued low profitability of India Tourism Development Corporation is being reviewed and there is a proposal that there is no need to build 5-star hotels in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the low profitability of the ITDC hotels ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in regard to the low profits of these hotels; and

(d) whether Government are convinced that there will not be any purpose to ban further ITDC hotels in the country during Seven the Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) During the period from 1980-81 to 1982-83 the profits of ITDC have been increasing. The decline in profit during 1983-84 is due to heavy burden of depreciation, interest, etc. on account of the commissioning of three new hotels in New Delhi.

The working of the ITDC hotels is under constant review. To ensure good financial viability, the Corporation has adopted various measures e. g. aggressive marketing, product improvement and cost control, stringent economy measures in administrative expenditure, etc.

Construction of hotels including 5-star hotels, will be taken up by ITDC during Seventh Five Year Plan subject to market demands, feasibility report, availability of funds, etc.

Textile Mills Closed in Bombay

971. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills which are still closed in Bombay ;

(b) whether the mills taken over by Government are operating to full capacity ; and

(c) the total number of workers who are without employment consequent upon the textile workers strike in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The number of cotton textile mills closed in Bombay is four as on 30-6-1984.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No precise estimate is available regarding the number of workers who are without employment.

**Representations Regarding Abolition
Reduction of Customs/Excise Duties,
Central Sales Tax, etc. on Drugs**

972. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that customs duties, excise duties, Central Sales Tax etc. form a substantial part of the cost of medicines which are sold in the market ;

(b) if so, the percentage approximately they contribute to their cost ;

(c) whether representations have been received from organisations engaged in manufacture and sale of drugs to abolish these taxes or substantially reduce them to make drugs cheaper for the common man ; and

(d) if so, whether those representations have been considered and any decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The incidence of Customs and Central Excise duties and Central Sales Tax on the cost of medicines varies from medicine to medicine. A number of duty exemptions have been granted in the case of drug intermediates and patent or proprietary medicines the total General Excise duty on patent or proprietary medicines is about 13 per cent AD VALOREM but the rates of duty vary for different types of drugs and medicines. As regards Central Sales Tax, it is leviable only where there is a sale from one State to another and generally the rate of tax is four per cent. In the light of these facts, it is unlikely that Customs and the Central Excise duties and Sales tax would be constituting a substantial part of the cost of the medicines.

(c) and (d) Patent or proprietary medicines containing certain essential life saving drugs are fully exempted from Central Excise duty. Anaesthetics, sera and vaccines and all bulk drugs and medicines not otherwise specified are also fully exempt

from Excise duty. Duty relief has also been provided in respect of a large number of drug intermediates. Rates of Customs duty on pharmaceuticals have been kept at a level lower than that on chemicals in general. About 150 items of life saving drugs and medicines have been exempted from Customs duty. Specified bulk drugs imported for manufacture of such life saving drugs are also exempted from whole of customs duty. Rate of duty on specified drug intermediate importee for manufacture of essential items of drugs or medicines has been kept at a low rate to encourage indigenous manufacture of drugs and medicines. Government have been receiving representations suggesting abolition or reduction of duties on drugs and medicines. After considering some of these representations, duty relief has already been granted. Keeping in view the exemptions already granted to manufacturers and importers of drugs intermediates and Patent Proprietary medicines, the Government have not found it possible to accept to request for abolition of Customs and Central Excise duties on all drugs and medicines.

Representations have also been received for replacement of Sales Tax with additional excise duty. The report of the Expert Committee appointed by Government to study the financial implications of the proposal for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on drugs and other items and to suggest manner in which financial interests of the States can be safeguarded in the conference of Chief Ministers held on 2nd November, 1983. However, no decision has been taken in the matter.

**Simplification in Assessment of Income
Tax Assesses having Income of
less than Rs. 50,000/- for year**

973. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether the modes of assessment of income of tax payers being adopted by Income Tax Officers were reviewed recently ;

(b) if so, whether any simplification in them have been devised so that Income Tax Officers can pay more attention to big assesseees and tax evaders than on assesseees with income of loss than Rs. 50,000 per year ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) With a view to speed up the disposal of income tax assessments with the manpower available, instructions have recently been issued that salary cases with returned income upto Rs. 50,000/- and non-salary cases with returned income upto Rs. 25,000/-, subject to certain exceptions, - be completed without any checking of any sort.

Tiger Skin Racket

974. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appeared in the "Times of India" of 27th May, 1984 regarding million dollar tiger skin racket ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into this racket ; and

(d) if so, action taken, if any, thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to under news-item in the "Times of India" of 27th May, 1984 under the caption "Million Dollar Tiger Skin Racket".

(c) and (d) The matter is being investigated by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. It will not be in the interests of effective investigation to disclose further details at this stage.

होप टेक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश को पुनः चालू करना

975. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होप टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश को पुनः चालू करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं और यह कब से बन्द पड़ी है ; और

(ख) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप कितने श्रमिक प्रभावित हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में और पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) होप टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, इन्दौर, जिसकी नामावली में 2636 कामगार थे। 16 जून, 1983 से बन्द पड़ी रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से वित्तीय संस्थाओं के साथ परामर्श करके मिलों को पुनः खोलने के प्रयास करने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है।

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists

976. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks to agriculturists in 1983-84, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : According to provisional estimates, total amount outstanding of Public Sector Banks in respect of Agriculture Sector stood at Rs. 5591 crores as at the end of September, 1983. Statewise details are available as at the end of December 1982 and are set out in the attached statement.

Statement.

Statewise outstanding advances to Agriculture by Public Sector Banks
(as at the end of 1982)

(Amt in Rs. Lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Direct	Indirect
I. NORTHERN REGION	79060.81	25108.51
1. Haryana	19103.71	2535.27
2. Himanchal Pradesh	1899.37	897.44
3. Jammu & Kashmir	857.92	306.82
4. Punjab	36150.57	5787.56
5. Rajasthan	15929.95	4891.49
6. Chandigarh	3747.43	8583.06
7. Delhi	1371.86	2106.87
II. NORTH-EASTERN REGION	2263.79	1233.01
1. Assam	1310.55	1011.48
2. Meghalaya	221.57	10.20
3. Manipur	90.92	68.99
4. Nagaland	155.02	38.79
5. Sikkim	18.00	—
6. Tripura	425.95	103.55
7. Arunachal Pradesh	21.13	—
8. Mizoram	20.55	—
III. EASTERN REGION	40234.25	17320.85
1. Bihar	16157.53	9690.23
2. Orissa	9352.90	2911.81
3. West Bengal	14700.88	4652.62
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.94	66.69
IV. CENTRAL REGION	66673.37	22978.23
1. Madhya Pradesh	20507.17	5788.12
2. Uttar Pradesh	46166.20	17190.11

1	2	3	4
V. WESTERN REGION		57334.03	22446.76
1. Gujarat		20859.71	10890.83
2. Maharashtra		35025.72	11530.51
3. Goa, Daman & Diu		1448.60	25.42
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		8.00	—
VI. SOUTHERN REGION		149857.03	26001.80
1. Andhra Pradesh		57601.29	9919.86
2. Karnataka		32518.24	6763.07
3. Kerala		18196.97	1263.96
4. Tamil Nadu		40052.53	8022.20
5. Pondicherry		1483.83	32.69
6. Lakshadweep		4.17	—
GRAND TOTAL		395423.28	115809.16

Trade Turn-over with USA and UK

Visit of Indian Defence Team to USSR

977. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount of trade turn-over with U.S.A. and U.K. during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : The year-wise figures of India's total trade turn-over (exports+imports) with the USA and the UK during the last 3 years are as follows:-

TOTAL TRADE TURN-OVER

Year	(Rs. crores)	
	United States	United Kingdom
1980-81	2258.01	1124.52
1981-82	2339.92*	1236.85*
1982-83**	2320.91*	1342.74*

(Provisional)

*Do not include export of crude oil from India.

**Provisional and subject to revision.

978. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT ;
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Hindustan Times; of July 2nd, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a High level Indian Defence Team has gone to USSR;

(b) if so, the constitution of the team;

(c) the nature of talks held with the USSR leaders ;

(d) the object of their visit; and

(e) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times of July 2nd; 1984 had come to the attention of the Government. A delegation of Hindustan

Aeronautics Limited, a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, led by its Chairman, had visited USSR in the last week of June 84. The other Members of the Delegation were Director (Corporate Planning) and Director (Finance), the Managing Director (Accessories), the Managing Director (MIG) and Deputy General Manager (Technical). The visit was in connection with the Fifth session of the Joint Indo-Soviet Group for Aviation Industry which meets twice a year, once in India and once in USSR, to review the progress of on going projects with Soviet collaboration.

Airstrip at Simla

979. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to make a airstrip at Simla in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the construction work has since been started;

(c) the time by which this city will come up on the air map; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh had taken up the work of levelling the site at Jabbar-Hatti for construction of an aerodrome in 1981-82. Approximately 30% of the work was completed upto March, 1983. Thereafter the work was suspended.

On a request from the State Government, it has been decided that subject to availability of funds and the requisite clearances of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, the Department of Civil Aviation would undertake further development of the aerodrome. The estimates for the remaining earth work are under preparation.

(c) and (d) The time schedule will be determined after the Detailed project Report has been finalised as also the financial implications.

Permission given to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for disposing of their Immovable Property

980. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission has recently been given to M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay for disposing of their immovable property situated at Ghaziabad, Etah and Tiruchirappalli under FERA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay was given permission by the Reserve Bank of India on 28th November, 1983, to transfer their three undertakings along with immovable properties and plants and machinery at Ghaziabad Etah and Tiruchirappalli engaged in the manufacture of vanaspati, dairy products and animal/poultry feeds to M/s. Lipton India Ltd., as a going concern effective from 1st October, 1983. By the proposed transfer of the said undertakings by Hindustan Lever Limited to Lipton India Ltd, the profits that will accrue to Unilever PLC, U.K. from the said transferred undertakings will be reduced from 51% to 40%.

Complaints Regarding Non-Payment of Sanctioned Amount by Branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank

981. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhubani Regional Rural Bank has initiated steps for at least two small-scale industries one clustered composite market place for each branch and for other productive ventures;

(b) if so, details thereabout and the steps to ensure priority for productive ventures by every Regional Rural Bank in the country;

(c) whether complaints about non-payment of sanctioned amounts by some bank branches of Madhubani Regional Rural Bank, have since been disposed of; and

(d) if so, the details thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) While all Regional Rural Banks, including Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, are expected to provide credit support to viable ventures of the target group of borrowers viz, small, and marginal farmers and landless labourers and persons having annual income of not more than Rs.6500, there are no stipulations as to the number and types of borrowers per branch. The objective pursued by the Regional Rural Banks is to extend credit support to the people of weaker sections to under take viable economic ventures or generation of higher incomes. such ventures could be in any sector of production, trade or services.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. According to the report of the Regional Rural Bank, of the 28 borrowers involved in the complaint of chhatra Branch, 23 are reported to have since utilised the loans. Five of the borrowers have not availed of the loan. One person from Vishnupur Branch who had a similar complaint of nondisbursal of sanctioned loans, had been resanctioned the loan but he had not yet completed the formalities for the availment of it.

Collection of Direct Taxes in the Country

982. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise assessment and actual collection of direct taxes in the country for the last 3 years ; and

(b) the annual ratio and amount of allocation to Bihar, West Bengal and other States year-wise out of the total collection and allocation of direct taxes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) (a) The requisite information for the last 3 years is as under :—

Tax	Actual collection		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*
	(Rupees in Crores)		
Income-tax (including Corporation Tax)	3445.46	3754.23	4167.00
Interest Tax	231.67	265.47	171.15
Wealth Tax	78.12	90.37	93.76
Estate Duty	20.31	20.38	21.48
Gift Tax	7.74	7.71	8.58
Hotel Receipts Tax	2.32	0.07	—

*Figures are provisional.

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement I to IV.

Statement-I

Details of Total Collection of Income Tax and the Amount Allocated to the States

SRL No.	Name of the State	Total collection of income-tax	Amount allocated to the State	Percentage of column (4) to (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in Crores)				
1981-82				
1.	Bihar	37.46	96.97	258.86
2.	West Bengal	106.94	81.37	75.81
3.	Other States	1331.10	838.84	63.02
1982-83				
1.	Bihar	38.20	108.00	282.72
2.	West Bengal	106.48	91.10	85.56
3.	Other States	1425.04	932.67	65.45
1983-84*				
1.	Bihar	32.87	111.77	340.04
2.	West Bengal	121.80	93.94	77.13
3.	Other States	1645.64	965.93	58.70

*Figures are provisional.

Statement-II

Details of Total Collection of Estate Duty and the Amount Allocated to the States

Srl. No.	Name of the State	Total collection of Estate Duty	Amount allocated to States	Percentage of column (4) to (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(In Crores of Rupees)				
1981-82				
1.	Bihar	0.23	(—)0.90	(—)491.30
2.	West Bengal	1.37	1.20	87.59
3.	Other States	18.71	16.20	86.58

1982-83

1. Bihar	0.18	0.39	216.67
2. West Bengal	1.34	1.26	94.03
3. Other States	18.86	14.33	75.98

1983-84*

1. Bihar	0.22	0.77	350.00
2. West Bengal	2.02	5.73	283.66
3. Other States	19.24	10.06	52.29

*Figures are provisional.

Statement-III

Details of Total Collection of Wealth Tax on Agricultural Property and the Amount Allocated to the States

S.No.	Name of State	Total Collection of Wealth tax on Agricultural Property	Amount Allocated to State	%Age of Column (4) to (3)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

(In crores of rupees)

1981-82

1. Bihar	—	—	—
2. West Bengal	—	0.27	—
3. Other States	0.51	0.67	131.37

1982-83

1. Bihar	—	—	—
2. West Bengal	0.24	0.33	137.50
3. Other States	0.09	0.47	522.22

1983-84*

1. Bihar	—	—	—
2. West Bengal	—	0.34	—
3. Other State	0.35	0.53	151.43

*Figures are provisional.

Statement-IV

Details of Total Collection of Hotel Receipts Tax and the Amount Allocated to the States

S.No.	Name of State	Total Collection of Hotel Receipts Tax	Amount Allocated to States	% Age of Column (4) to (3)
(In crores of rupees)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
198182-				
1.	Bihar	0.05	0.08	160.00
2.	West Bengal	—	0.07	—
3.	Other States	2.27	0.67	29.52

Hotel Receipts Tax was discontinued w. e. f. 28.2.82

Replacement of Multi Point Sales Tax by Single Point Sales Tax

983. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether steps have been taken to replace multi-point sales tax by a single-point sales tax without reducing share of the States therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Levy of tax on the sale or purchase of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The State Governments are alone competent to take a decision in regard to levy of multi-point or single point sales-tax within their respective territories. However, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 286 (3) of the Constitution, Parliament has declared certain goods as of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce under section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and has laid down certain restrictions and conditions in regard to levy of tax on sale or purchase of such goods within a State under Section 15 thereof and hence no tax can be levied on

purchase of declared goods at more than one stage inside the State. The proceeds of the local sales tax and the Central sales tax are retained by the State concerned and, therefore, the question of reduction of the share of the State does not arise.

Trade and Commerce Accords with Peoples' Republic of China

984. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reached accords on matter of commerce and trade with the Government of People's Republic of China ;

(b) if so, the details of such accords, if any ; and

(c) if no accord reached so far, whether some discussions are going on ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) There is no formal trade agreement between the Government of India and the People's Republic of China.

(c) Trade talks between the two countries are continuing. The last session was held in Delhi in October '83. The next round of official trade talks is scheduled to be held at Beijing in August '84

Findings and Recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Textile Mills under NTC.

985. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed to look into the working of the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation has completed its study and submitted the report ;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) the decision taken, if any, by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) A study team comprising of officers of the Department of Textile, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Planning Commission, Ahmedabad Textile Industries' Research Association, National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) and concerned Chairmen-cum Managing Directors of the Subsidiaries of NTC has been set up to undertake an indepth study of the working of 8 nationalised NTC mills considered particularly weak. The study team has not submitted its report.

(d) and (c) Do not arise.

Payment of Instalments, of D.A. to Central Government Employees

986. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU :
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of instalments of Dearness Allowances which are due to the Central Government employees as on 1st July, 1984 ;

(b) out of the instalments due, the

number of instalments Government propose to release for payment to the employees ;

(c) the time by which Government propose to release these instalments ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to transfer the amount of arrears of Dearness Allowances to the General Provident Fund account of the Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) On the basis of the available figures, four instalments of Dearness Allowance have become due for consideration with effect from 1-1-1984, 1-2-1984, 1-4-1984 and 1-6-1984 respectively.

(b) and (c) Payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and relief to pensioners costs the exchequer approximately Rs. 70 crores and Rs.8 crores per annum respectively. Therefore, the question of payment of each instalment of Dearness Allowance has to be considered carefully with regard to their impact on the economic situation and the budget. The question of sanction for payment of these instalments is receiving the attention of the Government. It is, however, not possible to indicate any time limit for taking a decision in this regard.

(d) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to transfer the amount of arrears of Dearness Allowance to the General Provident Fund account of the Central Government employees,

Loans to Weaker Sections of Society by Nationalised Banks

987. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has issued instruction to all nationalised banks to follow the revised rules and procedures to provide loans to the economically weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the detail of the guidelines, instructions, rules and procedures issued in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that some branches of the nationalised banks are not providing loans even below Rs. 5000/- without the security and it results in delay in releasing the loans under different schemes and programmes of rural development; and

(d) if so, the action taken by his Ministry to sort out the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Recently the Reserve Bank has issued a comprehensive set of guidelines to all schedule commercial banks to be followed for advances to all categories of borrowers in the Priority Sectors including economically weaker sections. These comprehensive guidelines include instructions on application for and loan procedure, margin, security, rate of interest, insurance inspections and quick disposal etc.

(c) and (d) Under these guidelines banks have been advised that wherever mortgage of load or third party guarantee has not been indicated as security, banks should not take such security.

Guidelines issued by BPE to Nalco

Regarding Employment and other Matters

988. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANCO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines to NALCO, Orissa regarding employment and other matters of the projects;

(b) if so, when these guidelines were issued;

(c) the details of the guidelines;

(d) whether the NALCO authority has followed the guidelines in letter and spirit;

(e) if so, the steps taken, committees constituted and the progress made in this regard so far; and

(f) if not, the reasons for delay implementing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Guidelines issued are applicable to all Central Public Enterprises including NALCO.

(b) The guidelines were placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 14. 4. 1961. These have been reviewed and revised from time to time.

(c) The main features of the recruitment policy are as follows :

- (i) Appointments to Board Level posts in public enterprises are made by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.
- (ii) In the case of senior level and middle level executive cadres, appointments are made by the concerned public sector undertakings on All-India basis, merit and qualifications being the principal criteria.
- (iii) In the lower posts, recruitment is made through the employment exchanges to posts, the scale of pay of which does not exceed Rs. 800/— (pre-revised) and having the Central Govt./Industrial rate of D. A. or Rs. 1250/- (where the pay scales have been revised since 1982) for those enterprises which are following the Industrial rates of D. A. per month. In the case of unskilled workers, preference is given to the people coming through the local employment exchange where the project is situated. Persons displaced from the area acquired for the project or those belonging to SC/ST are given over-

riding priority in the matter of employment.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) — Dose not arise in view of (d) above.

SC — Scheduled Castes

ST — Scheduled Tribes.

Creation of New L.I.C. Divisions in Orissa

989. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the new L. I. C. Divisions created in Orissa by his Ministry;

(b) the names of the existing Divisions and its coverage there;

(c) the total population and the areas to be covered by new Divisions; and

(d) the time by which these L. I. C. Division are going to open and function if not yet opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The LIC has a Divisional Office at Cuttack, which supervises the working of all its branch offices located in Orissa, covering an area of 1,56,000 sq. Kms and a population of 2,63,70,000 approximately. There is no proposal at present to open any other Divisional Office in Orissa.

कानपुर आयुष कारखाने में आग

990. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर आयुष कारखाने में आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) इससे जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई और इस संबंध में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में एक जांच समिति का गठन किया गया है। सरकार को आग लगने के कारण और इससे हुई हानि का पूरा पता समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर लगेगा।

Import of Cotton Cloth by Soviet Union

991. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has shown interest in importing cotton cloth from India during the year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the names of the textile firms with which the Soviet Union entered into agreement directly and the value and quantity of cloth to be exported to Soviet Union;

(c) whether a Soviet delegation visited India for negotiating the matter, and if so, the outcome of the discussions and particulars of the persons who attended the meeting on Indian Government side; and

(d) the precaution adopted to avoid the problem faced in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Normally their purchases are on Calender year basis.

(b) In the year 1984, the Soviet Union through their agency, Exportlon have entered into contracts for purchase of cotton piece-goods with the following firms :

M/s Chhaganlal Kasturchand & Co. P, Ltd.

M/s Binny Ltd.

M/s Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills.

M/s DCM Ltd.

M/s Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.

M/s Keshavlal Talakchand

M/s Keshavlal Talakchand & Co.

M/s Lalbhai Exports Ltd.

M/s Piramal Sons (P) Ltd.

M/s Mafatlal Fine Spinning & Manufacturing Co.

M/s New Shorrock Mills

M/s New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.

M/s Standard Mills Co. Ltd.

M/s Ilac Ltd.

M/s Kidarnath Kishanchand

M/s Tata Exports Ltd.

M/s Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons P. Ltd.

M/s Manilal Talakchand P. Ltd.

M/s AMD Corporation

M/s Swan Mills

M/s Oberoi Exports

According to the records of the Texprocil, Exportljon has booked for shipment during January-October, 1984 a quantity of 178 million metres of cotton fabric valued at Rs. 131 crores.

(c) and (d) The two Governments negotiate and conclude the annual Trade Plans. However, negotiations of business are done between the Texprocil on the Indian side and the Exportljon on the USSR side. The texprocil negotiates prices of Indian textiles on behalf of industry and trade and they also monitor discipline. During the negotiations, problems if any, are also discussed and sorted out before any agreement on prices is finalised. Contracts are finally entered into by Indian shippers on one side and Exportljon on the other.

For the year 1984, no Soviet delegation visited India for Concluding business. For

the year 1985 also no Soviet delegation has visited India.

Raids on the Houses of Film Stars by Customs Authorities

992. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether houses of some film stars were raided in recent times;

(b) if so, the name of the film stars whose houses have been raided by Custom officials; and

(c) the details of the documents seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Interest paid on overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India by State Governments

993. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of overdraft by various State Governments from Reserve Bank of India in 1982-83 and 1983-84:

(b) the amount of interest paid by each of those State Governments in the above two years towards the overdraft by them; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Statement I laid on the Table of the House gives the adjusted overdrafts of States as on 31.3.1983 and 31.3.1984.

(b) and (c) Statement II shows the amount of interest paid by the State Governments towards overdraft,

Statement I

Adjusted overdrafts States as on
31.3.1983 and 31.3.1984

(Rs. Crores)

States	As on 31.3.1983	As on 31.3.1984
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	13.00
2. Assam	9.83	60.48
3. Bihar	204.24	112.40
4. Haryana	48.87	12.63
5. Himachal Pradesh	3.30	14.70
6. Karnataka	4.84	37.26
7. Kerala	—	45.05
8. Madhya Pradesh	20.27	35.43
9. Manipur	13.58	12.71
10. Meghalaya	0.18	2.59
11. Nagaland	14.94	33.59
12. Orissa	20.98	—
13. Punjab	—	47.34
14. Rajasthan	2.07	—
15. Tripura	1.13	4.57
16. Uttar Pradesh	2.00	36.61
17. West Bengal	38.69	62.90
Total	384.92	531.20

Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim do not bank with RBI.

Statement-II

Amount of interest paid by State Governments towards overdraft (includes interest on shortfall on minimum balances required to be maintained with Reserve Bank of India.)

STATES	(Rs. CRORES)	
	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.26	0.01
2. Assam	6.51	0.04
3. Bihar	6.44	11.65
4. Gujarat	4.47	0.06
5. Haryana	3.77	2.94
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.44	0.04
7. Karnataka	3.23	5.08
8. Kerala	6.60	5.91
9. Madhya Pradesh	5.87	0.04
10. Maharashtra	3.91	0.01
11. Manipur	2.59	0.01
12. Meghalaya	0.36	—
13. Nagaland	0.45	0.53
14. Orissa	0.65	3.47
15. Punjab	7.95	2.78
16. Rajasthan	15.63	0.52
17. Tamil Nadu	—	4.84
18. Tripura	1.43	0.03
19. Uttar Pradesh	0.84	1.04
20. West Bengal	37.83	13.02
TOTAL	111.23	52.01

Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim do not bank with R.B.I.

**Request for making Japan as Co-Financers
in the Narmada Sagar Project**

994. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Narmada Planning Agency have jointly requested Government to explore the possibility of making Japan a Co Financer on the Narmada Sagar Project ;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance and finance sought by Narmada Planning Agency from Japan; and,

(c) the steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested Government of India in December 1983 to consider exploring possibilities of obtaining assistance from the Government of Japan for the power generating equipment to be installed in the Narmada Sagar Project. Government of Madhya Pradesh have been informed that co-financing will be considered at the stage when the equipment is put to tender.

Steps to Increase Export of Mica

995. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to increase the export of mica;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of mica exported during the first three years of the Sixth Plan;

(c) whether mica export has been increased in 1983-84; and

(d) if so the details of export made in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DGCI&S estimates for processed Mica exports for the first three years of Sixth Plan are as follows :

Year	Quantity (In Tonnes)
1980-81	15,700
1981-82	13,500
1982-83	11,100

DGCI&S estimates for fabricated mica exports, available only upto October 1982, are as follows :

Year	Quantity (In Tonnes)
1980-81	17,800
1981-82	13,100
1982-83	6,200

(Upto October, 82)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Processed mica exports have increased in 1983-84. Provisional DGCI&S estimates for export of processed mica in 1983-84 are 12,430 tonnes. DGCI&S data in respect of exports of fabricated mica during 83-84 is not yet available.

**Target of Foreign Tourist during
Sixth Plan**

996. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the arrival of foreign tourist into the country during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the target set for the arrival of foreign tourists up to 1983-84, has not been achieved so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the flow of foreign tourist to achieve the Sixth Plan target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The target set for the arrival of foreign tourists during the Sixth Plan was 1.7 million tourists by 1985. This target is not likely to be achieved as the growth rate during the first four years of the plan period was lower than expected. The low growth rate was due to the recessionary conditions in the major tourist generating countries, disturbed conditions in the neighbourhood of the country and the withdrawal of the landing permit system except for groups

(d) Steps taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists to India include development of tourism infrastructure in the centres of tourist attraction, beautification and flood-lighting of monuments, development of beach resorts, improvement and preservation of national heritage areas, development of facilities for adventure tourism and sports tourism like skiing, trekking etc. and improvement in the quality and availability of surface transport facilities etc. Some further efforts taken in this direction are hosting of international conferences and convention, promotion of charter traffic expansion of air transport facilities both in terms of services and routes, and increased promotional efforts abroad through effective publicity and extension of institutional network.

Opening of Branches of Regional Gramya Banks in States

998. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his Ministry has advised various State Governments to open more number of Regional Gramya Banks in their respective States;

(b) if so, the number of Regional Gramya Banks functioning in each State as on 31st March, 1984; and

(c) the number of Regional Gramya Banks proposed to be opened in Orissa and other States in 1984-85 financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY) : (a) The programme of setting up of Regional Rural Banks is being followed up by the Government and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with the State Governments and the sponsor banks.

(b) There were 159 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) covering 277 districts in the country as at the end of March 1984. Statewise dispersal of these banks is set out in the Statement. At present there are 162 Regional Rural Banks covering 28 districts-one Regional Rural Bank each having been opened in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar during the current financial year so far.

(c) The Budget Estimates for 1984-85 envisage opening of 25 Regional Rural Banks during the current financial year.

In Orissa, 12 of the 13 districts are already served by Regional Rural Banks. The remaining district of Phulbani is also proposed to be served by extending the area of operation of Kalabandi Anchalik Gramya Bank.

Statement

State	No. of Regional Rural Banks Established	No. of districts covered
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	16
2. Assam	5	10
3. Bihar	17	27
4. Gujarat	7	11
5. Haryana	2	5
6. Himachal Pradesh	1	3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	10
8. Karnataka	8	13
9. Kerala	2	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	20	35
11. Manipur	1	6
12. Maharashtra	7	13

13. Meghalaya	1	3
14. Nagaland	1	7
15. Orissa	9	12
16. Punjab	3	6
17. Rajasthan	13	26
18. Tamil Nadu	1	2
19. Tripura	1	3
20. Uttar Pradesh	35	41
21. West Bengal	8	15
22. Aarunachal Pradesh	1	4
23. Mizoram	1	3
Total	159	277

**Visit of FICCI Delegation to
Soviet Union**

999. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Soviet Union during the month of May, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the names of the leader and other members of FICCI delegation who visited Soviet Union ;

(c) discussion held with Soviet counterparts with particular reference to export of engineering goods to Soviet Union and the extent to which the visiting delegation could bring round the Soviet counterpart in their favour ;

(d) whether a Soviet delegation also visited India on reciprocal basis ; and

(e) if so, the names and details of the Soviet delegation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation was led by Shri K.G. Khosla, Chairman and Managing Director, K.C. Khosla Compressors Limited and comprised of the following other members :-

1. Mr. Vinod K. Anand,
Chief Executive,
Beco Engineering Co. Ltd.
2. Mr. D.K. Aggarwal,
KG Khosla Compressors Ltd.
3. Mr. Vikram Kirloskar
General Manager.
The Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.
4. Mr S. P. Punj,
Chairman,
Punj Sons Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mr. H S Sandhu,
Managing Director.
Chinar Export Pvt Ltd.
6. Mr. Vijay M. Shah,
Director,
Perfect Machine Tools Co. P. Ltd.
7. Mr. S.N. Yadav, Sr. Asstt. Secretary. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry.

(c) The primary objective of the delegation was to explore the possibilities for import of sophisticated machine tools and transfer of technology from the Soviet Union to India. Such imports would help in the generation of additional rupee resources which would be utilised in the export of Indian goods including engineering goods.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) does not arise.

**Inferior Quality of Indian Tobacco
Exported to China**

1000. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen news
item in the 'Hindu' of 2 May, 1984 captioned
'China blames dealer for inferior Indian
tobacco:

(b) if so, whether Government have
constituted any probe or an enquiry com-
mittee to investigate about export of inferior
quality of tobacco to China ;

(c) if so, the details of the findings of the
Committee ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to
prevent export of such inferior commodities
to foreign countries to avoid adverse
effects on foreign trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c) An Inter-Ministerial Com-
mittee headed by the Agricultural Marketing
Advisor was set-up by the Ministry of Rural
Development for looking into alleged supply
of poor quality of tobacco to China. The
report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) The Directorate of Marketing and
Inspection have strengthened the quality
control measures through intensification of
port inspection and surprise inspections so
as to avoid recurrence of quality com-
plaints.

श्रीनगर से इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की एयर-
बस का अपहरण

1001. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :

श्री भीखा भाई : क्या पर्यटन और
नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल में ही आतंकवादियों द्वारा
दिल्ली-श्रीनगर की उड़ान पर इंडियन एयर-
लाइन्स की एयरबस का अपहरण किन परि-
स्थितियों में किया गया ;

(ख) आतंकवादी सुरक्षा जांच कमियों
को धोखा देकर अपने साथ हथियार ले जाने
में किस प्रकार सफल हुए ;

(ग) क्या अब तक ऐसा कोई सबूत प्रकाश
में आया है कि ऐसा हवाई अड्डे के कर्म-
चारियों की मिली भगत से हुआ था ; और

(घ) इस घटना की जांच के लिए जारी
किए गए आदेशों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस
जांच का कार्य कौन सी एजेन्सी को सौंपा
गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के
राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खान) : (क)
दिनांक 5.7.84 को उड़ान संख्या आई. सी.
405 पर प्रचालन कर रही इंडियन एयर-
लाइन्स की एक एयरबस का उसमें सवार नौ
व्यक्तियों ने अपहरण कर लिया और वे उसे
लाहौर ले गए ।

(ख) और (घ) जम्मू और कश्मीर में
वडगाम पुनिम स्टेशन में रणबीर दंड संहिता
और अपहरण विरोधी अधिनियम, 1982 के
अंतर्गत एक फौजदारी मामला दर्ज किया
गया है । राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर इस
मामले की जांच का काम केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण
ब्यूरो ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । नागर
विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा इस घटना की
प्रशासनिक जांच का आदेश भी दे दिया गया
है जो नागर विमानन विभाग के एक अधिकारी
द्वारा का जाएगा । किन परिस्थितियों में अप-
हरणकर्ता विमान में कथित पिस्तौल ले गये
यह इस जांच के पूरी होने के बाद ही मालूम
होंगी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

Complaints Regarding Non-Cooperation of Bank Officials in Implementation of Self-Employment Programme

1002. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some bank officials are not fully cooperating in the implementation of Prime Minister's Self-employment programme ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to correct these bank officials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJAR) : (a) to (c) The Government were receiving complaints regarding non-sanctioning of cases under this scheme and till the end of February, 1984 hardly one-fourth of the target for sanction was achieved. The progress picked up after a meeting taken by the Union Finance Minister on 8.3.84 and against the target of 2.5 lakhs 2.42 lakh cases were sanctioned by the end of March, 1984. During 1983-84, against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 401.54 crores, disbursement of Rs. 149.57 crores was made. The Government have also been taking necessary remedial action whenever any specific complaint was received. Now the Bank officials are cooperating in the implementation of the scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August 1983, although during the initial period the progress was rather slow.

Implementation of Bhatnagar Committee Report on Revision of Pay Scales of Employees in Public Sector Undertakings

1003. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether report of Bhatnagar Committee on revision of pay-scales has

been implemented in any public sector undertaking ;

(b) if so, names of such undertakings ;

(c) if not, the difficulties pointed out by the undertakings to implement the same ; and

(d) the action being taken to remove those difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHANA) : (a) and (b) Proposals received from the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. and Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited for revision of scales of pay of their executives on the basis of the Bhatnagar Committee Report have been approved by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises).

(c) and (d) In view of (a) & (b), does not arise. *

Retention of Consignment Tax by States

1004. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that States are to retain 50 percent of consignment tax in the course of inter-State trade ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The Constitution (46th Amendment) Act, 1982 enables Parliament to levy tax on inter-State consignment of goods, the proceeds of which tax have been assigned to the States. The matter regarding the levy of consignment tax was considered in the Conferences of all Chief Ministers held on 2nd November, 1983 and 28th May, 1984. It was decided in the Conference held on 28.5.1984

that 50% of proceeds of the proposed consignment tax should be retained by the collecting State and the remaining 50% should be placed in a divisible pool, the proceeds of which will be distributed amongst the States as per formula applicable for distribution of basic excise duties or such formula as may be devised in future for this purpose by a Finance Commission. Since the Union Territories have their budgets funded by the Centre, this arrangement will not apply to the Union Territories.

Revision of Industrial D.A. Formula in Public Sector Undertakings

1005. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position about improvement in rates of Industrial D.A formula in the Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(b) the names of the undertaking which have released Central D.A. instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The Tripartite Committee for reviewing DA formula for Central Public Sector employees is still continuing its deliberations.

(b) All public enterprises followings Central DA pattern vide Ministry of Finance, B P E. O M, No (74)/80-BPE(WC) dated 5th June, 1984 have been authorised to release ihree DA instalments to their employees (otherthan executives & supervisors), as contained in Deptt. of Expenditure's O.M No, 13017/1/84-E II(B) dated 21.5.1984; these DA instalment are not admissible to the following :

- (1) Executives and supervisors, as they are to be brought over to the Industrial DA pattern w.e.f. 1.8.1983.
- (2) Employees (other than executive and supervisors) in whose case interim payments have been agreed to w.e.f. 1.8.1983 on the basis that they would switch over to Industrial rates of DA.

w.e.f. — with effect from.

Investments/Deposits of Non-Resident Indians

1006. SHRI RAVINDRA VAKMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment/deposit of Non-resident Indians under each scheme, e.g. portfolio investment, bank deposits etc., as on 30th June, 1984;

(b) the total amount of interest and other accretions paid on these investments/deposits to the Non-resident Indians upto 30th June, 1984 year-wise;

(c) whether Government are contemplating any change in any of the schemes in the light of experience gained so far; and

(d) if so, the nature of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A statement is attached giving details of investments in shares, debentures and bank deposits made by non-resident Indians under the various facilities.

(b) The interest on bank deposits is included in the balances as given in the statement attached. The figures of interest and dividend paid on these investments are not separately available.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to make any changes in the policy for non-resident Indians.

Statement

Investments allowed to be made by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 per cent by such persons, under the various schemes since the investment facilities were liberalised in April 1982, according to the information available with Reserve Bank of India.

Amount (Rs. in crores)

Proposals approved
(Position as on 31.5.1984)

- I. Direct investments with repatriation rights in shares/debentures

(i) Under 40% Scheme	108.35
(ii) Under 74% Scheme	25.41
II. Direct investments on non-repatriation basis	22.64

Actual Investments

(Position as on 31.3.1984)

(i) Portfolio investment with repatriation rights (as per statement received from (authorised dealers).	39.82
(ii) Portfolio investment on non-repatriation basis (as per statement received from authorised dealers)	0.25

Bank Deposits

(Position as on 30.4.1984)

Outstanding balances 2706.26

Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar

1007. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the expansion of the Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) the progress made in the expansion of the hotel; and

(c) the details of the expansion programme completed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The expansion programme of Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar envisages addition of 36 rooms to the existing 35 rooms hotel with upgraded

facilities of 4-star standard at an estimated cost of Rs. 170 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2.65 lakhs has been incurred upto June, 1984. Works upto plinth level have been completed. Agency for turn-key contract of civil, plumbing, electrical and finishing works has been fixed and work upto mezzanine floor completed.

Jewellery of 18 Carat Gold sold at the Price of 22 Carat Gold by Jewellers

1008. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "The blinding glitter of gold" appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 14 July, 1984;

(b) if so, the steps and measures Government have taken to check the cheating of persons by leading jewellers who are selling jewellery of 18 carat in the name of and at the price of 22 carat gold; and

(c) whether Government have made enquiries into this and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to section 30 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 (45 of 1968) every licensed dealer is required to stamp on every piece of article or ornament made, manufactured or prepared by him certifying the purity of gold except in the case of small size ornaments/articles where it is not possible to put such a stamp. The obligation under section 30 of the Gold (Control) Act has been brought to the notice of licensed dealers. The Collectors of Central Excise who are implementing the various provisions of the Gold (Control) Act have been asked to keep a watch on the working of section 30 of the Act. However, so far no complaints from customers for non-stamping or wrong stamping of purity of gold on ornaments have been reported by the Gold Control authorities.

**Housing Loans given to SC/ST by Banks
in Madhubani and Darbhanga
Districts Bihar**

1010. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9894 on 4 May, 1984 regarding rate of interest charged by Regional Rural Banks in Bihar and state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste persons who have been given housing loans at the interest rate of 4 per cent by Regional Rural and other banks in district of Madhubani and Darbhanga upto now and district-wise elsewhere in Bihar ;

(b) categories of debtors which are charged differential rates of interest and the actual district-wise figures of such debtors in Madhubani ; Darbhanga and other districts of Bihar ;

(c) whether six monthly compounding of interests takes place on every loan by Regional Rural and other banks ;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to replace it by annual compounding in the cases of agriculture labourers, marginal farmers and artisans having taken loans for self-employed productive endeavours ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information regarding Housing Loans of upto Rs. 5,000 to SC/ST borrowers which are included within the Priority Sectors is available Statewise. The Reserve Bank of India have reported that as at the end of December 1982, the public sector banks had outstanding priority sector housing loans of Rs. 2 lakhs involving 384 accounts of SC/ST borrowers in the State of Bihar.

(b) Persons having an annual family income of not more than Rs. 2,000 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in other areas and not owning in excess of 1 acre of irrigated and 2.5 acres of unirrigated land are eligible to

take loans for economic activities under the scheme of Differential Rate of Interest. (The landholding criteria does not apply to SC/ST borrowers).

Data on Differential Rate of Interest advances of public sector banks is available Statewise. As at the end of December 1982, the public sector banks had in Bihar, outstanding advances of Rs. 22.94 crores involving 3,28 lakh borrowal accounts, under the DRI Scheme.

(c) to (e) In terms of the directions of the Reserve Bank on the interest rates, banks have been asked to compound interest a, quarterly or longer rests'. However, in respect of agricultural loans, —Banks have been advised to insist on payment of loan/instalment not to compound the current dues and to ensure that total interest debited to an account does not exceed the principal amount in respect of advances to small and marginal farmers. Since these guidelines seek to relate recovery of dues to generation of income, there is no proposal under consideration to effect any change in them.

**Request for starting IA Flight to Connect
Mangalore and Trivandrum Cochin**

1011. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a request for starting Indian Airlines flight connecting Mangalore to Trivandrum and Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Kerala has made a request that Mangalore/Cochin/Trivandrum may be connected by an air service.

(b) The request has been carefully examined. Indian Airlines have not found

it feasible to operate this air service on account of inadequate traffic potential to sustain it.

Proposal to Link Kovalam and Goa Tourist Centres by Air

1012. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DA AN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect the two famous tourist centres-Kovalam and Goa through Indian Airlines flights ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping Intelligence Wing of Income Tax Department

1013. D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the intelligence wing of the Income Tax Department ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) There is a proposal to strengthen the intelligence wing of the Income-tax Department. A Directorate of Inspection (Intelligence) has been set up. A proposal for strengthening the Directorate of Inspection (Intelligence) is under consideration. The Intelligence Wings have been provided with additional vehicles. It is also proposed to provide a wireless communication system to the intelligence wing. The Department also proposes to develop, through the newly set up Directorate of Inspection (Intelligence), its own effective

intelligence organisation. It is proposed to devise ways and means for carrying out detailed and early investigations in search and seizure cases. The Commissioners of Income-tax have been directed to make full use of the Intelligence units to plan and co-ordinate search operations in their charges.

Purchase of Blankets for ITDC Hotels

1014. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation have framed rules regarding purchase of blankets required for I. T. D. C. Hotels ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether during the last three years, action has been taken to purchase blankets in violation of or giving exceptions to the rules ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Purchases of various items including blankets for ITDC hotels are made under the ITDC's Purchase and Stores procedure. Under the procedure tenders/quotations are invited from leading manufacturers/suppliers and selection is made keeping in view the quality and competitiveness of the rates.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, only one case came to notice where 50 sub-standard blankets were allegedly purchased in an ITDC hotel. The case was investigated by the CBI who had recommended departmental action against the defaulting officials.

Bonus Dispute for 1982-83 for MITCO Workers of Bihar

1015 SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the bonus dispute for the year 1982-83 for MITCO workers of Bihar is still pending before the Labour Department of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details of the dispute and the stand taken by the Management ;

(c) the steps taken by the MITCO for the early solution ; and

(d) whether Government would advise arbitration by the Labour Ministry in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The bonus for 1982-83 had been paid to the workers by MITCO at the rate of 9.5% but a section of workers disputed this and demanded bonus at the rate of 20%. The higher payment asked for was not in accordance with the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act. The issue has been taken up by the superintendent of Labour, Government of Bihar, Giridih, where it is still under consideration.

(c) MITCO is in constant touch with the Superintendent of Labour, Government of Bihar and has also furnished such information as required by them from time to time to enable them to take quick decision.

(d) Since the bonus dispute is pending with the Government of Bihar, it may not be advisable at this stage to refer it to arbitration.

Instalments of D. A. Released to Central Government Employees from 1980 to 1984

1016. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of instalments of D. A. fell due to Central Government Employees from 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1984 ;

(b) the number of instalments released to the Central Government Employees during this period ; and

(c) the consumer price index as on 1 January, 1980 and also on 30 June, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) During the period from 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1984 payment of twenty six instalments of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees became due for consideration and twenty three instalments were sanctioned.

(c) The monthly Consumer Price Index figures for the month of June, 1984, have not yet become available. However, the 12-monthly average of Consumer Price Index as on 1st January, 1980 was 349.75.

Opening of Raw Material Banks at Different Handloom Centres in UP

1017. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether in view of hike in prices of cotton yarn particularly in course count, Government propose direct the National Handloom Development Corporation to open immediately the raw material banks at different Aandloom Centres in U. P. particularly at Gorakhpur where the problem is acute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Since the National Handloom Development Corporation is a nacent organisation and will take some time to open yarn depots at differeut pockets of handloom concentration, Government of U. P. have directed the U, P. Handloom Corporation to open immediately about 25 yarn depots in different handloom centres in U. P. including Gorakhpur.

Board of National Handloom Development Corporation

1018. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the members of the Board, Managing Director, Chairman and the Chief Executive of the National Handloom Development Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANOMA) : Following are the Directors on the Board of the National Handloom Development Corporation :

1. Shri S. K. Misra, Chairman & Development Commissioner for Handlooms, (Part time) Ministry of Commerce,
2. Shri H. P. Bhattacharya, Managing Director, National Textile Corporation New Delhi.
3. Shri S. Krishnamurthy, Director (Finance) Ministry of Commerce.
4. Sh. V. G. Puranik, Mg. Director, All India Federation of Co-op. Spinning Mills Federation, Bombay.
5. Shri C. V. Radhakrishnan, Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay.
6. Shri A. p. Bhatikar, Central Silk Board, Bangalore.
7. Shri S. Ramaraj, (Non-Official) Chinnalapatti, Madurai Distt.
8. Shri Gopinath Sandhra (Non-Official) Vidyanagar Education Society. Hubli (A.P.)
9. Shri I. G. Gupta, Director of Handloom & Textiles, Assam.
10. Shri Ravi Mathur, Director of Handloom & Textiles, U. P. Kanpur.
11. Shri Vinay Jha, Director of Handloom Textiles, Madras.

12. Managing Director — Vacant

The Managing Director who would be the Chief Executive of the Corporation has not yet been appointed by the Government.

Study Teams sent to Foreign Fairs by Apparels Export Promotion Council

1019. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apparels Export Promotion Council sends sales or study teams abroad for foreign fairs participation; and

(b) if so, a list of such events during the past three years giving dates, countries, personnel of the delegation and expenses incurred separately for each event ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to information available, the Apparels Export Promotion Council (AEPCC) has not sponsored sales or study teams for the purpose of participation in overseas trade fairs/exhibitions. However, A.E.P.C. organises participations of exporters in international fairs/exhibitions.

(b) Dose not arise.

हिन्दी को बँककारी सेवाओं में भरती के लिए परीक्षाओं के माध्यम के रूप में लागू करना

1020. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी को बँककारी सेवाओं में भरती के लिए परीक्षाओं के माध्यम के रूप में लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं और उन अनुदेशों का पालन न किये जाने की स्थिति में क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती वोटों (बी. एम. आर. बी.) ने बैंकिंग सेवाओं की भर्ती के लिये 1985 से हिन्दी क्षेत्रीय भाषा को परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में लागू करने के वास्ते आवश्यक उपाय कर लिए हैं।

Recovery of Income Tax Arrears

1021. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the State-wise break up of the amount of Income Tax arrears;

(b) whether Government purpose to appoint special officer squads to give a fillip to tax arrear recovery measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Information relating to Income Tax arrears is not maintained State-wise. Such Information is available only according to the charges of Commissioners of Income Tax. The detailed figures of

arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. Information is now available upto the quarter ending 31.12.1983. The requisite information in respect of tax-in arrears and "demand created but not fallen due" as on that date is given in attached statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided that :—

(i) The Commissioner of Income-tax (Recovery) will identify cases involving demand of Rs. 10,000/- and below with respect to which recovery certificates were issued upto 31.3.1979 and where no recovery was made during the last 5 years.

(ii) Such cases will be processed for write-off. This will involve the convening of monthly meetings by the concerned Inspecting Assistant Commissioners with the Income-tax officers and Tax Recovery Officers. Commissioners of Income tax (Recovery) will liaise with the local Commissioners and convene these meetings.

(iii) The arrear demands in the above cases will be written off within the existing procedures and instructions.

Statement

Referred to in Part (a) of the reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 1021 for 27.7.84

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

S. No.	Name of Charge	Tax in arrears	As on 31. 12. 83
			Demand created but not fallen due
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Agra	4.32	1.53
2.	Allahabad	11.19	2.01
3.	Amritsar	8.23	1.57
4.	Andhra Pradesh	16.45	7.60
5.	Visakhapatnam	4.15	1.14

1	2	3	4
6.	Shillong	8.88	1.93
7.	Baroda	5.18	2.28
8.	Patna	8.90	3.49
9.	Ranchi	7.93	2.10
10.	Bombay (City)	207.46	87.08
11.	Bombay (Central)	38.89	24.10
12.	Calcutta (Central)	38.05	21.74
13.	Delhi	137.00	35.83
14.	Delhi (Central)	20.58	21.45
15.	Gujarat	18.04	22.88
16.	Gujarat (Central)	3.27	9.82
17.	Surat	8.70	3.32
18.	Harayana	2.75	2.21
19.	Jullundur	4.02	2.02
20.	Jaipur	7.72	13.97
21.	Jodhpur	3.67	1.68
22.	Kanpur	9.46	4.02
23.	Kanpur (Central)	9.47	8.19
24.	Karnataka—I	11.04	8.27
25.	Karnataka—II	18.63	13.06
26.	Karnataka (Central)	11.59	10.98
27.	Karnataka (Inv)	0.15	0.03
28.	Cochin	9.53	7.73
29.	Trivandrum	7.86	1.68
30.	Lucknow	14.53	1.74
31.	Ludhiana (Central)	3.97	4.37
32.	Ludhiana (Inv)	1.21	0.39
33.	Bhopal	20.98	2.50
34.	Jabalpur	11.00	1.32
35.	Madras (Central)	6.92	11.79
36.	Meerut	6.08	2.38
37.	Nagpur	8.42	9.13

1	2	3	4
38.	Nasik	3.13	0.95
39.	Orissa	3.58	2.16
40.	Patiala	4.92	3.62
41.	Pune	11.21	7.63
42.	Kolhapur	1.66	1.38
43.	Rajkot	6.12	3.89
44.	Tamil Nadu	74.34	36.57
45.	West Bengal	190.89	81.63
Total		1012.07	495.17

यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया, दिल्ली की सुन्दर नगर शाखा में डकैती

1022. श्री राम लाल राही :

श्री पी० के० कोडियन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में हाल ही में यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की सुन्दर नगर शाखा से लुटेरों ने लगभग दो लाख रुपये लूट लिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने लुटेरों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस प्रकार की बैंक डकैतियों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन बैंकों चोरियों और डकैतियों के पीछे बैंक अधिकारियों का भी हाथ था तथा इस बारे में क्या ब्यौरा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने

सूचित किया है कि 6 डाकूओं ने 19.6.84 को उसकी दिल्ली की सुन्दर नगर शाखा से कुल लगभग 1.51 लाख रुपये की नकद रकम लूट ली थी जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम भी शामिल है।

(ख) बैंक द्वारा पुलिस में एक शिकायत दर्ज करवा दी गई थी और उच्च पुलिस अधिकारी शाखा में भी आये थे। पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है लेकिन अभी तक किसी की गिरफ्तारी की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को बैंकों में सुरक्षा उपायों को मजबूत करने के लिए कहा है। उन्हें हाल ही में यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं की समीक्षा करें ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ये व्यवस्थाएँ पर्याप्त, कारगर और भरोसेमंद हैं।

(घ) बैंक ने यह भी बताया है कि फिलहाल बैंक को किसी अधिकारी या स्टाफ के सदस्य की अंतर्भ्रष्टता का सन्देह नहीं है।

प्रचलन में 2 रुपए और 100 रुपए के जाली करेंसी नोट

1023. श्री रामलाल राही :

श्री सोमजी भाई डामोर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देना में 2 रुपए और 100 रुपए मूल्य के जाली नोटों के मुद्रण और प्रचलन से सम्बन्धित, समाचारों में प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन जाली नोटों के मुद्रण के लिए कौन-कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं तथा उन्होंने इन्हें कैसे छापा ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या

कार्यवाही की है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सी. बी. आई.) को राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से 2 रुपए और 100 रुपए मूल्य वर्ग के जाली करेंसी नोट पाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। वर्ष 1983-84 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रथम तीन-महीनों के दौरान दर्ज किए गए मामलों के ब्यारे जैसे कि वे राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को सूचित किए गए हैं, नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

करेंसी नोटों की संख्या का मूल्य वर्ग	मामलों/घटनाओं की संख्या*	करेंसी नोटों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1983-84			
2/-रुपए	72	390	8
100/-रुपए	651	1,02,401	185
1.4.1984 से 30.6.1984 तक			
2/-रुपए	16	29	—
100/-रुपए	210	2,654	44

** (भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को सूचित)

गिरफ्तार किये गये दो व्यक्तियों अर्थात् पंजाब में फगवाड़ा के श्री नानक सिंह और दिल्ली के श्री कृष्ण कुमार के विरुद्ध की गई जांच के दौरान यह प्रकट हुआ है कि जाली करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण में कुछ धाई नागरिक भी शामिल हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कृष्ण रेस्टो-

रेन्ट, 374-चक्रपात रोड, पट्टरत, बेंकाक के श्री उमेश कुमार का नाम भी व्यक्त किया गया है। इंटरपोल और बेंकाक पुलिस की सहायता से जांच की गई है। बेंकाक से अन्तिम परिणामों की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Future Programme for Artificial
Rains in the Country**

1025. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any success has since been
achieved by Government in regard to the
artificial rains in the country ;

(b) number of times and the place
experiments made during the last 3 year;
and

(c) future programmes chalked out in
regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) Whereas the experiments
conducted by Indian Institute of Tropical
Meteorology, Pune during the years 1973,
74, 76, 79 and 82 showed an increase in
rainfall on an average by about 26%, the
experiments conducted during 1980, 81 and
83 have shown an average decrease by about
10%. The cloud seeding operations carried
out by Tamil Nadu Government in 1983
indicated some increase in rainfall. The
evidence available does not lead to a conclu-
sive inference that success has been
achieved.

(b) Three experiments have been con-
ducted during the monsoon seasons of 1981,
82 and 83 in Sirur and Baramati regions of
Maharashtra by the Indian Institute of
Tropical Meteorology. Tamil Nadu Govern-
ment had also conducted cloud seeding
operations in 1983 during the summer mon-
soon season around Madras city.

(c) Further programmes have not been
formulated.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : We
have been debating in this House the ques-
tion of electoral reforms, and we have given

notices under different rules. A section of
the Janata Party has come out with serious
charges. ** against their own President,
Shri Chandra Shekhar. So, it is a very
serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not my subject.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Some Janata
Party people themselves.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये,
पहले भी इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स पर यहां बात
हुई है और आपने कोई मोशन दिया है तो वह
फिर यहां डिस्कस हो सकता है :

प्रो. के. के. तिवारी : दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसको देख लूंगा ।

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिना वजह हाउस का
टाइम जाया नहीं करते हैं । I am not
doing anything. इलेक्टोरल रिफार्म्स पर
आगे भी बहस हुई है और उस पर फिर भी बहस
हो सकती है, अगर हाउस चाहे, लेकिन कोई
पार्टी का झगड़ा हमारे यहां नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा, मैं बिज-
नेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में डिस्कस कर लूंगा ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any member to speak.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरह से आप सारे के सारे हाउस में चल रहे हैं...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "सारे के सारे" मैंने इसलिए कहा है कि कभी ये करते हैं और कभी वे करते हैं।

ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। मैंने आपको भी कहा है और इनसे भी कहता हूँ कि आपने जो मोशन दिया है, मैंने उसको रिजेक्ट कब किया है। इलेक्ट्रल रिफार्म्स पर हमने पहले भी डिस्कशन किया है। मैंने मना कब किया है कि उसपर दोबारा डिस्कशन न हो ? पहले भी किसी स्टेट का मसला आया था, अब एक और स्टेट का आ गया है। ये तो आप दोनों जानें। मुझे इसमें क्यों घसीटते हैं ? आपका यह वाद-विवाद तो चलेगा। आपका मोशन बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में रखेंगे और वहाँ पर जो फंसला होगा, उसके मुताबिक डिस्कशन करवा देंगे। जब मैं आप की बात मानता हूँ, तो चिन्ता किस बात की है और शोर करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अन्धों के द्वारा जो आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ... यह मानवता का प्रश्न है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दे दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : हमारा इसके ऊपर ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है।

नेत्रहीनों के बारे में हम ने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कालिग अटेंशन दे दें। यह ऐडजर्नमेंट का सवाल नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा, आप कालिग अटेंशन दे दें।

एक मानवीय सवस्य : सरकार ने वादा खिलाफी की है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं भी नेत्रहीनों के बारे में ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, हो गई बात। कालिग अटेंशन दे दे। मैं बात कर लूंगा। मैंने इनकार कब किया है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : आप ने एक आश्वासन दिया था कि भाखड़ा नहर में जो त्रीच हुआ है उसके बारे में डिस्कशन कराएंगे। बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चल तो रहा है। पंजाब की सिचुएशन पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है। वह पंजाब का बहतरीन अंग है। उस से कोई चीज बरी हो नहीं सकती।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और कोई टाइम मेरे पास नहीं है। मैं कोई झूठा वादा नहीं कर सकता। मैंने कह दिया और मैंने वह करवा दिया।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हमने कालिग अटेंशन दिया है, अन्धों का आन्दोलन

चार महीने से चल रहा है। उनकी खाली पिटाई ही होगी ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया। अब कोई और बात कहनी हो तो कहिए।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : मैं आपका ध्यान एक गम्भीर तथ्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कल सदन में चार, साढ़े चार घंटे एस्टेट ड्यूटी विल पर बहस हुई। उस में टक्स पालिसी, टक्स ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, रूरल सेक्टर, रूरल साइड के बारे में बड़े गम्भीरतम वातावरण में यहां बहस हुई चार घंटे और चार घंटे की उस बहस के सिलसिले में टी वी पर एक लाइन भी किसी सदस्य की नहीं आई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो रोज का झगड़ा हो गया है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : आप जो चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हैं कि इस सदन में अनरूली विहे-बियर होता है, के के तिवारी का आप कल देख लीजियेगा और रात को रेडियो पर देख लीजियेगा, पांच मिनट हाउस में हंगामा किया, रूल्स के खिलाफ किया और आप की अनुमति के बिना किया, यह टी वी पर और रेडियो पर आएगा। I think, Sir, you are contributing to this. Excuse me This kind of working of Whips..... (Interruptions) This is a very serious matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ और मैंने यह कहा है कि आप इस पर डिस्कस कर लीजिए। मैंने आप से कहा कि डिस्कस कर लीजिए।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : मैं पूछता हूँ आप से कि अगर इस तरह से ब्लैक आउट हो, इस

के लिए कोई कोड नहीं है, इस के बारे में मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। In all serious discussions in the House this happens, I am not worried about that. But many more congress (I) Members had made several points. All of them have not been covered. I am not worried about that

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप डिस्कस कर लें।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : आप खुद चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हैं कि हाउस में अनरूली विहे-बियर होता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है कि यहां पार्जियामेंट का रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर बना हुआ है, उस के अन्तर्गत जो नोटिस दे उस पर आप डिस्कशन एलाऊ करें। ये लोग कोई नोटिस नहीं देते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिया हुआ है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : ये लोग कोई नोटिस नहीं देते हैं और आप एलाऊ करते हैं। नतीजा होता है कि हाउस में नूसेंस क्रियेट होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर नोटिस के भी बोलते हैं लोग। लेकिन उन्होंने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जी नहीं। ड्यूरिंग दि जीरो अवर दो ही नोटिस हो सकता है, एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का और दूसरा प्रिविलेज मोशन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मुझे ही बुलवाना चाहते हैं तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप

भी उस में अनुबन्धित है क्योंकि जीरो अवर नाम की कोई बिडिया इस में नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी नहीं है। निजेमट करने के बाद कोई नहीं है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You have to give the reasons why you have disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing that I should explain why I have disallowed.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : It is not procedure. It is a convention.

****(व्यवधान)****

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था, दो बातें श्री के के तिवारी ने जनता पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में कही हैं, आप कृपया उनको एक्सपंज करवा दीजिए।

****(व्यवधान)****

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not going to allow it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : आप जाने और वे जाने, मेरा यह काम नहीं है। This is not my job. I have not allowed him.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I have given three notices of privilege motion. One is.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have rejected them.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : But listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : आप कोई और बात कहना चाहें तो मुझे आकर समझा दीजियेगा, आपका कोई और मोशन होगा, तो मैं आपसे डिसकस कर लूंगा।

I am not going to explain anything to you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : But listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I ? किस बात के लिए।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You listened to him, you listened to some other Member, but you are not listening to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled him, आप बोलें आपको भी ओवर रूल कर दूंगा।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : 8th Finance Commission.....**

MR. SPEAKER : कोई फायदा नहीं है। Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं होता है। आप कोई और दे दीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री सुनील मैत्रा : मैंने 193 दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर यहाँ यह करने से क्या फायदा है।

****(व्यवधान)****

MR. SPEAKER : आप बहुत संजीदा बादसी हैं। You are the Chairman of PAC. Why are you behaving like that? Why should you do it? Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will you allow a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow a discussion if you come to me and convince me that it is a valid subject. I am always willing to listen to you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Do you not think that codification by the 8th Finance Commission is not an important subject ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. It is my discretion. If I find it all right, I will do it. If you want something else, you can come.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Remember this will create regionalism, provincialism, parochialism in this country. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu is already raising this point today. He has already given notice and he is raising it in the House today.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री वहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। इसी हाउस में अप्रैल में यह सवाल आया था कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन, श्री बिली मौर्य ने बिना टिकट यात्रा की थी...।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken that up. हो गया, बता दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने इस लिए कहा कि आप भूले तो नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने करवा लिया है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम प्यारे मनिक्का (रावटसगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष द्वारा...

MR. SPEAKER : What is Janata Party? This has nothing to do with that.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस को आप कहते हैं वह बोलता है, वही रिकार्ड पर जाता है।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Certain remarks were passed by Shri Satish Agarwal when..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That is not my job.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० तिवारी को इस प्रकार स्पीकर को डोटने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह उचित नहीं है, यह संसद का अपमान हो रहा है...।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission that Shri K. K. Tewary is keen to make a personal explanation on certain things which were said by name about him by Shri Satish Agarwal.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he said anything about him.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He said, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I will tell you what happened.

कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हमारी बात तो आई नहीं, अगर इनकी आयेगी तो यह बात कहेंगे।

So there was nothing against you. If there was anything, it was against the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. So, personally it was nothing against you. Why should you bother?

मैं रिकार्ड निकलवा लेता हूँ। मैंने खुद सुना है — अगर आप के खिलाफ कोई बात कहते हैं तो।

I will expunge that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : 'The Member is interested in unruly conduct and you listen to him', that is what he said.

MR. SPEAKER : I can go through the record, I can see it, I was hearing it. अगर आप के खिलाफ पर्सनल होता तो मैं विलकुल रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाने देता।

He did not say anything against you. Did you say anything against him? Or, if you have said anything, You withdraw it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : No. not at all, Sir. Absolutely not.

MR. SPEAKER : He, says absolutely not. And I am perfectly sure the words were against the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. That is the view point. Some people may say that it is perfectly all right, while others can have the right to say that no, they are partial. We have been hearing this time and again in this House and it will go on as long as democracy stands in this House. So simple it is. So, why should you worry about it? Let them say it. They are doing their job. On the other side, they can say, 'No, we are doing it all right.' If there was anything wrong, they will come and clarify on the Floor of the House.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक कालिंग-एटेन्शन दिया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग एटेन्शन दिया है तो ठीक है, मैंने क्व रिजवट किया है।

I have got hundred Calling Attention Motions with me and, I have to decide.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : हम ने ज़िन्दगी में पहला ही दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप ने पहली कसम तोड़ी है, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ—वाजपेयी जी से मुहरत निकलवाया जाता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन की आखरी इच्छा है स्वीकार कर लीजिये, आगे ज़िन्दगी का क्या भरोसा है।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, you are the cus odian of the House and we are always quarrelling. It is not good also. For that reason, I am a Doctor, and at the same time.....(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप डाक्टर हैं तो पहले इन को दवा दे लो, इन के बन्द होने की।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : ये किस बीज के डाक्टर हैं ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, as a doctor I want to say...

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : How many patients has he cured ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : How many patients came to you ? How many refused to come to you ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem ? What is the point of order ?

DR KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the submission ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : When Shri Govind Narain was the Governor of Karnataka, he dismissed the Government of Shri Devraj Urs without testing the strength in the Assembly... (Interruptions) In Jammu and Kashmir also the same thing has happend. Why are they so much worked up ? Sir, as a doctor I would advise you to requisition a Psychiatrist in the Official Gallery as a must to examine the grey matter of the Opposition.

12-24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety on the working of Commission of Railway Safety for 1982-83 and Statement for delay in lying the Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railways

Safety on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1982-83.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying in the paper mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 8454/84].

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of India Tea Restaurants Ltd. Bombay for 1982-83 and of Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for 1982-83 and two Statement for not laying these papers in time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited Bombay, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tea Restaurant Limited, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 8455/84].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the

Indian Diamond Institute, Surat for the year 1982-83.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. 8456/84].

Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1984 and Notifications under Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1984 Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 502(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1984 under section 15 of the Government Saving Banks Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.8457/84].
- (2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(29)/84-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th-May, 1984 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8458/84].
- (3) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1952 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 13 Customs dated the 9th February, 1981 so as to include certain additional items for customs duty exemption.

- (ii) G.S.R. 343(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 228/83-Customs dated the 16th August, 1983 so as to include Pentaerythritol from the purview of the notification so as to enhance the basic customs duty on Pentaerythritol to 100 percent ad-valorem.
- (iii) G.S.R. 381(E) to 383(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption to Alrounds from customs duty.
- (iv) G.S.R. 384(E) and 385(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the materials, components and sub-assemblies imported for the manufacture of certain specified equipment under the Special TV Expansion Plan from basic customs duty in excess 25 per cent ad-valorem and whole of the auxiliary and additional duties.
- (v) G. S. R. 389 (E) and 390 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the specially designed cars for disabled persons from basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem and the whole of the auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 401 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No 179-Customs dated the 4th September, 1980 so as to enable the Chief Mechanical Engineer or the Chief Electrical Engineer to issue certificates of customs duty exemption.
- (vii) G.S.R. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 232-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 upto 31st May, 1985.
- (viii) G.S.R. 418 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No 213/83-Customs dated the 23rd July, 1983 upto 31st May, 1985.
- (ix) G.S.R. 421 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117/82-Customs dated the 19th April, 1982 so as to exempt Coal Tar Pitch from customs duty in excess of 15 per cent ad valorem upto 31st May, 1985.
- (x) G. S. R. 422(E) and 423 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to 'grape Guards' used for packing of grapes from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xi) G. S. R. 431(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 164-Customs dated the 31st August, 1978 to incorporate reference to import and Export Policy for 1984-85.
- (xii) G. S. R. 443(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1984 together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 32-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to add an explanation to ensure that the benefit of 70 per cent basic duty is applicable to Linear Alkyl Benzene.

- (xiii) G. S. R. 444(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to jumbo rolls of graphic art films and jumbo rolls of photographic colour paper of width exceeding one metre from basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent ad valorem.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 446(E) and 447(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Polymer plate processing equipments, when imported for use in newspaper industry from the basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem.
- (xv) G. S. R. 456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 302-Customs dated the 2nd August 1976 so as to delete the 'word carrying imported goods' mentioned in the notification.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 459(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th June 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No 311/83-Customs dated the 22nd November, 1983 16/65-Customs dated the 13th and February, 1984.
- (xvii) G. S. R. 477(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the Validity of Notification No. 166: Customs dated the 19th August, 1980 upto 30th June, 1985.
- (xviii) G. S. R. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 2-Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 upto the 30th June, 1985.
- (xix) G. S. R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 22nd August, 1979 upto the 30th June, 1985.
- (xx) G. S. R. 747 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add three more products of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India in terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- (xxi) G. S. R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to cable insulating, impregnating and filling compounds from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent ad valorem.
- (xxii) G. S. R. 503(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 270/83-Customs dated the 23rd September, 1983.

- (xxlii) G S R 508 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to fodder and hay, when exported out of India in resonable quantities along with live animals for their consumption during the course of voyage from the whole of the duty of customs levable thereon.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 74/84-Customs dated the 9th March, 1984 so as to modify the list of wireless apparatus and components entitled to the concession.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 523 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding supersession of Notification Nos. 88-Costoms dated the 26th August, 1967 and 52-Customs dated the 27th March, 1968.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 524(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1984 together an explanatory memorandum specifying goods with respect to which special measures shall be taken for the purpose of checking illegal import, circulation, disposal and facilitating the detection mentioned in the schedule to the notification. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8459/84].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 :-
- (i) G S R. 482(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 96/81-CE dated the 1st April, 1981 so as to extend the duration of the partial exemption from excise duty in respect of the Electric Motors of 5 KW and above till the 30th September, 1984.
- (ii) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Transformers of rating above 300 KVA from as much of the duty of excise as is in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 507(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the date as the appointed day for the purpose of clause (b) of section 51 of the Finance Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. 8460/84]
- (5) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary banks VIZ State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1983 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8461/84].
- (6) A copy of the *Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay for the year ended the 31st December, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8462/84].

*The Annual Report was laid on the Table on 16th April, 1984.

12-26 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th July, 1984, will consist of :

1. Consideration and passing of :

- (a) The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (c) The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Bill, 1984.
- (d) The Bengal Immunity Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984.

2. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the State of Punjab for 1984-85.

3. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants for the Union Territory of Pondicherry for 1984-85.

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984 and consideration and passing of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984.

5. Consideration and Passing of :

- (a) The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1982,
- (b) The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1984.

(c) The Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

6. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1984-85.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : What about the discussion on Jammu and Kashmir ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it on Monday.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : The statement does not mention it.

MR. SPEAKER : We have decided it. We are doing it on Monday.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am checking it up with the hon. Home Minister...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It should be on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER : It is on Monday.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You have said it is on Monday. But Shri Buta Singh is saying "if". What is this "if" ?

MR. SPEAKER : The BAC Report came before we decided it. When the BAC took place, it was not decided. I decided it on Saturday. We have included it. Don't worry. When I say certain things, I mean them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : When you say so, it is all right.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : Sir, I would like the following items to be included in the agenda for next week.

1. Revision of electoral rolls in Assam.

After consulting opposition parties, the Election Commission suggested in January that 1971 electoral rolls should be the basis for revision of electoral rolls in Assam.

To avoid repetition of the tragedy in Assam, it is essential to find a solution to the foreigners issue.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Insistence on the 1979 rolls would not only keep the foreigners issue alive, but would deprive the legitimate voters attaining 21 years of age after the 1979 elections their right of franchise.

Representatives of AASU and AAGS have met the Prime Minister on 24th July 1984 and submitted a memorandum regarding the solution of the problem of foreigners and the inhuman police atrocities let loose in Assam.

The Centre has acknowledged the fact of illegal immigration after 1971 by passing the illegal Immigration Act. To facilitate smooth election in Assam and seek co-operation from all quarters, the suggestion made by the Election Commission should be accepted without delay.

I, therefore, request the Government to introduce the necessary amendment to the Representation of the People Act in the next week.

2. Price Rise

The annual rate of price rise is not showing any sign of decline. On the contrary, the wholesale price index is much more than in the same period last year and the consumer price index has reached a new peak.

Prices of all the essential commodities are jumping up every week. I would therefore, request a discussion on the price rise to be included next week.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I wish that the following two items may kindly be included in the next week's business.

The Government of India have finally declined to participate in the Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex. In a communication

addressed to the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal, dated the 6th July, 1984, the Government of India, Department of Petroleum, it is stated, "on a review of the position we come to the conclusion that it would not be possible for the Government of India to participate in this Project in the near future" The communication further points out: "One factor, so far as we are concerned, has been resources constraint."

In March this year, the Energy Minister told the Parliament that the project would be built under the Seventh Plan. In April this year the Minister told the news reporters in Calcutta that 'it was certain that the project would be implemented during the next five years. Earlier, the Prime Minister took keen interest in the project and saw that it was speeded up. On the advice of the Centre, the State Government submitted a modified project report.

Despite all these, the Centre's decision is unfortunate. The Centre's argument of resources constraints, is patently untenable in the fact of the Centre's decision to participate in the Rs. 1,200 crores Petro-Chemical Complex Project in Maharashtra and in Assam.

In view of all these facts, it is necessary that Government should come out with a statement clarifying the Government's policy regarding the location as well as financial participation in the Petro-Chemical project in the country.

The Centre has accepted the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission only for four years from 1985 instead of five years from 1984. This decision of the Government is in direct contravention of Article 270 of the Constitution and is clearly intended to deny the States their legitimate share of the nation's resources.

This decision has cost the States about Rs. 2000 crores which ought to have been transferred to the States during the current year.

The reasons adduced by the Government that transfer in the mid-year will disrupt the economy is altogether untenable. On the contrary the non-transference will

contribute to the disruption of the States' economy resulting in serious social tensions

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी (हापरस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कृपया 30-7-84, सोमवार से प्रारंभ होने वाले सप्ताह में लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में भेरे निम्नलिखित विषय को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें—

देश भर में आजकल खुले पैसों यानी रेजगारी की भारी कमी है। एक व दो रुपये के नोटों की भी बड़ी किल्लत है। आप कहीं भी चले जाइये आपको इस समस्या का सामना करना पड़ेगा। बसों में, स्कूटरों में, किसी भी दुकानदार के पास या सिनेमाघरों में यदि आप के पास रेजगारी नहीं है तो आपको आपके बाकी पैसे लौटाये नहीं जायेंगे या आपसे कहा जायेगा कि खुले पैसे दीजिये।

बाखिर रेजगारी की इतनी कमी यकायक कैसे हो गई? वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि रेजगारी की समस्या जानबूझ कर पैदा की गई है और इसका कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा कर लोगों ने इसे भी व्यापार का घंघा बना लिया है और वे रेजगारी को खरीद तथा बेच कर भारी आमदनी कर रहे हैं। खरीदने वाले आमतौर पर बेचने वाले को 100 रुपये की रेजगारी के 110 रुपए देते हैं कभी-कभी और कहीं-कहीं 100 रुपये की रेजगारी की कीमत 120 रुपये और 130 रुपये तक होती है। रेजगारी खरीदने वालों के संबंध बैंक वालों से भी होते हैं जहां से उन्हें रेजगारी मिल जाती है।

सरकार को इस जनसमस्या का शीघ्र ही हल ढूँढ़ निकालना चाहिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की लोक सभा की कार्य सूची में विचार के लिए निम्न विषय और जोड़े जाएं :

1- उत्तरप्रदेश के किसानों को 24 घंटे नियमित बिजली दी जावे। इस समय

4-5 घंटे से अधिक प्रतिदिन बिजली नहीं दी जाती है वह भी कभी सुबह कभी शाम और कभी रात में। अनियमितता को भी दूर किया जाए जिस से धान की फसल को बिजली बंदी के कारण नलकूप न चलने से खराब हो रही है; अच्छी हो सके। केन्द्रीय सरकार बिजली की नियमित पूर्ति की व्यवस्था स्वयं देखे व कराये।

2- उत्तरप्रदेश की इन्टर मीडिएट शिक्षा तक की व्यवस्था कुछ वर्षों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। हाई स्कूल की इस वर्ष की परीक्षा में साढ़े तीन लाख से अधिक विद्यार्थी इस वर्ष असफल हुए हैं जिनमें निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई है। 3। प्रतिशत परीक्षा परिणाम और कई वर्षों से निरंतर गिरता परीक्षा परिणाम माध्यमिक शिक्षा में बर्ती जाने वाली लापरवाही की ओर संकेत कर रहा है। इसका दूसरा बड़ा कारण शिक्षकों का बालकों को शिक्षा देने के स्थान पर अपनी यूनिबनों व राजनीति में सक्रिय भाग लेना है। व्यक्तिगत संस्थाओं में प्रबंधकों को अनुशासन की कार्यवाही से भी बंचित कर देना है। उत्तरप्रदेश में शिक्षा को अनिवार्य सेवा घोषित कराया जाए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं आज संसदीय कार्यमंत्री को क्रमांक 5 के अन्तर्गत दो सुझाव देने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ :—

1- बिजली की ग्रिड प्रणाली में लाभ ही नहीं दोष भी हैं जो पिछले सप्ताह प्रकाश में आए हैं। यह ठीक है कि ग्रिड के कारण आवश्यकता से अधिक उत्पादन होने पर उसका उचित

वितरण सुविधापूर्वक किया जा सकता है परन्तु कहीं दोष उत्पन्न होने पर उससे होने वाली हानि भी उसी आसानी से चारों ओर बंट जाती है। पिछले सप्ताह बिजली की व्यवस्था में इसी गड़बड़ी के कारण सारा उत्तर भारत अन्धकार में डूब गया। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक बैकल्पिक व्यवस्था का निर्माण किया जाये जो ऐसे आपत-काल के लिये उपयोगी हो।

- 2- सरकार के आय के स्रोतों में शराब में मिलने वाले टैक्स भी हैं। विदेशी शराब पर हर राज्यों में टैक्स की दरें अलग-अलग हैं। बिहार में 45 रुपये प्रति लीटर, पांडिचेरी में चौदह रुपये नागालैण्ड में बारह रुपये और गोवा में मात्र नौ रुपये प्रति लीटर है।

टैक्स के फर्क का लाभ उठाकर घोटाला किया जाता है। व्यापारी और आवकारी अधिकारी मिलकर कम टैक्स वाले राज्यों में टैक्स जमाकर व्यापारी वहाँ की सरकार से आयात परमिट ले लेते हैं और बिना लाइसेंस की दूकानों में शराब चोरी से बेच दिये जाते हैं। चोरी से बेची जाने वाली शराब में जहरीली शराब भी होती है। एक तो सरकार की गलत नीतियों की वजह से उसे टैक्स से मिलने वाली रकम से हाथ धोना पड़ता है और उससे उत्पन्न कई अन्य अपराधिक घटनाओं से भी निपटना पड़ता है। सरकार के ध्यान में आना चाहिए कि अलकोहल शराब बनाने के अलावा ऊर्जा स्रोत भी हो सकता है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि शराब की बिक्री उसके आयात और निर्यात पर तथा अलकोहल को ऊर्जा प्राप्ति के लिए इस्तेमाल करने सम्बन्धी एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बने जिससे इन दोषों से छुटकारा मिल सके और अलकोहल का बेहतर उपयोग हो सके।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्नलिखित मुद्दा सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ। आशा है आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में अवश्य सम्मिलित कराने का कष्ट करेंगे—

- 1- देश की प्रायः सभी चीनी मिलों पर किसानों का करोड़ों रुपये बकाया पड़ा है, जिसको कुछ फँसट्रियों ने तो अभी तक कुछ भी देना शुरू नहीं किया है। जिससे किसानों को भयानक परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित कर इस विषय पर चर्चा करावें तथा गन्ना किसानों को बकाया धनराशि का तुरन्त भुगतान कराने का कष्ट करें।

- 2- मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हरिद्वार की हिमालय पर्वतीय श्रृंखला के जंगलों में करीब 40 हजार हरिजन परिवार रहते हैं। यह अभी तक जंगल विभाग की इजाजत से भाभड़ काट कर व इससे बान बांट कर अपना गुजारा करते थे। लेकिन यहाँ पर भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय पार्क बना रही है, जिसके बनने से इन चालीस हजार परिवारों का रोजगार समाप्त हो जायेगा। इसलिए आपसे अनुरोध है कि इनके बैकल्पिक रोजगार की राष्ट्रीय पार्क बनाने से पहले व्यवस्था कराने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित करने हेतु निम्नलिखित विषय प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष पत्रकारिता को सुरक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। विगत समय देश में

समाचार पत्रों और पत्रकारों को आतंकित करने की घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं। भोपाल में पिछले सप्ताह में समाचार संकलन करते समय पत्रकारों पर प्राणघातक आक्रमण कर आतंकित किया गया। यह सब उस समय हुआ जबकि वहां पर पुलिस और सुरक्षा कर्मी उपस्थित थे। इस घटना की पुलिस थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करायी गई, किन्तु कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। आतंक के सहारे समाचार पत्र और पत्रकारिता को प्रभावित करना ठीक नहीं है। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को शासन सत्ता और राजनैतिक संरक्षण और प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। अतएव पत्रकारों और समाचार पत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को सुरक्षा दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में नीचे लिखे विषय चर्चा के लिए जोड़े जायें।

1. समूचे देश में हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म बढ़ रहा है। आम लोग कत्ल किये जाते हैं। समाज के इस शोषित वर्ग का कोई जीवन नहीं रह गया है। इस पर चर्चा की जाए और इनकी रक्षा के उपाय अमल में लाये जायें।
2. पुलिस कर्मचारियों की खास तौर से सिपाही, हवलदार, ए० एस० आई० तक लोगों की हालत बंद से बदतर है। पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। पुलिस कर्मचारियों की हालत को सुधारना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बुरी हालत को सुधारने के लिए वहस की जाए और उपाय लागू किए जायें।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : I want the following item to be included in the List of Business for next week :-

Some time back Government had given an assurance that legislative measures will be taken to make reservation for the blind in services. The assurance has not been implemented as yet. The blind are agitated at the delay and have resorted to dharna and courting arrest. Yesterday 173 volunteers of the National Blind Youth Association including 10 women were arrested in Delhi.

I demand that the Government should introduce the Bill Providing for reservation for the blind in services next week.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Matters relating to some national issues and issues of special sections of our people have been mentioned by the hon. Members. I shall definitely place these before the Business Advisory Committee.

Sir, You have also supported certain matters raised by the hon. Members. We would try to find time for the discussion on the various issues mentioned by the hon. Members during the course of discussion next week. It may be in one form or the other.

12.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

The Business Advisory Committee will find some time. I will request the hon. Speaker to take into consideration the points mentioned by the hon. Members.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नेत्र-हीनों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को बिल लाना है, सरकार नेत्र-हीनों को आशवासन दे चुकी है। लेकिन अब उस आशवासन का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, we want to have a debate on the riots in Bhiwandi.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्सट में आयेगा, एक-एक करके लेंगे।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think, you also support the cause of blind people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कर रहे हैं...
(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I Will discuss with the hon. Minister and then the matter may be decided.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : चार महीने से वे लोग लड़ाई मड़ रहे हैं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : हरिजनों के संबंध में भी आपने डिस्कशन करवाने के लिए कहा था, हरिजनों पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर रहे हैं ।

We will take it up. We have decided already.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने गन्ने के भुगतान का मामला उठाया था वह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट है । किसानों को भुगतान नहीं मिल रहा है । आप इस पर जरूर चर्चा करवाईये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर वक्त एक चीज को शुरू कर देते हैं । मैंने इतनी चर्चा करवाई है कि जितनी कभी नहीं हुई ।

12.46 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(1) Coffee Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR**) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) Section 4 of the Coffee Act,

1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Rubber Board

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (**SHRI P.A. SANGMA**) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as member of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT)
BILL-CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill. I will put the Bill to the vote of the House. The question before the House is .. कल शाम रह गया था, कोरम के अभाव में ...।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : आप गवर्न-मेंट को कहिए न कि साढ़े चार घण्टे की बहस के बाद भी कोरम क्यों नहीं करवा सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो कह दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is ;

“That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, we would request you kindly to look into one thing in this debate. I was told by one hon. Member that some mention was made of the names of some of the big land owners and landlords and it was ordered to be expunged from the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. I will see. But I don't think we can allow anything which can go against anybody personally here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please look into it. It is not an allegation. It is simply stating that these are some of the land owners.

MR. SPEAKER : They can write it to the Ministry and they can refer it to the State Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should it be expunged ?

12.49 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER ON
PUNJAB AGITATION-CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up further consideration on the motion moved by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for two days we have been discussing the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation. I had hoped that this would lead to a very high level discussion well above party-politics. On this type of issue, we need to look at the real problem that has led to such a situation and crisis. Unfortunately, our colleagues from the Opposition have restricted themselves to a very low level and tried to get political gain out of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Is this very high level ? It is not high level.

श्री राजीव गांधी : जब आप बोल चुकेंगे तो मैं बोलूंगा, वाजपेयी जी ।

(व्यवधान)

अगर आप खत्म कर लें तो मैं कन्टीन्यू करूँ ।

Thank you very much.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, फिर यह कहा जाएगा कि विरोधी दल वाले अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते ।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The Sikh involvement in India since our Independence has been beyond their numbers. Their contribution to our development has been very substantial. They have raised Punjab from a very Pathetic State in 1947 just after the riots to a prosperous and one of our leading States. This has happened because they are hard-working and they have initiative. But this could not have happened without the correct policies of

the Congress Government at that time. It could not have happened without the infra-structural help and other facilities provided by the Congress during these years.

There has been no dearth of Sikhs in our public life, in our administration, in our foreign service, in our judiciary, in any sphere of our national activity. They have been able to rise because of the Congress policies whereby every group, whether it is religious or caste or linguistic or regional, is given full opportunity to rise to the highest level. There has been no stepmotherly treatment towards the Sikhs.

Similarly, the other party that is involved, the Army, must come in for some praise. The restraint they have shown and the valour they have shown must be put on record.

The decision that had to be taken towards the end of May, whether the army should be sent in or should not be sent in, must have been one of the hardest decisions any Government had to take since our Independence. It is only a strong Government that was able to take such a decision. If there had been a weak Government, then these things would still be carried on.

We have seen what happens under conditions of confusion and chaos as we saw between 1977 and 1980. One of the major reasons that these negotiations with the Akalis Dal had not come to a positive conclusion is the confused attitude of the Opposition towards the Akali Dal demands.

I see some of them smiling but I have got the newspaper cutting which I can quote.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : The Cabinet, the Prime Minister, had started it first.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There was no confusion there. The Government's stand on the demands has been very clear right from the beginning. There has been no question of accepting any demand that can affect the integrity of our country. There can be no question of modifying our basic standards just because one small political party which represents may be 20% of the people in one

State, puts up a demand, no matter what support they get from the Opposition.

What you have to analyse is the stand that the Akali Dal was taking. If we look at their final demand on Article 25, one thing is very apparent right from the beginning. They always put their demands forward first and after that they consider what their demands actually were. One example is Article 25. The demand was put forward. I think, on the 26th of January this year. The then Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Sethi agreed to all their demands and said "We are willing to amend the Article. But please let us know what you want to amend."

It was almost one month after they put forward their demand for amendment of Article 25 that they set up a Committee which was then going to decide what was to be done with Article 25. They put up the demand without knowing what they wanted.

All the other demands were the same.

They put the demand that they want a transmitter in the Golden Temple. When they were told that "This is not possible. But we will allow you transmission", then, they did not know how long they wanted the transmission for.

On the Gurudwara Act, the Government kept on asking them "Please give us a list of your historical Gurudwaras. Please give us a draft of what you consider the Gurudwara Act." But that has not come forward.

When demands are put forward, there must be specific concrete demands. Then they can be discussed positively. But, all their demands have been so nebulous and vacillating that it has been very difficult to pin them down to a specific issue.

Even on a very crucial issue like water, it is not a question of whether Haryana is getting water or Rajasthan is getting water but the question they should have put forward was that Punjab is so many MAF short of water. They could have said "4.2 is not enough. We want 5.2. We want 6.5. We want so much." But, they did not know that. In fact, they had forgotten the fact

that in many areas of Punjab, there is water-logging taking place because of excess water.

Their demands were of this sort. You can analyse each of them.

Their major demand which, many of our Members from the Opposition have said was dropped, was the Anandpur Saheb resolution. I do not know what discussions took place between the Opposition and the Akali Dal. But I do not think that demand was ever dropped.

In fact, this is something which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs can clarify.

Has not Sant Longowalji asked very specifically in his letters about the Anandpur Saheb resolution? Has he not said that the Anandpur Saheb resolution demand is there and has been there right from the beginning to the end?

Has he not demanded that the terms of reference of Sarkaria Commission be modified so that the Anandpur Saheb resolution in its full form be put in front of the Sarkaria Commission?

Is this what the Opposition want? I think this position should be made absolutely clear by the Opposition. Do they want the Anandpur Saheb resolution, as drafted, as printed, in this White Paper accepted by the Government? What is their stand?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are three versions.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You can tell me which version you are for. I would like to know which version of Anandpur Saheb resolution you support.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My party has rejected all the three versions.

(Interruptions)

So what? Akali Dal wanted that resolution to be referred to the Sarkaria Commission. The Government has not accepted. They did not ask for the acceptance of the resolution. Only a reference to the Sarkaria Commission.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Do you want Government to accept the division of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : There were three versions, one put forward by Talwandi, one put forward by Longowal and one put forward by Bhindranwale. I would like to know from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee which one he supports.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That you have to find out from the Akali Dal, I am not here to speak on behalf of the Akali Dal.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The BJP must know it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I might be mistaken, but I do believe that Shri Vajpayee two days ago, on this very floor said that there was nothing left to discuss with the Akali Dal; while sitting with the Opposition, all the issues had been sorted out and it was only for the Government to accept...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say that.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have said so many times.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : My only submission is that this point, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, was never dropped by the Akali Dal. In the two-day debate here, many Members from the Opposition have said that they had come to an agreement with the Akalis to an acceptable position. The question I am asking is very specific: if the Akali Dal had not dropped that demand, had the Opposition accepted that demand? That question is not being answered...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : What about the 30th June proposal? That was what every one was referring to.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I am clarifying the position. The Opposition parties...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think, they can answer in their subsequent speeches; their subsequent speakers can answer the questions that I am raising.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Opposition Parties...

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He has directed a question. I am clarifying. The Opposition have made it clear...

MR. SPEAKER: Your Member who will be speaking after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi can clarify.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Our Member has already spoken. We have accepted only the question of autonomy of Punjab, not a separate Statehood for the Sikhs. We have made that absolutely clear. We supported the question of autonomy of Punjab, for Punjabis... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As a matter of fact, these four or five points on which the Opposition had said that they had agreed...

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): It would be proper for them to reply after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had completed his speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am speaking just one sentence. The four or five points on which the Opposition had said that they had worked out a basis of agreement were the same which the Prime Minister repeated in her broadcast one year later. In her 2nd June broadcast, three days before the Army entered the temple, the Prime Minister repeated those same points which the Opposition had worked out on the 30th June, 1983, about one year earlier. That has nothing to do with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: My question still remains unanswered. The Opposition said that there was no difference between

what the Government said and what the Akalis wanted. My submission is that there was a difference. The Government was not going to accept the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. When the Opposition says that everything has been resolved and only the Government is dragging its feet, the Government does not want to come to a settlement, I am asking them what they mean by that because Sant Longowal has very clearly said in his correspondence with the Home Minister...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which the Prime Minister has not published in the White Paper. Why don't you publish that?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I did not publish the White Paper. You ask the Government.

This point was brought out by the Prime Minister when she spoke on the floor of the House, when she said that Mr. Longowal has very clearly stated in his letter that his demand right from the beginning has been the full Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Now, when you said I think you have not understood my question, that is why I am reiterating it—that everything has been solved and it is only the Government that has been dragging its feet, did you solve the Anandpur Sahib resolution? If you had solved that, why is Mr. Longowal saying that it is still pending? That means that you have agreed to accept it... (*Interruptions*)... I am very sorry. I understood this from many speakers.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY (Midnapore): This is not a college debating-society.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have understood very clearly from quite a number of speakers, from a cross-section of all the Parties that are sitting here, that they have resolved everything and that if only the Government had agreed, everything could be solved. The question is simple. Have they resolved the Anandpur Sahib resolution? That is all. They are saying 'Yes'. They are acknowledging that they have resolved it. Longowalji says in his letter to the Government that it stands. He wants that it be accepted...

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is the letter ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That you don't ask me... (*Interruptions*)... Ask the Home Minister.

I think one of our Members just a few minutes ago from the Opposition said that they have come to all these agreements with the Akalis but they were never for changing the character of Punjab and they were never for allowing a Sikh State. I would like to read the Anandpur Sahib resolution Part I, Political Goal. It is on page 82 of the White Paper :

"The political goal of the Panth, without doubt, is enshrined in the commandments of the Tenth Lord, in the passages of the Sikh history and in the very heart of the Khalsa Panth, the ultimate objective of which is the pre-eminence of the Khalsa."

Is this what you are standing for ?...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am sorry—there is one more paragraph.

"The fundamental policy of the Shiromani Akali Dal..."

(the Shiromani Akali Dal)...

"...is to seek the realization of this birthright of the Khalsa through creation of congenial environment and a political set up."

Now, what does this mean ? I want to ask you... (*Interruptions*)... You are the ones who have said that you have sorted it out with him. You are the one's who have said it on the floor of the House....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, we have never said.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : May be you are not the one who said it on the floor of the House but...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We did not accept it. We had said that we had rejected it; we did not accept the Anandpur Sahib resolution.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If you had rejected it, then on what basis were you bringing the Akalis to the Government ? Because the Akali Dal has not rejected it, then on what basis you are saying that the Akalis have agreed ?...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are bringing them for the same reason as the Government went on having so many secret meetings with them. For the same reason. Why were you having all these secret meetings with them ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not yielded. May I request the Opposition not to feel guilty...

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : We are not feeling guilty.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to clarify just one point. I do believe that the Question Hour is over. This is not a question and answer session we are having. I am putting the questions which the Opposition can answer in their speeches when they get up and speak. The CPI can do it. But I have noticed and I think most of the people have noted that, except for one or two senior leaders of the Opposition, the others have decided not to speak. They had their No. 25 and No. 35 speak on an important issue like this. What is the matter ? Is the Opposition not clear ? The Akali position on the demands has been vacillating.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, what is his number ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is also Number 2.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The Akali demands have been vacillating right from the first day. Their main demand has been right from the beginning the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. At no stage has this

demand been dropped and there is no way that the Congress party and the Government could accept this demand, no matter what the Opposition has been trying to say here on the Floor of the House. The SGPC which is totally run by the Akali Dal shares the major responsibility of what has taken place in the Golden temple. How is it that arms and ammunition were stored in the temple? How is it criminals were there in the temple? How is it that dead bodies were found outside the temple every few days? What was happening inside the Golden temple?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Ask the Home Minister.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The Home Minister is only answerable to that after 6th and I can guarantee that that has not happened after 6th. Before 6th...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There was no Home Minister.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Before 6th the temple was under the control of SGPC whom you were talking to, whom the members of the Opposition went to meet. (*Interruptions*) Who was talking to them? Who went to the Golden temple? Who came back and told us that there is nothing there. There are no arms. There is no ammunition there.

कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। This was very recently in April or May, I forget. (*Interruptions*) I believe three members of the Janata party did visit that shrine and I believe they came back and said... (*Interruptions*) I read the newspaper and I can only say what has appeared in the newspapers. I have got a few cuttings from the newspapers. I will read out what has appeared in the newspapers.

They came back and said that there is nothing happening in the temple. Is this not the same party which sent two people to Pakistan? Did they also not come back and tell us that everything is fine? They have got these F-16s. So that they can be put in children's playgrounds and the children can go and slide down their wings!

Is this not the same Janata party which between 1977-1979 demolished every intelligence service in this country? Is this not the same Janata party whose leader featured in one of Hersh's books? Is this not the same Janata party that is supporting secessionist elements in one of our other northern States?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Do you know about Monyhan's book also?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I ask you what exactly is the stand of the Janata party on this issue? I can give a quotation here. This is from the Economic Times the 30th June, 1984.

"Some top party leaders including former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Hegde and Shri Ravindra Varma had welcomed the use of troops in Amritsar while party Chief, Shri Chandrashekhar and Mr. Fernandes and others had either openly attacked government's action or had reservation about it."

Answering question in the another newspaper of the same day Mr. Fernandes and Mr. Dandavate said: (Statesman of 30th June, 1984).

"That the Janata party....."

and then in quotes "did not have a clue to the happenings in Punjab."

I am quoting this, which is in inverted commas. So, if this is what the Janata Party knows about Punjab, then what are you telling us on the floor of the House? Is this not the confusion that you raised with the Akali Dal? Is it not your support that made the Akalis think that they will make the Government buckle down and get something like the Anandpur Sahib Resolution from the Government? Why was the Akali Dal standing so firm if they did not have your support behind them?

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you hitting back? (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : No action was taken.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : So, I submit that by saying that the Opposition had convinced the Akali Dal to come to a conclusion on their negotiations and by the Akali Dal saying that they were standing on the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, the Opposition was willing to sell the nation for short-term political gains. In this country, we stand on communal harmony. If anyone builds his leadership on communalism, it goes to breaking the very roots of our country.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is right.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : How many of our friends from this part of the House took a communal stand in Punjab ? How many of them fell prey to the actions of the extremists and terrorists ? (*Interruptions*) Sir, I have not yielded the floor. Otherwise it will take the whole afternoon if you go on like this (*Interruptions*). Sir, two more things have taken place. There have been some demonstrations in London. Who was involved in these demonstrations ? A certain Sikh leader was there, yes. But who was walking with him ? I would like the Home Minister to confirm whether Amin-Ullah Khan of the J&K Liberation Front was not there right with him in front of the procession.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, here, on the back of the White Paper, there is a photograph. If you look carefully-it is at the last page-at the bottom, there is one banner. The front banner is a Sikh banner extolling a particular gentleman and at the bottom, on the left side, the photograph is not very clear, but you can read it. It says "Pakistan Youth Convention". Now, who is involved in these demonstrations ? When the demonstrations took place recently in Jammu and Kashmir, who was there with the handful of the Sikhs who were in the demonstration ? Was it not the Jaminat-e-Islami or Jamiat-e-Tuleba ? Were they not there with the Sikhs ? Who is instigating this ?

We had a hijacking. What happened during hijacking ? There were rumours that

certain two Ministers from the previous Government were present at the airport, very senior Ministers from that Government. They were at the Airport from 20'clock to 4 30 Neither did they receive anybody nor did they see anybody off. They were not going anywhere and they did not arrive from anywhere. But they were there. One wonders why they spent 2-1/2 hours at the Airport. Is it not true that a certain journalist was going to catch the flight and he cancelled it at the last minute ? The reason that came on the PTI trickers was that somebody had told him that something was going to go wrong with the plane. Is it not true that another journalist who was to travel with this person and who is known to be very close to the ex-Chief Minister did not even arrive at the airport to catch the flight.

Then, when this aircraft came over Lahore, Parminder Singh, who was the main hijacker asked Lahore control tower for permission to land. Lahore said : "No, you cannot land, go away." He asked again ; again he was told to go away. Then, he said, I am Parminder Singh HAFANMOULA, give me permission to land." Lahore still said, "No". He then repeated four times HAFANMOULA. Then ultimately he said : "Tell them....." who is "them" ? He said : "Tell them, it is HAFANMOULA". And Lahore said : "Stand by". Then, he came back a few minutes later and gave him the permission to land. I wonder, where these 'SIKH' people had learnt their Urdu, because they were speaking 'Urdu' whether it was on this side of the border or the other side of the border.

Then, there is another question I would like to pose to the Home Minister. I heard that while the Pakistan intelligence was interrogating the hijackers, one of the questions that was put to them was, "Why did you not train the other six people better". There were nine people ; three were a little professional, the others were very very DHEELA. They were being asked, "Why did you not train these people better ?" This was overheard by one of our Indian Airlines people. So, I have been told. This should be confirmed.

What was the hijackers' demand ? The minute they landed, they had very big

demands. They wanted Harminder Singh Sandhu released, they wanted 22 other terrorists who had surrendered from Harminder Sahib released, they wanted twenty-five crores of rupees, but a few hours later all these demands had been forgotten. Their only demand a few hours later was: "We want our suit-cases from the hold". Then, after they were told, "No", after eighteen hours or so of sitting on the ground; without any negotiations on progress, without any talks going in, they suddenly announced in the plan that the Government of India were terrible, they were very bad, but the hijackers were very good and they were going to release them and they released all the passengers. Is this not something extremely fishy?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The US consul was also there.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : These are the questions that need to be answered.

Much has been made during these last few days of Congress involvement with certain extremists and Akali leaders. It has been clarified on the floor of this House by one of our Members that the accusation was totally false. It is false. I myself clarified when my statement was dragged in. My statements are there; I have collected them for a little over a year now. Almost every statement says that strong action is required in the Temple to get these extremists out. At one point, I have gone beyond that and I have said; I will quote here: (Patriot of 25th Feb. 1984).

"...Also when he talked about the Punjab situation saying that his views differed very much from those of the Central Government, he called for much tougher action in the State."

My Position on this has been very clear right from day one. I would like to ask you, how many of you have made your position clear? Except for one person in the Opposition, the leader of one Party, who has had a consistent and strong stand, not one person here, has taken a stand that has been either consistent or strong.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We demanded

the arrest of Bhindranwale. We had asked for stern action. You had asked Government to take stern action against Bhindranwale.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Dadaji is so heavily loaded with the overdraft by West Bengal. So, we should not take his statement seriously. He has problem thinking along proper lines.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It has got nothing to do with this.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, there are a few more statements from the Opposition, which I would like to point out, just to show the way their minds are functioning. Hindustan Times, 24.6.84. "In a letter to Shri Chandrasekhar, the three party leaders, former CM, Shri Banarasi Das, Shri Ravindra Verma and Shri Raj Narain stated that their statement—"army action in Punjab is unfortunate"—did not take into consideration the gravity of the situation. This is one political party. The Janata President, Shri Chandra Sekhar has described the calling of the army into Punjab unfortunate and demanded its immediate withdrawal. On the one hand they say that they do not have a clue as to what is going on. I just read that. On the other hand they are saying "withdraw it, it is unfortunate, etc."

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : It is indeed unfortunate.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : "In Mr. Chandrasekhar's view, the Akalis had no hand in the present communal and other acts of violence. If the Akalis were not condemning such acts of violence, it was because their demands have not been conceded." (Hindustan Times, 29th June, 1984).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : It is all out of context.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You can put it into context. You have plenty of time.

On providing shelter to criminals in inside the Gurudwaras, Mr. Chandrasekhar

said—"It does not sound to be correct."
(Hindustan Times, 29th June, 1984).

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-
VATE : It is not proper. It is out of con-
text.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the con-
text ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him conti-
nue.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Chandra-
sekhar said, "the extremists slogan of
Khalistan was being raised by the two
groups"—not one—"of the Akali Dal in
order to outdo each other and thus win over
the sympathies of the Sikh masses." (Indian
Express, 27th April, 1981). Is this not what
the Government is saying ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is
wrong ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You are saying
that by raising that slogan, you bring them
both into some agreement or so. This is
what is wrong. You are forgetting what
you are saying.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-
VATE : They are encouraged by the
Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Mrs. Dandavate, it is
very wrong just to sit there and say things.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : One of your
leaders has made a very strong statement
regarding army going in. Mr. Desai said
that the army must go in. "Temple no longer
remain temples, once criminals are inside
army action must be taken." (Indian Ex-
press of 7th June, 1984).

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Shri
Morarjibhai has consistently supported the
army action.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is totally
vascillating. This is what I am saying.
Because of your confusion, you have con-
fused even the poor Akali Dal. This is my
point. You have not only confused them
but you have led them down the garden
path. It is a very, very serious accusation

that I am making, that you, by your poli-
ticking, in your trying for short term gains,
have contributed to this situation.

(Interruptions)

What we must realize to-day is : what
were the weaknesses that led to this situa-
tion ? One of the weaknesses has been
the Administration ; and I am glad that the
Government has taken a stand on having
50% from outside ; or whatever the number
is, and this is bound to help.

How did this come about ? Who were
the Chief Ministers that propagated this ?
What is still very pertinent is : which are
the other States where this is going on
today, where could we get into similar
trouble ? Is it not going on in Bengal ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : No. (Interruption.) This is an
allegation. These are general changes. He
should elucidate.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This has
happened because party cadres were inducted
into the Administration in Punjab by the
Akali Dal ; and in Bengal, similar things
are happening. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : He will have to prove it. He has
to prove it. (Interruptions) These are
wild, baseless charges. He must withdraw
them. It is a charge against the State
Governments. He is out of context.
According to rules.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is his opinion.
It is an expression of opinion. You can
also express your opinion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BOTRY : On a point of order, Sir. It is
an allegation.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can take care of it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BOTRY : On a point of order. This is a

discussion on Punjab. We are discussing the Punjab problem.

This is an allegation...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : My point is that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi cannot bring in allegations against a State Government. - He cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his thinking. There is no question.. ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a serious charge. It is an allegation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has made an allegation.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his way of thinking.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : A definite allegation is being made against the State Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How do you say, Sir, that it is not an allegation ?

MR. SPEAKER : What I have seen on the floor of this House is that so many things are said against a certain Government; and the Opposition members might remember that they have levelled so many things against this Government here.

You can have your say when you have the floor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For your information, and for the information of the hon. Member and the House should know it : the West Bengal Government is not doing it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you are unnecessarily becoming emotional. I have

seen it here so many times. You can contradict it in your own speech.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will you kindly allow me to submit ?.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have already done it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : For his information, West Bengal has not been recruiting anyone to the administration. 40,000 posts are lying vacant. There is no recruitment in the administration of West Bengal. So, why is he making this allegation ? This is the only State where recruitment has not been done... *(Interruptions)* So, why is he speaking about West Bengal ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I only brought West Bengal into the picture because it is a Border State because I wanted to tell you about the border areas which are sensitive areas. That is why I mentioned West Bengal. West Bengal is a border area and it is a sensitive area with the refugees coming in from there. So, anything that happens in Bengal is in a way connected with Punjab, is connected with Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : it is a dangerous statement.

MR. SPEAKER : This is very unfair. I am going to name you, Professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why is he bringing in West Bengal ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because West Bengal is not out of India ; It is part and parcel of India. How can you dissect it ? No, no You can contradict what he says, later. Why should you be so jittery about it ? I do not agree with this type of thing.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : I am sorry, I am not

on this point at all. I came here only because my name was mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. He has made this statement two or three times in the house in spite of the fact that I have clarified it. He had said that I accepted what the opposition said one year later. If you look at the Press you will find that I have been saying those things day-in-and-day-out, in every public meeting, at every Press meeting, that this is as far as I am able to go. I have not said it officially to the Akali Dal and I am not now saying it officially to them, because I want something in exchange for it; what I wanted in exchange, I have already mentioned in my speech. So, I am not going into the situation within the Golden Temple.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But there was some advance in your broadcast, to the nation,

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : There was no advance. Those were exactly the things that I had been saying all along. This is what I was prepared to do. Now, I have told it to them very clearly and I have also told, it to the public. And again and again this is mentioned that I waited for one year. That is why I thought I would come here. I did not want to get involved in the debate otherwise, I have a lot of people waiting. So, I am leaving now.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : West Bengal Government is not under Central Rule. So, how can he criticise and discuss about the West Bengal Government.

MR. SPEAKER : It is part and parcel of India. This a democracy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Nobody should attack West Bengal Government from this forum.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is one thing more I want to say. Please sit down. I have heard about you. You talk irrelevant all the time.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : No, I do not talk irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER : A man must have the courage to say certain things, but much more courage is needed to listen to certain things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of allegation. It is just a simple thing.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बंगाल का नाम लिया जाए, मुझे एतराज नहीं है। आप को याद होगा मैंने अपने भाषण में जम्मू-काश्मीर का नाम लिया था तो हंगामा मच गया था।...*(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगर महसूस करूँ तब ठीक है, लेकिन मैंने महसूस नहीं किया।

...*(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वेस्ट बंगाल, हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं तो कोई तूफान नहीं उठता है।

I do not mind. That is what democracy is for. Let us describe it let us criticise each other. Does not matter ?

मैंने कभी आपको रोका नहीं कि आप सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज न करें। I will never do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My humble request is, that when we are discussing the serious question of Punjab, these incursions into Bengal should be avoided by my young friend.

It is not the State Government of West Bengal which is being discussed here.

(Interruption)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to clarify. While the Opposition is consi-

dering Punjab in its isolated state, the issue is much wider than just Punjab. It is an issue of India.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भी अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In that case do you allow us to discuss the recruitment of lumpen elements in U.P. and the other States where Congress (I) is in power ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : आप अगर कोई रिजर्वेशन लायेंगे तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा।

I can only say one thing : that communalism is the greatest virus in this country. Anyone who thinks in terms of a communalism, he is not perfectly save. I may tell you. किसी को गाली देना सबसे बड़ी बात है।

We can all get together to discuss this problem and do something positively and collectively. That is what the nation demands.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The only exception is in Maharashtra Legislative Council. Please tell them that.

MR. SPEAKER : I can tell them, anywhere, from the top of Qutub Minar that communalism is the worst enemy of this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us now talk of Maharashtra instead of Bengal.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The point is that the forces that have raised circle heads had their seeds sown between 1977 and 1980. That is the major problem and that is what has hurt them most. The seeds that were sown then in Assam, the seeds that were sown then in Punjab, had to

be controlled now. That is the problem. And it is this communal, regional, linguistic caste politics carried on by the Opposition which is going to ruin this country. It is only...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I do not intervene generally. But I cannot allow this allegation to go unchallenged. He says that the seeds were sown during the Janata regime. These are all baseless statements.

(Interruptions)

We tackled that problem very efficiently. They could not open their mouths because Mr. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is this type of politics that is raising these ugly heads in our country. It is these that we must finish.

AN HON. MEMBER : How are you having coalition in Kerala ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If there are mistakes on our side, we must correct them also.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam) : You will dismiss the Kerala Government now ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Now he is talking about Kerala Government.

SHRI A. K. BALAN : ...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not record whatever he says. Do not record anything without permission. That is a standing order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The factors must be removed from our politics, on all sides.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us make it now.

*Not recorded

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There can be regional demands, there can be group demands. They must be raised, they must be voiced. And in a democracy they can sometimes go beyond what we actually started of asking. But that is where leadership comes. That is where you must control your people. You must see that your demands do not transgress on the liberty of others; on the freedom of others. That is where you have not been able to control the Akali Dal. This is where it has gone out of your hands. This is where it has gone out on the Akali Dal's hands, (*Interruptions*) And because of your allowing this to happen and in fact you being a party to this because you kept talking to them and saying यह भी हो जायगा, वह भी हो जायगा। that the Akali Dal's demands became so. (*Interruptions*) For the first time in our country since independence we have seen a movement which is based on religion, terrorism and secessionism. And it has come about because of your support to the Akali Dal. (*Interruptions*) We have to understand what we have to do. It is no use exchanging charges across the floor of this House remember that this sort of thing is going to disintegrate the country...

AN HON-MEMBER : What have you done in Jammu & Kashmir ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Jammu & Kashmir we will discuss tomorrow or the day after. You will know exactly what we have done and what you have done, and that is what will embarrass you.

This is the first time in 37 years that organised violence has escalated and become terrorism. And it is time we put our heads together and try to finish this. It is no use the opposition trying to get political mileage out of it just because we are a few months from elections. We have to sit together, think together and come to some positive conclusions as to how to finish these things and how to hold the country together. The Congress today is the only party which cuts across all these barriers. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Which combines all these forces.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I knew my CPM friends would get up on this because they also feel that they do stand for such issues. But there is a major difference. The difference is whereas the Congress blends every region, every religion, every language into one body, the Communists try to brainwash them all into one alignment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I agree. We want to unite all the oppressed people irrespective of caste and religion to fight against exploitation.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I can digress from the subject for one second, how do you say that you have people of all religions in the Communist Party and then are still Communists ? (*Interruptions*) How can you have people of different religions within your Party then? This is the whole point. The point is that the Congress is the only party which cuts across all these barriers and holds everybody together. Fifty per cent or more of the people who are sitting in opposition are those who could not swallow these policies and left the Congress. What the opposition must realise is that they are here to oppose the Congress and to oppose the Government if they so wish. they are not here to oppose India which is what they are doing here today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are opposing Indira not India, and Indira is not India.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Are we not adjourning for lunch, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : After his explanation, We will adjourn for lunch. We are not going to conclude the debate, we will start it after six.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I have to catch the train at 3.30, Sir.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : So, Sir, he can start at 3, O'clock and finish by 3.30.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall assemble at 2.45.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह मंत्री अभी भी जवाब देना चाहेंगे ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : मैंने कह दिया है कि जब मुझे बुलाया जायेगा, मैं जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका टाइम रखेंगे, बाद में चलायेंगे।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : दूसरा जो सवाल है, उसका जवाब मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : लंच अवर कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लंच अवर अभी करते हैं।

13.53 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : Now personal explanation by Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : (Gorakhpur) Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. When the Prime Minister was intervening during the debate on the White Paper on Punjab, she said, "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". I immediately remarked, "Why should they do it?" because I feel that Opposition is not the spokesman of Akalis or the Government. Therefore, it is not the responsibility of Opposition to convince the Prime Minister about the plan's and designs of Akali Dal. But, Sir, the Prime Minister said about my remark, "Now he is saying 'Why should they give it up. Please see the significance of that...'" Sir it appears that Prime Minister said something which I did not speak. I have never supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, nor do I intend to support it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now lunch break till 2.45 p. m.

13.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till forty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER
ON PUNJAB AGITATION -Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go upto 3.30. Then we have the Private Members business today. This debate will be carried over to Monday.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barb) : What about Kashmir ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are prepared to sit after 6 O'clock after Private Members' business is over, I am prepared to sit and continue the Debate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I am Prepared to sit after six, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister is prepared to sit after six, I think you are going to reply also.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : O. K. then, the debate will continue after six.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : After six somebody may raise the question of quorum and there may not be any quorum.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**
In the alternative we can carry it on
Monday and finish it in the early hours.
Then we can take up Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a
good suggestion. We can take up Kashmir
debate by 2'O'clock. Or let us complete the
debate and the Minister's reply shall be
only on Monday.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : In
that case will it not be that we will speak
to an empty House and the Minister's
reply will be to the full House? Let the
debate continue on Monday for 90 or 80
minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will
even go up to 4 'O'clock and then have
the Private Members business at 4'O'clock
and this debate can continue after six.
Every Hon. Member shall not take more
than ten to twelve minutes. Anyhow this
is the bonus time. Time allotted for it is
already over. Now, Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh) : Sir, I think everybody will
agree that the situation in Punjab even
after the Army action is serious. It is not
a normal situation and the latest proof of
it is the breach in the Bhakra Canal. I
think there are certain elements which are
out to destroy certain values in this country.
They are on the path of violence and they
believe in the politics of murder and kill-
ings. I am sure the entire House would like
to strongly condemn this kind of politics
and this kind of elements which indulge in
anti-national activities. Everyone also would
like that the Government must take firm
and strong action against such elements so
that it is not only that the people should
live in peace and security, but our certain
important centres of development should
also not be endangered as their intention
seems to be.

Sir, I think that today the Minister
should have certain factors in mind while
he is going to deal with the Punjab situation,
and if these factors are taken into account
and if we only go on as if we are going to
create the image of a very brave person or

the image of a very strong action and if
we do not take other factors into considera-
tion, we will be committing a major mistake.
I think that one thing which we should take
into account is this—I will come to the other
things later on. Whatever has happened
to-day, please take note of this that after
our Army had gone into the Golden Temple
and taken action there, almost the entire
Sikh community feels emotionally hurt and
they are sad and unhappy today. This factor
must be taken into account. If you talk of
the healing touch and other things, this
factor should not be overlooked whatever
may be the reasons.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let one thing
be understood that the feeling of the Sikhs
today is because of some damage to the
Akal Takht. But on the issue of extremists,
let there be no misunderstanding in this
House that every one feels relieved and the
Sikhs especially feel relieved.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I
think the Minister is in a great hurry.
Other-wise I was going to say the same
thing. They are unhappy not because
Bhindranwale and his gang has been
liquidated. They are unhappy not
because of that, but they are unhappy about
what you have just said. But this is a fact
that today this has made them unhappy and
even those people who had given their best
service to the nation—and I will name Air
Marshal Arjun Singh and Gen. Arora, people
like them have also expressed openly their
unhappiness. Nobody in the country can
challenge their patriotism. Therefore, let us
take this factor into account.

Another thing which I would like the
Home Minister to take into account is
that this is a border State and Sikhs—men,
women and children, Sikh soldiers, and
officers—had been giving their best whenever
the country was attacked on that border,
and now if the entire community feels
unhappy and sad, something urgently has
got to be done to see that their sadness and
unhappiness is removed. It is no occasion
for any kind of provocation or any kind of
humiliation or any kind of discrimination,
and I would like the Home Minister to take
note of this that outside Punjab Sikhs feel
that there is discrimination against them.
I am sorry to say that this White Paper

conceals more than it reveals. It does not talk of what happened in Panipat where five Gurudwaras, which I have seen myself, were burnt to ashes, where Guru Granth Sahib and everything was burnt, and after that the Akali Dal's attitude became much harder.

In her speech day before yesterday, the Prime Minister distorted the fact. The first was that Akalis' demand before the Tripartite meeting was that Bhindranwale should be released. Perhaps the Prime Minister forgot that the Tripartite meeting for the first time took place in January 1983. And when was Bhindranwale released, or when was he discharged? It was in 1981. When Bhindranwale started many things in this country and particularly in Punjab, were they not alerted? The Punjab Government should have been alerted when the unfortunate incident of 13.4.1978 took place in Amritsar between Akalis and Nirankaris where 18 persons were killed. After that, the Administration was sleeping over it. Then, later on, on 24.4.1980 when Nirankari Baba Gurucharan Singh was assassinated in Delhi right under the nose of the Central Government and three men of Bhindranwale were named in FIR, the Lt. Governor's letter which Mr. Vajpayee quoted day before yesterday said that 'the Punjab Government is doing nothing' and he said that even that car was going round and the car had gone immediately underground, when he wrote that letter.

15 00 hrs.

Nothing was done. There was no cooperation from the Punjab Government. The whole administration since then i.e. 1980 was totally paralysed. In May-June 1981 Bhindranwale organised so many processions at District and Taluka levels, openly going and preaching hatred against Hindus and asking them to kill Hindus. Now the tapes containing his speeches are being given. When he was openly making speeches, what was the Government doing then? Did Government stop him or did Government arrest him when he was openly doing all these things? On 9.9.1981 a stalwart freedom fighter Late Jagat Narain was killed. Warrant, for the first time against Bhindranwale was issued. He was in Chandukalan (Haryana). It was announced

on radio. It was published in all the newspapers. That Warrant was issued against him. Is it the way to deal with a criminal who was held responsible for killing one of the stalwarts and the freedom fighters? From Chandukalan, Bhindranwale crossed three bridges, reaches Punjab. He announced that he would go and surrender at Mehta Chowk. Nothing was done.

On 29.9.1981 he was allowed to go to a big public meeting at Mehta Chowk. Then he was arrested there. You know what happened then?

I would like to know from the Home Minister about this Bhindranwale was arrested on 29.9.1981. He was discharged on 15.10.1981. Who discharged him? Was it not a political decision here by this Government? The Chief Minister was told 'you should not proceed against Bhindranwale, as there will be problems'. Within a month he was discharged. You say you did not help to build him. You say it was the Opposition who asked for his release? That demoralised the entire police force and administration in Punjab whatever was left there. And that encouraged the Akalis—that the Central Government is surrendering. It is the Central Government which is behaving like that. What should we do? You wanted Akali Dal to fight out Bhindranwale. They told us they were not going to fight against both Bhindranwale as well as Govt. of India.

Chandigarh issue—how many years are you going to take to decide that? They have deputed Supreme Court Judge to decide about water. Why do you not come forward and say, well these are the things which we accept? This government accepted religious demands very conveniently. In a Tripartite meeting I myself said, it is a dangerous thing, a dangerous precedent which you are establishing in this country if you are going to concede transmitter in the Golden Temple. Then the demand will be raised for Hindu temples, Christian churches, Muslim mosques. But you accepted on your own and the Prime Minister chooses a Gurudwara and goes there and announces in that Gurudwara. You had a competition to win over the Sikh masses—who is more popular—Akali or the Congress (I)?

I am sorry, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not here. He was preaching us a lesson. He says 'a strong Government' Is this the sign of a strong Government ?

Amrik Singh and Thara Singh, main culprits of Dalkhalsa were arrested in July 1982. They were not prosecuted. There are so many cases of murder against them. They were not tried. They were not prosecuted but were discharged. Is it a sign of a strong Government ? All these were political decisions.

Now they held Dal Khalsa responsible. What is written in this White Paper about Dal Khalsa ? You see page 38. It is about the Dal Khalsa at page 38 :

"The Dal Khalsa was originally established in India on April 13, 1978 with the avowed object of demanding the creation of an independent sovereign Sikh State."

It was created in 1978. And this is a strong Government which allowed this organisation to function openly ; it is an organisation established with the avowed object of creating our independent sovereign Sikh state which was allowed to function in this country till 1st May, 1982.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : 1978 में हुकूमत किस की थी ? आर के टाइम में ही वे पनपे हैं ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Please listen. Then, 1980 was your HUKUMAT. 1981 was your HUKUMAT. Then, this White Paper says...

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is a very pertinent clarification. As you know, now you say it is a dangerous organisation. Who was the Chief Minister, who was the Prime Minister at that time ? This is what Mr. Rajivji has said. We were reaping the seeds sown by you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I known, Mr. Buta Singhji what you mean. You mean the Janata Government. It is all right that the Janata government should have been held responsible for this. But, what

you were doing from January, 1980 when you came to power when then the activities of this organisation really started very active ? They started killing and doing everything. And they established 4 branches in U.K., in Canada, in West Germany and in U.S.A. Now, Mr. Home Minister, I would like to know from you. You were the Foreign Minister till recently. This unlawful organisation and anti-national organisation has its establishments in 4 countries. Did you talk to these Governments how they had allowed their branches to function there?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I had answered these things many times, you know it. Well, I repeat it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : That is what I want you to say now, here. Because of certion personal relationship, certain courtesy, we do not want to press them. Tell that here in the House. Let the people know.

Now, the White Paper says that this Dal Khalsa organisation was responsible for hijacking an Indian Airlines aircraft to Lahore on 29th September, 1981. It was not then the Janata Government. After that also you were sleeping over the matter ; allowed them to function. And when things came really to that level, to that point, then on 1st May, 1982, the Government acted for the first time. I charge this Government for the criminal negligence on the issues of national security and sovereignty of this country. I charge this Government that this government because of its political interests, has been taking advantage of everything and now it is being told to us that it is our national duty to take care of national issues and we should rise above Party lines.

Sir, what has happened in Jammu & Kashmir ? From the first day, Dr Farooq Abdullah's Party was elected, the Congress-I started creating trouble in the House. It was since first day because they could not accept the defeat with grace and that is what is happennig today. Today, the democracy is in danger because of the Congress-I destabilisation policy of the Congress-I. The total western border from Punjab to Kashmir has been destabilised only to gain political power by the Congress-I. I charge Congress-I. Now, they want to bring down Bengal government.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought the question of Bengal. I wanted to say at that time : "Now, you have said against Punjab, you have said against Jammu and Kashmir ; you are saying against Bengal. Why did you forget Andhra and Karnataka which are two more non-Congress-I governments.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :
Later on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : One at a time.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Therefore, this is a dangerous thing. Mr. Home Minister, will you tell me now that is this not the first time in India, the Army in any part of the country is staying for almost now two months ?

What the Prime Minister says gives an impression that till the Akal Takht is rebuilt and because she wants to give protection to a Baba who is doing not a Kar Seva but a Sarkar Seva there, they want the army to be there. They say, the police has failed and the police cannot give protection to the people there. The Prime Minister says, the police is there but there are difficulties with the police and, therefore, they have to have army there. For almost two months the army is there.

Is it not a fact that the army is holding darbars in Punjab and the taluk level people come there saying, "My land has been occupied by somebody ; I am being threatened by somebody" and the army goes there keeping aside the whole civilian administration ? The army is ruling Punjab today. It is a dangerous sign. This shows that they are advancing towards a kind of military rule because they are getting weakened.

A very senior journalist, Mr. G S. Chawla wrote three articles in the *ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY*, not now, much earlier giving entire details as to how this Government, really speaking, was succumbing to the extremist forces and the violent forces...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have been asked to reply on Monday. So, I would not like this particular allegation to go unchallenged. Here and now, on the spot, I deny that the army is doing anything

except for what it was sent there to do. There is no question of the army doing civilian role and work connected with that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : These facts were brought to light long back in October, 1981 in the three articles by him. But the Government was sleeping at that time, it was alleged. It is not that the State Government alone is responsible for the present state of affairs. But the Congress-I leadership at the Centre, if not more, is equally responsible for the present situation.

I will ask one or two more questions. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi says that the collection of arms in the gurudwaras was not condemned by Opposition leaders. They never took us in confidence during tripartite meetings, one after another. They never told us that there were so many dangerous arms, heavy machine guns, rocket launchers and anti-tank missiles. That raises two questions. If the Akali extremists were responsible for collecting these modern, sophisticated, dangerous arms in a religious place which normally no party, no organisation, should do—we condemn that—how then did these arms reach the Golden Temple ? What was the BSF doing ? What was the military doing ? What was the Central Intelligence doing ? How did rocket launchers reach there ? How did heavy machine guns reach there ? How did anti-tank missiles reach there ? Who is responsible for this ? If this Government is working like that, God forbid, the security and the safety of this country is not in safe hands. If this is the attitude, if this is the state of affairs of this Government, God help us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Ask your friend, Mr. G.S. Tohra, who was the custodian of the Gurudwara.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : He is also responsible for that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is an arch criminal.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We have serious differences with them. We condemn Akali Dal's violence. We asked them to issue a Hukamnama so that no Sikh, according to Sikh tenets, should indulge in violence. They did not do it. They

agreed and then backed out. We disapprove of it and condemn it. The SGPC also failed to perform its duty. They should have seen to it that these kind of modern sophisticated arms were not collected inside the Gurdwara. If you mean that the SGPC's head was in collusion with them, whose responsibility was it? Do you want to get away with it? This is the primary responsibility of the Government which they failed to perform.

15.15 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Today many poor people, even laymen in the villages, ask the question as to what the Government is doing? Why did the army reach there?

These are the questions to which you have to reply.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi said today that we, the Opposition parties, are encouraging anti-social, anti-national and communal elements and that we are supporting communal forces. If it is an honest statement and he is the General Secretary of the ruling party let him ask his mother, the Prime Minister, that tomorrow she must ask the Muslim League to go out of Kerala Government, if he is sincere to fight the communal forces. Will they do it? They will never do it.

Only the other day in Bombay the Chief Minister was going on before everybody seeking the support of Shiv Sena and persuading them to help the Congress-I Candidate. They got their help. For one thing, they joined hands with Shiv Sena. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of the ruling party, the Congress-I, to teach lessons and sermons to the Opposition to fight-against Communalism.

I would suggest that if the Minister of Home Affairs really wants that there should be normalcy, and there should be healing touch to our Sikh brothers and sisters, then the first demand I will make is that the Army should be withdrawn from the Golden Temple premises.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Who would do it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let the Police, the BSF and others, whosoever it is. The normal civil administration cannot be replaced by the army. Kar Seva should be entrusted to SGPC.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The SGPC should take up the responsibility of re-building the Akal Takht as quickly as possible and should not keep it as a ruined monument. That will not solve the problem.

The Akali Dal should withdraw its movement and help in creating normal situation and immediately they should stop their programme for sending Shahidi Jatha. In the present context, what happened does not help.

I also hope that the Head Priest of the Golden temple issue Hukum Nama. They have just issued Hukum Nama on certain issues—that killing and violent activities must be stopped. It is not according to the Sikh tenets. They must issue Hukum Nama.

The hon. Minister of Home Affairs must understand that they have to find a political solution for this problem. Military is no solution. Chief Minister was removed earlier. Civil administration has been kept aside. These are not solutions, they must find a political solution. For this, the main responsibility is that of the ruling party which must take the initiative and create conditions for finding agreed solutions of such problems like the Chandigarh, territory and water issues. They should get priority and immediate, urgent solutions should be found.

With these words, I Conclude.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA (Barh) : Mr. Speaker, I do not have the arrogance of belief that suggests that my thoughts are the only truth about Punjab. But I would like to refer to the speech made by the hon. Member from Amethi, the General Secretary of the ruling party who, during the course of his speech, laboured for 15 minutes to explain his point that the entire Opposition had suggested acceptance of the Anandpur Saheb resolution.

On behalf of every one... We have met together in many conclaves and in many meetings... I would like to say here that no Opposition party, whether it is BJP or Lok Dal, or CPI or CPM, or Congress (S) or DSP, has ever supported Anandpur Sahib resolution. Not only that, when we discussed with the Akali leadership and when the Akali leaders suggested that we should suggest to the Government that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution should be referred to the Sarkaria Commission by the Government, we said, 'No', we cannot make the recommendation or suggestion to the Government to refer this Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission." The understanding then was, among some of the government spokesman, government negotiators, that the Akali leaders themselves would refer this matter to the Sarkaria Commission or that any citizen could raise this matter before the Sarkaria Commission. So, I would like to reject any suggestion which has been made before this House that any of the Opposition Parties, at any time, had anything to do with, or supported, the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

As I said in the beginning, I do not have the arrogance of belief that my belief is the only truth. But there is one truth, at least common between the White Paper and me and on which we agree, that is, the Punjab crisis has not been solved. I would add further to say that we have hardly begun to comprehend what has happened and why it has happened.

Even after the debate of the last three or four days, most of us have not really begun to understand what has really happened and why it has happened. I would refer only to hon. Members like Prof. Ranga and Shri Brahmananda Reddy, the veterans of the freedom struggle. I am only son of a freedom fighter. But I know, this was the culture given to me, that Gandhiji made strenuous efforts to wield all our people—I will not go into the semantics of communities or nationalities; I would use the word 'people'...

AN HON. MEMBER : Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also,

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Not only Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but Sardar Patel also.

As I was saying, strenuous efforts were made to wield all our people into a force to fight for our freedom. It is this willing cooperation which Gandhiji got that made us into a nation and forged us into a tremendous force that fought the mightiest empire on the earth. It is this willing cooperation of all our people which ensures our nationhood, and the unity of the Republic.

But this willing cooperation of all our people has come under attack in Punjab. The use of force to keep, sustain and maintain the Republic is an impossibility; it cannot be done. And since this be true, the perception, the policy and its implementation must respond to this fact and need of willing cooperation. Our perception which is based on this belief, therefore, differs from that of the ruling Party. This difference is fundamental. I must mark our difference clearly, without any ambiguity. The Government and the Prime Minister consider that our Republic can be sustained by force, by the strength of arms. But we, myself, my Party, my colleagues on the Opposition, believe that the Republic can be endured, sustained and preserved only by the willing cooperation of all our people. That is why, I look at the use of the Army as use of coercive power of the State. For the first time the coercive power of the State has been used.

I would not like to dwell on the many points which Shri Vajpayee Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Chandrajit Yadav have made. I would like to say that I adopt their speeches. But there is enough evidence, in the negotiations which have been carried on in the tripartite talks, in direct negotiations, in the secret negotiations, that at least there were three occasions when the Akalis and the Government had nearly come to a settlement and each time, I am sorry to say, it was the Government which backed out. That is why in the national interest, and in the interest of value-oriented public policy, I demand setting up of a high-level Commission presided over by a Supreme Court Judge it may include a top administrator, a top policeman, a top sociologist and a top historian, but a high-level Commission which should be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge, that should hold a detailed inquiry and fix the responsibility.

I am particularly keen on setting up of this Tribunal so that the nation may also know...

AN HON. MEMBER: As also the Opposition.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Yes—Opposition also...so that the nation may know whether the much maligned Akali Dal and the SGPC leadership were either helpless watchers or whether they had a hand in building up of the killer's cult...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You doubt it?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Yes, I doubt it. Such a Commission will make a major contribution not only in removing the mask that covers some important public men. Prof. Ranga, with great respect, I would urge on you that you also know whom the mask covers.

It will also establish how dangerous it is to mix religion with politics. More importantly, it should also tell the country that narrow ambitions of politicians should not make them lean on ruthless adventurers who parade around as holy men but who are indeed undesirable. Political parties only confer respectability on them. And later when they break away from their patrons they assume Frankenstein proportions. This is what has really happened in Punjab.

I would also like to draw the pertinent lessons from Punjab. No. 1—that all fundamentalism—be it Hindu, Sikh or Muslim is dangerous for the country and unless, as a nation, we decide that not only fundamentalism of minorities is bad but that such trend in the majority community is equally dangerous, our nation's future will always be at stake. The second moral of the Punjab situation is that unless violence is firmly nipped at the beginning, it becomes more hazardous to deal with it later on. And when a government fails to discharge this primary responsibility, in a democratic society, in a parliamentary form of government, it should be handed parliamentary punishment not applause.

Thirdly, there is a moral for the Akali Dal also who headed a massive agitation but, I must say, with a chicken heart. If

you want to lead a Gandhian morcha, then you must have his vision and his courage too. The Akali leadership lacked the courage to stand up to the increasing menace of terrorism, which outraged and angered all of us. It equally lacked a vision to broaden their platform to include all Punjabis when they were articulating the demands that represented interests of both the Hindus and the Sikhs in their State. Due to lack of political sagacity on this count, they got crushed between the low cunning approach of the Government and the killers, cult that spared none. For the moment it seems that the ruling Party has achieved its narrow political objectives: elimination of the organised Akali influence that gives them a false belief that they have obtained electoral benefits in the State; dilution of the BJP influence on the Punjabi Hindus and on a wider scale creation of a majority community backlash which they think will help them in the forth-coming election.

In pursuit of this ruthless policy, the ruling party has now resorted to double talk, and double act. It talks of the healing touch but continues to do everything to injure the susceptibilities of the Sikh community. Discovering encouraging and advertising of Santa Singh has been found expedient. You go through his bio-data, the story of his alliances with Congress(I) high ups, the lawless methods pursued by his Nihang followers and you see** in his earlier phases....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sinha, you cannot go on like this speaking against anybody when he is not present in the House. Please do not do it. It is an established convention.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: I have not said anything against him.

MR. SPEAKER: You may say anything outside, but not here.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The brazen, strident propaganda on the Radio and TV is not attacking the Akalis now—they do not occupy any central position presently. It does not have to attack Bhindrenwale any more. The same Sant Kirpal Singh

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Head priest of Akal Takhat whom the television and the radio lauded on 7th/8th June because of his correct and sane talk to the Sikhs is now being projected as a petty employee of the S.G.P.C. Talking of him in derogatory terms, thinking of modifying the S.G.P.C. Act, reducing the physical size of Harmandir Sahib campus are all leading to one direction - alienation of the Sikh masses. In the third phase of its policy, the government and I say this with deep concern, is selecting a very dangerous path that may cause sever strains on national unity.

The Sikhs are a valiant community and they have proud record of patriotism and valour. It would be unrealistic to underestimate their anguish. Again, I say with deep concern that the policies being now pursued are increasingly turning that anguish into alienation. Nations are made and unmade in the minds of men. People want respect. They cannot be brow-beaten, bribed or cajoled. What must be realised is that a proud people may, perversely, prefer suicide to even a suspicion of any form of dictation and domination.

Therefore, specifically speaking, I suggest that the imposed and farcical 'Kar Seva' should be stopped. We should ask responsible and eminent Sikhs to take up this noble cause and the S.G.P.C. Of course, that involves withdrawal of the army from the Golden Temple. I do not want the army to misunderstand this. The army has done its assigned job. Its prolonged stay on policing duties neither helps the morale of armed forces nor it sustains the high respect that our people have for this institution.

In conclusion, I would say that the longer the army stays in the Temple, more difficult will be for the government to extricate itself. And this brings me to the ultimate point. How long do we really wish to keep the army in charge of affairs in the State? Some of the recent decisions of the government are ominous of un-wise trends. General Dayal had been appointed adviser to the Punjab Governor during the military operation. He has been replaced by General Shankar - the Corps Commander. I have nothing to say against General Shankar who, I am told, has a commendable career record. But what I am objecting to is the policy that

inducts the army officers in civilian administration. Army had been called to assist the civil authority. At least now, we should begin phasing out the army's presence and restoration of civil authority. Let there be no mistake by the treasury benches. They may be seeing some short term gains in this new and un-familiar scheme of things. Fascism sometimes enters the blood stream before it comes to the surface.

But the end result can be more dangerous for those who are dreaming of continued rule. Please, for the sake of the country and its unity, let us not make our people believe that civil administration is not an adequate tool for managing the affairs of the nation.

I do not, deliberately, wish to speak at length, but would only say that for the sake of army also, please begin the process of withdrawal speedily.

Much can be said about the diabolical ordinances that seek to undermine our entire philosophy of jurisprudence.

I say with concern that I see a design emerging at this fag end of the present Parliament, that is change of concepts of jurisprudence, denigration of civil administration, induction of army even on the least provocation and slandering of the minorities. What a terrible heritage to leave at a time when some leading members of the treasury benches are already talking of a Presidential system. Shri Vasant Sathe is there.

What is being dreamt of is not the American model, not even the French one, let there be no mistake about, it is the Marcos of Phillipines, who is the hero of the treasury benches and they want to emulate him.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री महोदय क्या सोमवार को रिप्लाई करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोमवार को क्या दूसरा काम बन्द करोगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर क्या आज खत्म करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मान लूंगा,
जो चाहेंगे कर दूंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज ही
खत्म कर दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो कह रहा हूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अब इसे कब खत्म
करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज शाम को ।

SHRI CHITTA-BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only reiterate what I have said on several earlier occasions. The Punjab problem, as you know, has thrown up some basic and fundamental issues before the nation namely, the question of national unity and integration, the question of threat against it and the question of increasing strength of the separatist and divisive forces in the country.

We have to recognise this fact, and that too without any ambiguity, that the Punjab problem is basically a political problem and its solution can be brought about only as a political solution and not without national perspective.

While I will deal with other forces in this respect subsequently, I would first take up something that has been said against some of the parties who took a certain position in the matter of Akali movement in Punjab. It has been said by Shri Gandhi that the opposition parties did not say anything about the Akali Party's adherence to the Anandpur Sahib resolution. It is on record what almost all the opposition parties in this house have said it. As far as I am concerned and my party is concerned, I have made it very clear that the Anandpur Sahib resolution, whatever different versions might be given to it, contains the seeds of separatism and we are not going to accept it, we would oppose it. Even the question of Anandpur Sahib resolution was not raised by the Akali Party during the three tripartite discussions. We could convince, as participants of those discussions, the Akali party to remain

confined to the main subject, and that the Centre and State relations should be dealt with by the Sarkaria Commission. Almost all the political parties in this country have got their own views regarding the Centre-State relations.

There is nothing wrong when I say that the Centre-State relations should be revalued and re-structured. Is it unpatriotic? Is it divisive? Is it something dangerous for the country? Anandpur Sahib resolution was not being pressed by the Akali Party during the Tripartite Conference. This is a wrong and distorted fact. Consequently, on 30th June 1983, a formula was evolved by the Opposition Meet to which the Akali Party was a party. What was the formula? It was, in fact, helpful to the Government in finding a solution by suggesting that the water dispute be referred to a Tribunal; Chandigarh be handed over to Punjab and Haryana be compensated with territory and finance; and a Tribunal be appointed to go into the claims and counter-claims regarding territorial disputes between Haryana and Punjab. The question of Anandpur Sahib Resolution was not there at all. If Mr. Gandhi feels that they are very honest, may I ask one question? When the Anandpur Sahib Resolution has not been condemned by Mr. Longowal in spite of the continued adherence of Mr. Longowal to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, why did they consider it necessary and desirable to hold secret talks with them? Can they answer it? If we are accused of supporting the Akali Party because they had some inclination to ward off Anandpur Sahib Resolution, we will be damned. We will be condemned and we may be called unpatriotic. But what is the attitude of Mr. Gandhi who himself took part in some secret discussions with the Akali Party, knowing fully well that they have not given up the question of Anandpur Sahib Resolution?

Then he raised the border State issue. Because it is a border State, West Bengal is said to be very much connected with Punjab situation. Well, West Bengal is said to be linked with Punjab because it is a border State. Is not Gujrat a border State? Then, why did he not mention Rajasthan which is also a border State? I have been informed that many of the arms found their way to the Golden Temple across the Rajasthan

order, He mentioned Kashmir for providing training camps. What about Uttar Pradesh where a number of training centres were organised? What about Delhi? Therefore, Sir, these things have to be taken only in the question that they are unnecessarily politicising the issue in order to have some electoral mileage. So far as Chandigarh is concerned, we have the privilege of listening to Mr. Chavan. He said that right in the seventies he had to disclose the decision of the Government to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab and this was disclosed to the Chief Ministers of the two States. They had to accept it, of course reluctantly. There is no other way except to hand over Chandigarh to Punjab. Now what was the reason? As suggested by the Opposition Parties, why cannot they give Chandigarh to Punjab and bring about a political solution?

Sir, Madam Prime Minister says that she has been, all the way, contemplating as to the contents of the Second June 1984 roadcast for a compromise formula. If it was her contemplation, if I am to believe her and I ought to, then what is the essential difference between the proposal of the Opposition made on 30th June 1983 and her roadcast on 2nd June 1984? Why did she not make it public?

I have got no time to explain how I say that it was the responsibility of the Government of India. They scuttled the negotiations for a political solution to the problem in Punjab; and that too, for partisan interests, they all along followed a policy of drift and procrastination.

Is it not a fact that on November 2, 1982 an agreement was likely to be arrived at between the Akali Dal and the Government as a result of intervention by the former Foreign Minister Mr Swaran Singh? There is no mention about it here. On 3rd November 82, the Home Minister made a statement, in order to scuttle, for partisan interests, the agreement likely to have been finalized between Government and the Akali Dal. Are they not responsible for scuttling it? Is it not good simply saying that the Akali Dal is the villain of the piece and that the negotiations were scuttled because of it.

SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO : I have already answered this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So, it is no use painting them as the villain of the piece, and as being responsible for the failure of the talks. We in the Oppositions have also observed that certain features had developed in the Punjab situation. The Akali Dal failed to dissociate themselves convincingly and conclusively from the extremists, and they could not firmly condemn the policy of terror indulged in by Bhindranwale. They could not resist the transformation of the Temple into an arsenal and as a sanctuary for the criminals. They could not politically combat the sinister concept that Sikhs were a separate nation. They could not also understand the dangerous implications of the Anandpur Sahib resolution. They could not fight politically the slogan Khalsa is in chains, and is not free. They could not fight it politically. They could not also realize the danger inherent in the policy of revising Article 25 of the Constitution, or in burning that Article.

On the other hand, can the Government absolve itself of all responsibilities? Government cannot escape the responsibility for creating such a predicament. Can Government deny that the mode and manner of the arrest of Bhindranwale and his followers, and his subsequent unconditional release as a pre-condition for the beginning of the Akali-Centre talks had enhanced the prestige of Bhindranwale, and turned him into a legendary figure? Is it not a fact that delay and procrastination have created a condition, where in Akalis could not assert their position?

A call has now been given that everybody should unite for the unity and integrity of the nation, and that we should fight against communal forces. But what is your party practising in this regard?

I will begin with Tripura. Is the alliance with the TUCS there all right? Is the alliance with MNF in Mizoram all right? Is the alliance with Muslim League in Kerala all right? This being so, how can you say that we are not for the unity and integrity of the nation? You create divisive forces which are against national integration.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : He just said that Bhindranwale got unconditional release from the government. Is that your case ? Is that your case ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : O.K.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : हमने 24 तारीख को प्रश्न किया था, तो सरकार ने कहा कि एक भी उनके खिलाफ वारंट जारी तक नहीं है।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : आप बैठ जाइये, मैं खाली जानना चाहता था। ठीक से सुना नहीं था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे जानना चाहते थे, जावब देंगे। कन्ट्राडिक्शन हो गया कन्फर्मेशन हो गया, सामने आ गया। आप बैठ जाइये।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House and through at of the country to some of the fundamental aspects which arise from the Punjab tragic events. As Mr. Rajiv Gandhi pointed out in his speech, never before, since independence, for the last more than 30 years, has any part of this country been torn apart in such a manner and such ghastly incidents have taken place in which people—men, women and children had been killed, murdered and butchered only because they professed a different religion. In any case, it was never as ghastly as in Punjab and even people professing the same religion because they would not agree with the extremists' point of view they would be killed murdered and butchered. The fundamental aspect which I would very respectfully feel should be focussed is that the attention of the nation must be drawn to this that, we are witnessing today an upsurge of religious fundamentalism, of religious revivalism; and this cuts across all the religious groups in this country.

Bhindranwale might have been a Sikh. But there are Bhindranwales among the

Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians; the Bhindranwale syndrome is the most dangerous protent for the unity and integrity of the country. Today, all, sort-of religious fundamentalism are on the upsurge and it is the strongest factor that can lead to the disintegration and destruction of this country.

MR. SPEAKER : The incidents in Punjab were not communal in character. People tried to do something communal, but the ties between Hindus and Sikhs are so that their blood, flush, muscles and bones cannot be separated. This was not a question of communal frenzy; it was a question of trying to do that and I think in that way they tried their utmost; and the people stood firm like a rock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have rightly contradicted what Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has said. I am very happy.

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उन्होंने जो कहा है, उसको थोड़ा आप देख लें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने जो कहा है, बहुत अच्छा कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने एक बात कही है, लोगों ने कोशिश बहुत की, लेकिन हिन्दू और सिख जिस्म का एक हिस्सा है, खून का भी, बोन और फ्लेश का भी।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : हम लोग आपसे सहमत हैं, लेकिन राजीव गांधी नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI EDUARDO FALIRO (Mormugao) I have been appreciating in this House the way, you, Mr. Speaker, have stood again and again for communal amity, for breaking these divisive tendencies created by religions. The fact however is that the silent majority of religious groups, be they Hindus, be they Muslims, be Shikhs as you have pointed out, be they Christians, or other religious groups, this silent majority is totally, unequivocally for the unity of this country, is against religious fanaticism, is against religious revivalism; and yet the majority is silent, and yet the majority is complacent, and yet the majority does not stand up, does not bother with or does not appear to have understood the gravest implications that what the small tiny fringe, the so-called militants does shakes the very structure and integrity of this country.

Now, I find that you have been busy with your bell; you have been ringing it very often even before I started my speech, and I would like to point that the time has come.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will get my finger massaged.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would like to point that the time has come to put an end to sermonising, about communal amity, and do something positive; all of us, along with the Opposition parties, since they also represent a section of the country though it may be small.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to correct him. We represent the majority of the people.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Not in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : For that we have got the barometer here in any way.

SHRI EDUARDO FASEIRO : It is the responsibility of everyone to do something about this and the first thing that is necessary for the Government along with the consensus of the opposition parties is to bring a ban on communal parties.

As early as in the 'forties, to be precise on April 3, 1948, a unanimous resolution

was adopted by our Constituent Assembly for rooting out the cancer of communalism from the India's political body. And the resolution which one may recall here which was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly read thus :

"Where as it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of the national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life....."

MR. SPEAKER : Let us do it now.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : "...this Assembly is of the opinion..." You please take the lead. That is what I am saying. "...this Assembly is of the opinion that no communal organisation which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organisation admits or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that...all steps legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken."

Now, these steps have not been taken up to the present. It is interesting to recall what Pandit Nehru, who to my mind has been the architect of the unity of this country, because he has been the chief proponent of the secular tenets of the nation and scientific temper which goes with secularism, had to say while speaking on that Resolution. He said :

"In the past conditions were different. But when a country is functioning independently, there is no alternative except to follow this policy. The only alternative is civil conflict. We have seen as a matter of fact how far communalism in politics has fed us. All of us remember the grave dangers through which we have passed and the terrible consequences we have seen. In any event, now there is no other alternative; and we must have it clearly in our mind of the country that the alliance of religion and politics in the shape of communalism is a most dangerous alliance, and it yields most abnormal kinds of illegitimate breed. ...The combination of politics and religion, resulting in

communal politics is a most dangerous combination and must be put an end to. It is harmful to the majority but probably it is even more harmful to any majority that seeks to have some advantage from it. I think even the past history of India will show that."

MR SPEAKER : How much time more will you take ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will take some time more.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we will take up private member's business.

provide for adequate safety measures to labourers on construction sites.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for adequate safety measures to labourers on construction sites."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.00 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-Seventh Report

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1984."

The Motion was adopted.

PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SAFETY MEASURES FOR LABOURERS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES BILL*

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to

16.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 123 and 213)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 27.7.84.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

BANNING OF COMMUNAL PARTIES IN INDIA BILL*

SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA (Sangrur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning all communal parties functioning all over India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning all communal parties functioning all over India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI G.S. NIHALSINGHWALA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.03 hrs.

RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES) BILL—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Surjan Bhan on 23 March, 1984, I may mention that the time already taken on this is 7 hours and 13 minutes as against the allotted time of 7 hours. On the last occasion, the mover was replying. He had already taken 27 minutes. He may take another 10 minutes to finish his reply. I hope, the House will agree to this.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 27.7.1984.

श्री सुरजभान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर जो चर्चा हुई है, उस में 26 सम्मानित सदस्यों ने हिस्सा लिया है। मैं सब का तहे-दिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। खास तौर पर मैं चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह, श्री राकेश, श्री पासवान, श्री जगपाल सिंह, श्री गंगवार, श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा, श्री अराकल, श्री राठीर, श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार सिंह, श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया, श्री व्यास और दूसरे बाधियों का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। इनके साथ ही मुझे खास तौर से श्री एम० सी० डागा का शुक्रिया अदा करना है। वे एक ही व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने इस बिल का विरोध किया।

16.04 hrs.

[**SHRI R.S. SPARROW** *in the Chair*]

बाकी सब ने इस बिल की हिमायत की है। डागा साहब ने जिन कारणों से विरोध किया, उन का जिक्र मैं बाद में करूंगा लेकिन एक बात मैं शुरू में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में कोई नई बात नहीं है। सरकार ने बहुत पहले से कुछ आर्डर जारी किये हुये हैं, आदेश दिये हुए हैं और उन्हीं को मैंने इस बिल में इनकारपोरेट किया है। यह एक किताब है, जिसे मैं कभी-कभी लाल किताब कहता हूँ। यह क्रोशेर 370 पेजेज का है और इसमें सारे आदेश लिखे हुए हैं।

मैंने इस 370 पेज की किताब के बजाए 10 सफे का एक छोटा सा बिल आपके सामने पेश किया है। अगर यह बिल कानून की शक्ल ले ले तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ जो साल-ब-साल ज्यादातियां हो रही हैं वे दूर हो जायें। स्वर्गीय बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने जो कुछ भी संविधान में लिखा था वह लिखा हुआ भी वगैर लिखा हुआ बन कर रह गया है। आज 37 सालों की आजादी के बाद भी मैं हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये यह कहने पर मजबूर हूँ—

हर मोड़ पर मिल जाते हैं हमदंद हजारों शायद मेरी बस्ती में अदाकार बहुत हैं ॥

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आपने अपने शासन में उनके लिए यह बिल पास क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री सूरजभान : हम ढाई साल शासन में रहे और आप 33 साल शासन में रहे हैं। अगर हम ढाई साल में उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर सके तो जो हमारा हथ्र हुआ आपका भी वही हथ्र होने वाला है जो कि हमारा 1980 में हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे पता है कि इस बिल का क्या हथ्र होने वाला है ? लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी मुझे इल्म है—अपनी नाकामियां का—मगर फिर भी बस्त आजमाने चला हूं। कांग्रेस पार्टी इस बिल को पास न होने देने का इरादा कर चुकी है लेकिन फिर भी मैं उनकी जमीर से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि बाबा साहेब ने संविधान में जो कुछ लिखा है उसको तो आप अमल में लाइयें। आपने इन 37 सालों में क्या किया है कि आपने एक मटका तो उनके लिये रख दिया है इसमें ऊपर से पानी गिरता दिखाई देता है लेकिन उसके नीचे सुराख किया हुआ है जिससे कि पानी की एक भी बूंद उसमें नहीं टिकती है। हरिजनों के साथ अब तक यही हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, परसों एक बात की जानकारी मिलने के बाद मुझे बहुत हैरानी हुई। 12 जून को नेशनल डवलपमेंट कौंसिल की मीटिंग हुई। उसमें सारे प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री आये। उस मीटिंग में जो कुछ डिस्कस हुआ उस सारी बात को कांफिडेंशल रखा हुआ है। लेकिन उस मीटिंग का जो एजेण्डा था उसकी एक आइटम में यहां पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं। उस एजेण्डे की आइटम परा 13 में यह लिखा हुआ है—

“In the matter of reservations...”
Reservation means all types of reservations.

“..... particularly in educational institutions and public services, the question of building in an economic criterion should be examined.”

संविधान में इकोनोमिक क्राइटेरिये की बात नहीं कही गई है। उसमें शेड्युलड कास्ट्स और शेड्युलड ट्राइव्स के रिजर्वेशन की बात कही गई है। क्या इकोनोमिक क्राइटेरिये की बात से यह साफ जाहिर नहीं होता है कि कांग्रेस की हुकूमत यह फैसला कर चुकी है कि सेवंध फाइव ईयर प्लान में रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करना है ? अगर यह बात गलत है तो यहां इसको साफ किया जाए। यह नेशनल डवलपमेंट कौंसिल की मीटिंग के एजेण्डे पर है और उसकी एक आइटम रही है।

सभापति महोदय, आप भी पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं। आप भी इस कहावत से जो कि पंजाब में कही जाती है वाफिक होंगे। एक पत्नी अपने पति से कहती है कि मेरी नाक के लिए एक नथ गड़वा दो। इस पर पति कहता है कि तू नथ गड़वाने की बात कह रही है मैं तेरी नाक काटने जा रहा हूं। बिल्कुल ऐसी ही आपकी पालिसी रिजर्वेशन के बारे में है। हम कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिये कानून बनाओ, सरकार कहती है कि हम तो रिजर्वेशन को ही खत्म कर रहे हैं, तुम नथ बनवाने की कह रहे हो, हम नाक काट रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का जवाब दें कि ऐसी कोई आइटम एजेण्डे पर थी या नहीं थी। अगर थी तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उसका क्या हथ्र हुआ, क्या वह अप्रूव हो गई ? क्या आप सातवीं योजना में रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने जा रहे हैं ? इसका आप जवाब दें।

सभापति महोदय, यह तो फ़ैक्ट है जो कि मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया है इससे सरकार इंकार नहीं कर सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी? एक तो बात यह है कि इस बिल के जरिये से गवर्नमेंट के सारे महकमों में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में यूनीफार्मिटी लाना बेरा मकसद है। गवर्नमेंट के अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स में अलग-अलग तरीके से इस पर काम हो रहा है। बैंकिंग डिपोजन को मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स ने इंस्ट्रक्शन जारी की कि रिजर्वेशन से प्रमोशन होने चाहिए। 1972 में चिट्ठी जाती है और 1977 में उसको सरकुलेट करते हैं। 6 साल के बाद। 6 साल तक उस पर कोई एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया गया। बताया गया कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स के आर्डर्स को एग्जामिन किया। कहने पर क्या एग्जामिन हो रहा है? सीबी सी बात है कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है।

तो पहला मुद्दा तो यह है कि यूनीफार्मिटी आ जाये। दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि कोडीफिकेशन, ये सब चीजें एक जगह हो जाएं जो आज नहीं हैं। तीसरा मुद्दा यह है, टू ब्रिग क्लेरिटी एण्ड रिमूव कन्फ्यूजन, साफ शब्दों में कोई चीज लिखी जाए, कोई कन्फ्यूजन न रहे। यह कन्फ्यूजन है इसलिए सालों से कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्र के महकमों में नहीं हो रहा। स्टेट्स में तो और बुरा हाल है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है "देयर शैल बी रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशन" पंजाब में सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन है, लेकिन पंजाब में से जो हरियाणा बना है, उनमें रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशन नहीं है। तो स्टेट्स में तो और भी बुरा हाल है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के इंस्ट्रक्शन हैं, कास्टी-ड्यूशन में प्रावीजन है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला

है, लेकिन हरियाणा कहता है कि हम नहीं करेंगे।

इसको अमल में लाने के लिए मैंने इस बिल में एक पीनल क्लॉज रक्खी है। अभी तक इसके अभाव में अमल नहीं हो रहा है। "जो आफिसर जानबूझ कर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो पद रिजर्व किए गये हैं, चाहे रिज्रूटमेंट में हो, चाहे प्रमोशन में हो, अगर उन पदों को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को नहीं देते हैं तो उसको 15 दिन की कैद हो और 500 रुपए जुर्माना हो।" ये पीनल क्लॉज जब तक नहीं होगी, ये पेनल्टी जब तक नहीं होगी तब तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि मुझे 37 सालों में एक भी इस्टेंस बता दें जिसमें रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंटेशन न करने के लिए किसी भी अधिकारी को एक वार्निंग तक दी गई हो। बड़ी पनिशमेंट को तो आप छोड़ दीजिए। इसलिए इसकी जरूरत है उन इंस्ट्रक्शंस को कानूनी शकल दी जाए।

सभापति महोदय, क्या यह पार्लियामेंट की कांपीटेंसी में भी है कि नहीं कि ऐसा कानून पास किया जा सके। कहीं ऐसा न हा कि हमारी कांपीटेंसी में न हो। धारा 246 और लिस्ट नम्बर एक, आइटम नम्बर 7, उसमें भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज के लिए कानून बना सकती है। इसी तरह से उसी धारा के तहत एंटी नम्बर 4 लिस्ट नम्बर दो में स्टेट के बारे में स्टंट सर्विसेज कानून बना सकती हैं। तीन स्टेट सर्विसेज पहले से ऐसा कानून बना चुकी हैं। उड़ीसा, बेंस्ट बंगाल, मणिपुर। सेंटर को तो एक नमूना बनना चाहिए था स्टेट्स के सामने अगर। स्टेट्स में कानून बना सकता है तो सेंटर क्यों नहीं कर सकता। अगर बुद्धकिस्मती से सेंटर इस पर कुछ कर नहीं रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ अभियान हो रहा है। नान शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स आर्गनाइजेशन एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर और मध्यप्रदेश के गवर्नर, इतने बड़े पद पर बैठकर उन्होंने कहा कि रिजर्वेशन गलत है। रिजर्वेशन का विरोध किया। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, वे इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं। और असल में विरोध कौन कर रहा है? सीनियर क्लास वन आफिसरज।

रिजर्वेशन सभी सर्विसेज में है, लेकिन सीनियर क्लास-वन में नहीं है। क्या विधान में इस बात की छूट दी हुई है? डा. अम्बेडकर ने यह कहीं नहीं लिखा था :

“There shall be reservations except in senior class I services.”

सीनियर क्लास-वन में रिजर्वेशन इस-लिए नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स, वही लोग इश्यु करते हैं। खुद के ऊपर तो लागू नहीं किया और Non S/C S/T क्लास-थ्री और फोर्थ के लोगों को कहते रहो कि हम तुम्हें सहारा देंगे। नॉन शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स आर्गनाइजेशन को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है जबकि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स आर्गनाइजेशन को मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है। अगर, आप सिन्टीयर हैं, रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए तो कानून बनाइये, जिस आधार पर मैंने बिल दिया है। इसके साथ-साथ शेड्यूल कास्ट्स आर्गनाइजेशन को मान्यता दीजिए ताकि वे आपकी सहायता कर सकें। यह कहा जाता है कि कास्ट के आधार पर हम मान्यता नहीं देंगे। Scheduled Caste is not a cast, it is a combination of castes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): It is a collection of castes.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Anyway, collection of castes, but it is not a caste. I agree with you.

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद भी मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है? उनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया जा रहा है? परिवार में जब एक आदमी बीमार होता है तो डॉक्टर कहता है कि उसका खून बनना कुछ कम है इसलिए उसे दूध और कुछ फल दिए जाएं। यह भी उस बीमार को दूध और फल देने की बात है ताकि उसकी सेहत परिवार के दूसरे लोगों की तरह ठीक हो सके। अगर इस नजरिए से रिजर्वेशन को देखेंगे तो मनो में मेल नहीं होगा। हमारे मुल्क की मौजूदा शकल रिजर्वेशन की वजह से है। अगर पूना पैक्ट न हुआ होता तो देश की क्या शकल होती, इसका आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते।

The Government should not betray the Poona Pact.

शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के साथ बोला मत कीजिए। महात्मा गांधी के साथ स्व. डा. अम्बेडकर ने समझौता किया था और मुल्क भर में एजीटेशन हुआ था। डा. अम्बेडकर ने तमाम हालात को देखते हुए पूना पैक्ट किया था। हम भी यह नहीं चाहते कि कोई शेड्यूल कास्ट व्यक्ति अगर अमीर हो गया है तो उसके बच्चे की फीस भाफ की जाए। लेकिन, उसे आप डी-शेड्यूल कैसे करेंगे? यह कैसे कहेंगे कि वह शेड्यूल कास्ट नहीं रहा। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का कोटा पूरा हो जाता तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था, आप रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा देते। आंकड़े तो मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ लेकिन थोड़े से आंकड़े अब भी देना चाहूंगा। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियेट में क्लास-वन सर्विसेज में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स-नील, और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स-नील, क्लास-टू में 9.68 परसेंट जबकि 15 परसेंट होना चाहिए था।

उसके बाद होम मिनिस्ट्री की फीगर्स देखिए—जिसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करे— वहां क्लास वन सर्विसेज में शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस में 3.83 प्रतिशत तथा शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइल्स में 1.57 प्रतिशत है। क्लास टू सर्विसेज में शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस में 6.51 तथा शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइल्स में 1.32 प्रतिशत है। इसके अलावा डिफेंस सर्विसेज, डी. डी. ए. तथा डायरेक्टोरेट ऑफ एजुकेशन आदि का तो बुरा हाल है।

मैं आपको एक हैरानी से भरा तथ्य और देना चाहता हूँ। यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है कि किसी टेक्निकल पोस्ट के लिए कोई शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस या शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइल्स का आदमी नहीं मिलता, लेकिन कोचिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में, जहां से हमारे अराकल साहब रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं और वह इनकी कांसटोट्यूटोरी है, वहां के आफिसर कहते हैं कि हमें शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस में से स्वीपर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन कह रहे हैं कि हमें स्वीपर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। स्वीपर लगाने के लिए आप क्या देखना चाहते हो, किस क्वालिफिकेशन की जरूरत है? क्या आप उस की आंखों को देखना चाहते हो, उस की नाक को देखना चाहते हो या उस के रंग को देखना चाहते हो। आज आप सदन के सामने आकड़े प्रस्तुत कीजिए कि देश भर में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में लाइव रजिस्टर में कितने शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइल्स के नाम दर्ज हैं जो दर-दर की ठीकरे खाते फिर रहे हैं, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के चक्कर काटते हैं लेकिन उच्चक बावजूद भी कहा जाता है कि शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस और ट्राइल्स के लोग मिलते नहीं हैं। Is there any coordination between them? एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि आदमी नहीं मिलते और दूसरी तरफ पिछले चार सालों में आपने कितनी पोस्ट्स डोरिजर्व की हैं, उनकी संख्या 4814 है, जिनमें क्लास-फोर भी शामिल है।

जिस वक्त यहाँ आदरणीय सेठी जी होम मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि कानून बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स ही काफी हैं। उनसे ठीक काम हो रहा है। यदि उनके हिसाब से ठीक काम होता तो आज इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत न पड़ती। कोई भी आदमी क्या दिल पर हाथ रख कर यह कहने के लिए तैयार है, कोई भी सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर या किसी विभाग का इन्चार्ज यह कहने के लिए तैयार है कि उसके विभाग में शोड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइल्स की भर्ती पूरी है? कोई भी मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर कह दे कि इनका कोटा पूरा है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लोकसभा में भी यह कोटा पूरा नहीं है, जहां से सारी इंस्ट्रक्शन ईश्यू की जाती है। चूंकि बात चली है, इसलिए कहना पड़ रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : लोकसभा का हाल भी बहुत बुरा है। यद्यपि संसद को कोट नहीं करना चाहिये, लेकिन संसद में क्या हाल है, वह भी रिकार्ड पर आना चाहिए।

श्री सूरजभान : सेठी जी ने एक दलील दी थी कि एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स से ही काम चल रहा है इसलिए कानून लाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपके ध्यान में कुछ कोर्ट्स के फैसले लाना चाहता हूँ, जिनमें कहा गया है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर्स की कोई कीमत नहीं है। इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में 29.12.80 को जो कुछ छपा था, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी हैडिंग थी—

JOB RESERVATION IN AIR INDIA STRUCK DOWN

"The Bombay High Court has struck down the Directions issued by the President of India in 1975 providing for the reservation of jobs in Air India for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Allowing the costs of Rs. 300/- each from Air India and the Union of India on

a writ petition filed by one Mr. B.R. Ago and others, Justice A.N. Modi said :

“The directions were outside the purview of Section 34 of Air Corporations Act of 1953 and therefore *Ultra Vires*.”

और सेठी साहब कर रहे हैं कि कानून की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। एग्जीक्यूटिव इंडस्ट्रक्शन्स ही काफी हैं। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट कहता है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इंडस्ट्रक्शन्स की कोई कीमत ही नहीं है।

अब मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कोर्ट करना चाहता हूँ और यह उसका भी फैसला है—इकबाल सिंह एण्ड अदर्स वर्सेज स्टेट ऑफ पंजाब reported in A.I.R. 1972 S C. 1429.

उसका सिर्फ एक सैन्टेंस पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

“We agree with the High Court that the executive instructions issued by the State Government are void as they amount to alteration of the rules prescribed under Section 241 of the Government of India Act.”

कैसे होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इंडस्ट्रक्शन्स ही काफी हैं जबकि हाई कोर्ट कहता है कि वह गलत हैं, उनकी कोई कीमत नहीं है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी उसको मानता है। कौन सी दलील है जो आप कहते हैं इस एक्ट की जरूरत नहीं है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Points are adequately made. You have to take into consideration the time factor. I have given you ten minutes, in fact twelve minutes. Please wind up.

श्री सूरजभान : यह करोड़ों शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स लोगों का मसला है। होम मिनिस्टर ने बीसों दलीलें दी हैं मुझे एक एक का जवाब देना है कि माननीय बेंकटसुब्बया

कह दें कि सेठी साहब ने जो दलीलें दी थीं वह गलत हैं, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। बरना मुझे एक एक दलील का जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I admire. You have made all the points.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I have yet to make the points.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : The Minister has denied many of the arguments. He has, therefore, to made his points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

श्री सूरजभान : होम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि एग्जीक्यूटिव इंडस्ट्रक्शन्स के साथ-साथ कमिश्नर फौर शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स है, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी और शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स है, यह दोनों मिल कर देख सकते हैं। यह उनकी दलील है, मुझे उस को रिफ्यूट करना है। कमिश्नर की क्या हालत है ? उसके स्टेट के सारे दफ्तर तोड़ दिये गये हैं और अब तो दो ढाई साल से कोई कमिश्नर भी नहीं हैं। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की क्या हालत है ? यह कमेटी 1968 में बनी थी। 1971 में पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के बाद यह कमेटी तोड़ दी गई थी। बड़ा झोर मचाया तब कमेटी रिवाइज की गई। लेकिन कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस अमेंड कर दिये गये। उस पर पाबंदी लगा दी गई है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों के केस नहीं ले सकती।

इन इंडस्ट्रक्शन के बावजूद कमेटी टेकअप करती रही। यह फाइल पर लिखा हुआ है। तो कमिश्नर और कमेटी की यह हालत है, फिर आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कमिश्नर से। कमिश्नर, पार्लियामेंटरी, कमेटी और होम मिनिस्ट्री के बर्किंग ग्रुप ने रिकमेन्ड किया है कि एक्ट बनना चाहिए। लेकिन नहीं बना रहे हैं।

होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मेरा बिल कामप्रीहेंसिव नहीं है। मैं बूछता हूँ कि कौन सी कर्मी है। बार्गमेंट के लिए मैं माने लेता हूँ कि मेरा बिल कामप्रीहेंसिव नहीं है। आप बायदा कीजिये कि इसी सेशन में आप कामप्रीहेंसिव बिल ले आयेंगे, क्योंकि इस सेशन के बाद किस की हुकूमत आती है कुछ पता नहीं, लेकिन आपकी तो होगी नहीं। इसलिये बायदा कीजिये कि इसी सेशन में आप बिल ले आयेंगे। मैं अपना बिल वापिस ले लूंगा। हर आदमी की स्वाहिस होती है कि उसका और उसकी पार्टी का नाम संसदीय इतिहास में रहे। लेकिन मैं अपना नाम वापिस लेने के लिये तैयार है, मुझे मुन्ज़ूर है मेरी पार्टी का नाम भी न आये, लेकिन आप एक कामप्रीहेंसिव बिल ले आइये, मैं अपना बिल वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। कारण यह है कि मैं तो शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का भला चाहता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री जी ने बिल का जबाब देते हुए कहा कि सूरजभान जी के बिल में कमियाँ हैं और उसका हवाला उन्होंने यह दिया कि मैंने ब्लाज 20 में कहा है कि अगर कोई आदमी ठीक ढग से पालन नहीं करता है तो 15 दिन की सजा हो। तो कुछ केसेज में तो राष्ट्रपति नियुक्ति करता है, कुछ में कोई और करता है, तो क्या उनको भी आप पनिशमेंट देना चाहते हैं। मैंने इस ब्लाज के साथ प्रोवी जो भी रखा था जो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

Clause 20 says :

“If an appointing authority makes an appointment in contravention of the provisions of this Act, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or simple imprisonment for 15 days or both.”

Provided that special provisions shall be prescribed by appropriate authority when the appointing authority is

other than government, public corporation, autonomous body etc.”

अगर अफसरों के अलावा कोई और, एपाइन्टिंग अथोरिटी या प्रंजौडेंट एपाइन्टमेंट देते हैं तो एक्चुअल जो एपाइन्टमेंट के आर्डर इश्यू करता है, उसको पनिश किया जाये। यह प्रावीजन उन्होंने पढ़ा नहीं।

उन्होंने कहा कि हमने इन्सट्रक्शन्ज इश्यू किये हैं कि सस्ती से डील किया जाये अगर कोई इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं करता है तो। मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि एक केस भी बता दीजिए, अगर किसी को वार्निंग भी दी हो ? आज तक हुआ नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बिल्कुल आखिर में एक कम्पेरिजन आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जरा मुकाबला कर लीजिये।

यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की हालत है एक तरफ पूरा परिवार झोपड़ी या कच्चे कोठे में बँठा है। बकरी अगर है तो बंहे बीच में बंधी है। बच्चों की चीख चिल्लाहट, बीमार की कराहट, भूखे पेट, बगैर लिहाफ और रजाई, कड़कती सर्दी में मिट्टी के तेल के दिये की रोशनी में पढ़ने वाला हरिजन आदिवासी है।

दूसरी तरफ ऊँचे समाज का लड़का, सुन्दर और एयरकंडीशन्ड कमरे में बँठकर रात को दिन बना देने वाली बिजली का चकाचौंध रोशनी में पूरी सुविधाओं के साथ बलग कमरे में पढ़ता है।

हरिजन आदिवासी बगैर टाट और कुर्सी, वाले, बगैर छत वाले स्कूल में पढ़ता है और स्कूल से पहले और बाद घर के कामकाज में मां-बाप का हाथ बँटाता है या मेहनत मजदूरी करता है और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा बच्चा पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ता है, जल्दतर

पढ़ने पर टीचर घर पर जाकर उसको ट्यूशन पढ़ाता है।

यानी अशं और फर्श, या दूसरे शब्दों में आकाश और धरती पर रहने वाले एक ही इम्तहान में बैठें, मैं ऐसे हालात में सब को समान अवसर देने वाले लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही तुम्हारा समाजवाद है ?

इन कड़वी सचाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह रिजर्वेशन संविधान में की गई कि उनकी यह हालत है और दूसरों की कुछ और हालत हैं। आप सब हाउस के अन्दर और बाहर हरिजन आदिवासियों के हित की बात करते हैं, ऊँची-ऊँची आवाज में कहते हैं, आज हमारा सब का इम्तहान है। यह छोटा सा बिल है, आप उसको कानून की शक्ति देकर हरिजन आदिवासियों के साथ अपने सच्चे हमदर्द होने का सबूत दीजिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सब लोग इस बिल की हिमायत करेंगे और कानून की शक्ति इसे देंगे।

मैं अमेंडमेंट्स पर भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। डागा साहब की अमेंडमेंट है कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये सकुलेट किया जाये। वह यहाँ हैं ही नहीं, तो कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन वह जो इन बिल को सकुलेट करना चाहते हैं, मैं उसको एक्सीप्ट नहीं करता हूँ।

कुछ और साथियों ने कहा कि सजा 15 दिन की कम रखी है, इसको 3 महीने या एक साल करो। मेरा कहना है कि यह 15 दिन ही काफी हैं, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉई को अगर एक दिन की भी सजा हो जाय तो वह नौकरी से जाता रहेगा। इसलिये कोई भी शिड्यूलड कास्ट और शिड्यूलड ट्राइव को नुकसान पहुंचाकर अपनी नौकरी खतरे में नहीं डालेगा।

मैं सबसे अपील करता हूँ कि इस बिल की हिमायत कीजिए, इसके हक में वोट दोजिये और इसको कानून की शक्ति दीजिये।

धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put Amendment No 3 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for adequate representation of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes in posts and Services under the Government of India, be taken into Consideration"

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. I

16-43 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Barman, Shri Palas

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Dhandapani, Shri C.T.

Hasda, Shri Matilal

Jagpal Singh, Shri

Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Najar Shri A. Neelalohithadasan

Pathak, Shri Ananda

Patil, Shri J. S.

Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri

Rasheed Masood, Shri

Roypradhan, Shri Amar

Sinha, Shri Nirmal

Soz, Prof. Saifuddin

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri R.L.P.

Yadav, Shri R.P;

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

Ajit Pratap Singh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri M.

Ansari, Shri Z. R.

Anwar Ahmad, Shri

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhagwan Dev, Acharya

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindu

Bhole, Shri R. R.

Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur

Buta Singh, Shri

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dass, Shri A. C.

Dennis, Shri N.

Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan

Dogra, Shri G. L.

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jha, Shri Kamal Nath

Kamala Kumari, Kumari

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kosalram, Shri K.T.

Krishna, Shri S.M.

Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri

Krishnan, Shri G.Y.

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Nityananda

Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Poojari, Shri Janardhana

Ranga, Prof. N. G.

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Keddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Roat, Shri Jai Narian

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sebastian, Shri S. A. Dorai

Sethi, Shri Arjun

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri C. P. N.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

16.44 hrs.

Singh Deo, Shri K. P.

ANTI-POPULATION EXPLOSION BILL

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Shri P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I beg to move :

Soren, Shri Harihar

“That the Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country, be taken into consideration.”

Subburaman, Shri A. G.

Sunder Singh, Shri

Swami, Shri K. A.

Tewary, Prof. K. K.

No amendment has been moved to this Bill and, therefore, I think that the whole House is in agreement with this Bill and I am hopeful of its being passed unanimously.

Thomas, Shri Skariah

Tudu, Shri Manmohan

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Zainul Basher, Shri

The other day Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, in reply to a question has said that there is an increase of 25% of the population every decade in our country. The reasons she quoted are that the death-rate has lessened and birth-rate has gone up with the result that there is increase in population. She also said that people of this country have no concern at all for the growth of population. But, I differ from that. But I differ from that. When we got freedom, the population was only about 30 crores. According to the 1981 census, it was about 68 crores. Now it is crossing 70 crores. It is estimated that, by 2,000, it would be about one billion. It is because of this population growth, the misery is increasing in our country. It is not that our Government has not done anything for the improvement of the people. You can take some of these facts into consideration. For example, in 1950-51 the total irrigated area was 2,08,53,000 hectares whereas in 1976-77 it was 3,47,99,000 hectares. It has increased two fold. In the yield also there has been increase: with regard to rice, in 1950-51 it was 6.7 quintals and in 1978-79 it increased to 13.4 quintals; in regard to wheat, it was 6.6 quintals in 1950-51 and it increased to 15.7 quintals in 1978-79; in jowar it increased from 3.5 quintals to 7.2 quintals in 1978-79; in maize it increased from 5.3 quintals to 10.8 quintals. That means, even the yield has increased to a greater extent. The area under principal crops also has increased. In 1970-71 it was 1,01,78,200 hectares and in 1980-81 it was 1,49,48,000 hectares. With all this increase, we are not able to feed our population to our satisfaction. Even now 50 per cent of the population are under the poverty line; they

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction the result* of the Division is as follows :

Ayes 24

Noes 68

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashree Gangwar, Shri Harish Kumar, Rajda, Shri Ratan Singh Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rasheed and Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas.

NOES : Sarvashree Ranjit Singh, Soheng Tayeng and Bishnu Prasad

are under-fed. Everywhere we can see malnutrition and spread of diseases among children and women and the weaker sections of the people. When we started creches in Rayalaseema, we could see that in the villages, even in the lower middle class, because of malnutrition, so many people are suffering. In Tirupati where we took up the ICDS project, we could see malnutrition not only in the slum areas but also in the other areas. The people are not dying natural death; they are dying because they are not having food; that is slow death. Therefore, what I say is that the misery is increasing.

The other nations have controlled their population. In U. S. A. the growth is only 0.9 per cent; in USSR it is only one; in Japan 1.3 per cent; in India it is 2.5 per cent. In U. S. A. the population is only 20 or 22 crores and even if it increases by 0.9 per cent it will not be more. But here it is 70 crores and if the 2.5 per cent increase is taken into consideration, then it will become fantastic. Therefore, we cannot allow this increase in our country. Many scientists who deal with population say that, if this increase is allowed to be continued, then India will not be able to bear the burden of increased population.

Therefore, we must find a way to arrest this. Of course, our Government is doing its best to arrest the growth of population by family welfare measures. That is family planning. But that is not enough. Family planning is voluntary in our country and, therefore, it is not possible for us to arrest the growth of population and it is said that the propaganda regarding family planning has not gone to the grassroots. It may be. But what is the solution? Are we going to allow the population to grow like this? Certainly we should not. Therefore, we must bring forward a Bill and pass it, wherein we should restrict the growth of population.

When I was introducing this Bill, Mr. Banatwallah said that it is a draconian Bill, it consists force and that, therefore, it should not be introduced. I differ from him. Always we must protect our country. Protecting our country does not mean merely that we have to protect it from outside forces or to protect them from internal disturbances. We have also to protect them from poverty, from malnutrition, from disease, from want

etc. That we have to do. Then there must be some restriction. Our population was only 30 crores when we attained freedom. If it remained at that figure, then I can very well say that we are better than developed countries because we have increased the irrigation potential, we have increased the yield and we have increased the cropped area. Therefore, therefore there will be no difficulty with regard to supply of food. We are self-reliant to day. But when we got freedom, we used to import foodgrains worth Rs. 3000 crores. Now we are not doing it. That means that we have increased food production. But what I say is : suppose it is distributed among the 30 crores of people. then we would have got much food per capita. Our people are receiving 1800 calories whereas even in other small developed countries they are receiving more than 3000 calories. Suppose our population was only 30 crores, then we would have received 3000 calories at least.

Here it is said that in 1956 we used to have 70 gms of pulses per capita but in 1982 because of the increase in population we are getting only 39 gms. Therefore, it has decreased. In milk, in 1960 we used to have 48 kg of milk per annum whereas in 1982 we are having only 40 kg. Unemployment has increased. In 1977 it was only 18.7 million and in 1980 it was 20 million. Like that unemployment also has increased. Housing shortage is 21.3 million units. Therefore, I want all the members here to consider where we are going. Our course is very dangerous and I appeal to all the Members to support this Bill.

Here in this Bill I wanted to introduce certain disincentives. I wanted to restrict the number of children per family to two. If anybody produces more than two children, then he should not be given promotion or appointment or loan or land or any such benefit.

At first it may seem very harsh, but without introducing incentives like these, it will not be possible for us to restrict the population growth. China also once thought that unrestricted growth of population would help the country. But now they have realised the danger. They have now imposed the restriction to only one child per family. But I am liberal in this

respect. I want that the restriction should be upto two children. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members from both the sides to support this Bill and see that it is passed without much difficulty. I would again request the hon. Members to agree to this Bill being passed by the House without giving any dissent.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति जी, मैं नायडू जी की भावना से सहमत हूँ और यह भी मैं मानता हूँ कि खाली इन्सेंटिव देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, कुछ चैक भी लगाने होंगे, कुछ दण्ड का प्रावधान भी करना होगा। तभी जनसंख्या वृद्धि रुकेगी और इससे पहले नहीं रुक सकती।

श्रीमान् गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि, ये दोनों साथ-साथ चलती हैं। यदि देश की अधिकतर जनसंख्या खुशहाल हो जाए, उनके खाने पीने, पढ़ने-लिखने और रहन-सहन का इन्तजाम सही हो जाए, तो जनसंख्या में अपने आप कमी होना प्रारम्भ हो जाएगी। बेरोजगारी या आधी से अधिक आबादी का गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहना, ये सब जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण हैं लेकिन अब हम उस स्टेज पर आ गये हैं कि जिस में कानून बगैर बनाए, जनसंख्या की वृद्धि रोकना कुछ असंभव सा दिख रहा है। हमने जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए बहुत से उपाय अपनाए हैं, जिनमें नसबन्दी भी है और टेलिसकोपिक विधि से जो नसबन्दी की जा रही है, वह बहुत पापुलर हुई है और औरतें अब उससे सहमत हैं और नसबन्दी करा लेती हैं लेकिन फिर भी जैसा हमारा देश है और जिस प्रकार के अन्धविश्वास और जिस प्रकार की बातें यहां पर चल रही हैं, उनको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि खाली कुछ प्रोत्साहन देने से, कुछ इनाम देने से या कुछ लोगों को नौकरी देने से जनसंख्या वृद्धि को हम अच्छी तरह से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। चीन ने अपनी आबादी बढ़ना रोक दी और इसके लिए उसे काफी कड़े कानून बनाने पड़े।

पालियामेंट की तरफ से एक हमारी कमेटी वहां गई थी और राजदा साहब भी उसमें गये थे और लौट कर उन्होंने बताया कि फॅमीली प्लानिंग के लिए उन्होंने काफी कड़े कानून बनाए हैं। हमारे यहां अगर राशन सब को मिलता रहे और हर साल बाद राशन कार्ड में राशन लेने वालों की संख्या बढ़ जाए, तो राशन कहां से आएगा, नौकरी कहां से मिलेगी, दवा कहां से आएगी, और शक्कर कहां से आएगी, और दूसरा खाने-पीने का सामान कहां से आएगा और अगर ये चीजें नहीं आएंगी, तो तन्दुरुस्ती गिरेगी। खाने को नहीं मिलेगा, पीने को नहीं मिलेगा और रहने को जगह नहीं मिलेगी, तो तन्दुरुस्ती अपने आप गिरेगी और तन्दुरुस्ती गिरने पर नुकसान जो होगा, वह देश का होगा। अगर देश के नागरिक कमजोर हैं, कम पढ़े-लिखे हैं और स्वस्थ नहीं हैं, तो वे देश के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते। देश उतना ही भूखा-नंगा रहता है, जितना कि उसके नागरिक भूखे-नंगे हैं। इस विषय में मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई अधिक बहस की जरूरत नहीं है। हम सिद्धांत रूप में इसको मान चुके हैं कि पापुलेशन पर, जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर चैक होना चाहिए। लेकिन व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं इस राय का हूँ कि कोई-न कोई कोर्सिब मेजर भी लिये जाएं। कोर्सिब मेजर के लिए शायद कुछ लोगों को बुरा लगे लेकिन जब तक ऐसे मेजर नहीं लिये जायेंगे कि अधिक बच्चे पैदा करने वाले को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, उसका राशन कम किया जायेगा तब तक वह बच्चे पैदा करना बंद नहीं करेगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस कोर्सिब मेजर से तो पीछे गड़-बड़ी हो गई।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अब व्यास जी ने चूँकि इस बात को उठाया है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस तरह के कोर्सिब मेजर के खिलाफ हूँ कि किसी बस में शादी

में जा रहे हैं या किसी मौत की में जा रहे हैं और उस बस को पुलिस वाले जबर्दस्ती रोक कर उसमें बैठे सब लोगों की नसबन्दी कर दें। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह से जबर्दस्ती लोगों की नसबन्दी की गई। वहाँ लोगों की जमानतें नहीं होती थीं। इस तरह के कोसिव मेजर के मैं खिलाफ हूँ और आपने जो इस तरह के मेजर लिये उन्हीं की बजह से आप ढाई साल तक नाक रगड़ चुके हैं। अगर आप आगे भी ऐसा करेंगे तो आगे भी आप परेशान हो जाएंगे। फिर भी इनके अलावा और भी उपाय हो सकते हैं जो कि लोगों पर प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं और जो लोगों को बोझ भी न लगे। लोगों को जबर्दस्ती भी न लगे। कुछ ऐसे उपाय कीजिए जिनसे कि आसानी से काम हो सके। मगर कुछ ऐसे स्टेप लिये बिना पापुलेशन को चँक नहीं किया जा सकेगा, मैं इस मत का हूँ। पापुलेशन को चँक करना देश के हित में है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपना स्थान लेता हूँ।

श्री रामप्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्सगंज) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे सम्मोजित सदस्य जिस भावना से इस बिल को लाये हैं उसका तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन जिस तरह से इस बिल को लाया गया है उसका समर्थन करना मेरे लिए कठिन है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल में जो प्रावधान किये हैं वे एक तरह से हमारे देश की मौलिक भावना के विपरीत बात होगी।

हमारे देश की नेता ने एक वचन दिया है। वह वचन यह है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है। इस राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को जन-जागृति और जन-चैतना के आधार पर चलाया जाएगा, जोरजबर्दस्ती से नहीं चलाया जायेगा। इस बिल के पास कर देने के बाद हम लोगों को कठिनाई में डाल देंगे। जो गलती पहले

हो गई, उस गलती को हम लोगों को दुबारा नहीं करना है। उस गलती के हमने परिणाम भी भुगते हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जिस भावना से और जिस उद्देश्य से इस बिल को रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस विषय में मेरा कहना है कि यदि हम आजादी मिलने के बाद, सन् 1947 से ही जनसंख्या वृद्धि को रोकने के कार्यक्रम को शुरू कर देते और अपने प्रचार माध्यम से जनमानस को जागृत कर देते तो हमें बहुत अधिक सफलता मिल गई होती। हमने शायद यह कार्यक्रम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद शुरू किया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें इसमें काफी सफलता मिली। दुःख की बात यह है कि उधर बैठने वाले लोग इस राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का विरोध करते हैं। यदि निहायत तकलीफदेह बात है।

मान्यवर आपको याद होगा, जब एमर्जेंसी लगी हुई थी, उस समय हम यह अभियान चला रहे थे। उस अभियान में जोरजबर्दस्ती करने के लिए हमारी प्रधानमंत्री या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई निर्देश नहीं दिया था। लेकिन उसका बहुत प्रचार किया गया। जय प्रकाश जी का आंदोलन चल रहा था। छात्र आंदोलन चल रहा था। इस राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के खिलाफ बहुत प्रचार किया गया। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के जनमानस को भ्रमित किया गया। सन 1977 के चुनाव में भारतीय राजनीति के इतिहास में एक अनहोनी घटना हो गई जो कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। इन्होंने जनमानस को राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के विरोध में खड़ा कर दिया। इन्होंने यह प्रचार कर दिया कि अगर यह सरकार रह गई तो पता नहीं क्या हो जाएगा। हालांकि कहीं कोई अत्याचार नहीं हुआ, लेकिन प्रचार किया गया। मुझे याद है जब इन्होंने शाह-आयोग बँटाया बड़े उत्साह से उसको बँटाया गया लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया वाली कहावत

साबित हुई। तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम का विरोध करने से पहले कम से कम यह तो सोच लेना चाहिए कि इसके दूरगामी परिणाम क्या होंगे। इसी तरह से आप देखें कि पंजाब से लेकर आसाम तक यह सारा मामला चला। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और उग्रवादी तत्वों ने इसको हवा दी। आतंक-धादी तत्व देश को टुकड़े करने में लगे थे। ऐसी राजनीति इन लोगों ने चलाई। ऐसी राजनीति को हवा दी। मैं याद दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि पहले एक भूल इन्होंने की थी। अब दूसरी भूल करने जा रहे हैं।

आज इस सदन के सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने इनका मुंह बन्द किया। तर्क से बंद किया। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोले वे उस समय उधर नहीं थे। कांग्रेस से चुनाव लड़ के गए हैं। विरोधी बल ने गलत काम किया है, इससे प्रभावित होकर 1980 में इधर जाइन कर गए। फिर किन्हीं कारणों से बहुगुणा जी के साथ उधर बैठे हैं। बहुगुणा जी के साथ कितने लोग हैं? और क्यों हैं? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को क्या हो गया है। आज जो कांग्रेस में है, सबेरे आल इंडिया पार्टी बना लेते हैं। कहां से साधन इकट्ठे कर लेते हैं। कोई प्रजा पार्टी है, कोई जनवादी पार्टी है, कोई प्रजा-तांत्रिक, लोसपा है, हम लोगो के लिए ब्लाक स्तर का कार्यालय ईमानदारी से चलाना मुश्किल है और ये दिन रात आल इंडिया पार्टी बनाते रहते हैं। तमाम प्रदेशों में पेड लोग लग जाते हैं। अभी वे माननीय सदस्य चले गए हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि वे राष्ट्र के स्तर पर सोचें।

आज क्या हो रहा है। जनता पार्टी के महत्वपूर्ण नेता, अध्यक्ष, बिहार यूनिट के अध्यक्ष को एम एल एज की खरीद-फरोस्त के लिए पैसा देते हैं। यह क्या चल रहा है।

इसके लिए इधर और उधर बैठने वाले लोगों को राष्ट्रीय एकता, अखण्डता, सुरक्षा और विदेश में प्रतिष्ठा के लिए काम करना चाहिए। ऐसे राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन देना चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि 1980 के बाद जब पुनः हम लोग शासन में आए तो जरजरित अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक करते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाया, बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाया। लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद अगर पापूलेष का बढ़ना नहीं रुका, इसके लिए जन-जागृति नहीं हुई तो निश्चित तौर से हम पिछड़ जाएंगे। खुशी की बात है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय व्यवस्थित ढंग से पापूलेषन के बढ़ने की हानियों का प्रचार कर रहा है। आज विरोधी दल इसकी खिलाफत करके लाभ नहीं उठा सकते। आज जनता जानती है कि इसके क्या परिणाम हो सकते हैं। आज तक ये जनमानस को अशिक्षित और घर्मभीरू समझ कर काम करते रहे हैं। जब देश आजाद हुआ था तो औसत आयु 27 थी जबकि अब 52 हो गई है। मैं जब जापान गया तो देखा कि वहां पर अगर दस करोड़ की पापूलेषन है तो वह दस करोड़ ही रहेगी। उन्होंने स्टेगनेट कर लिया है। चाइना का जो सिस्टम है, वह हम अपने यहां नहीं ला सकते। जो रिसर्च हो रही है, इसका प्रचार ब्लाक और गांव स्तर पर होना चाहिए। यह बात सही है कि महिलाओं में काफी उत्साह आया है। आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक और यूनानी में भी रिसर्च होनी चाहिए जिससे पापूलेषन की रोकथाम में उनसे फायदा उठा सकें। सबसे बड़ी बात जन-जागृति की है। हमारे देश में जो उपलब्धियां हुई हैं, वह पापूलेषन की वजह से दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही हैं। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमारी 18 खरब की योजना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि परिवार कल्याण की राशि और बढ़ायी जाए। इस काम में जिला और ब्लाक स्तर

पर जो अधिकारी लगे हुए हैं, उन्हें भी पुरस्कृत किया जाए। "हम दो-हमारे दो" नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि "हम दो-हमारा एक" या न हो तो अच्छी बात है क्योंकि सारा देश ही अपना है। इस तरह के नए-नए नारों का प्रचार होना चाहिए। वेद, पुराण, उपनिषद और कुरान का उद्धरण लोगों को बताया जाए जिससे उनमें जागृति आ सके। हमारे जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल पेश किया है, मैं उनकी भावनाओं से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन निश्चित तौर से इस बिल के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। जो हमारे नौजवान पापुलेशन रोकने में सहयोग करते हैं, उन्हें पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे आचार्य जी भी ठीक कह रहे थे, अगर नौकरी देने की बात है तो नौकरी देनी चाहिए, हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि हम कैसे लोगों को इस ओर जागृत कर सकते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान ने आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने में जो तरक्की की है, उसका रिजल्ट हमें लोगों को दिखाना है। परिवार कल्याण के लिए जो धनराशि आप दे रहे हैं, उसकी मानिट्रिंग के लिए परिवार कल्याण सेल में अधिकारी होना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य नीति को भी ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। जिस तरह से धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, वह भी एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। इसलिए किस तरह से आप इसको अधिक इफेक्टिव बना सकते हैं, वह देखना चाहिए। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने सहयोगी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भावना से वे यहां बिल लाये हैं वह बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन जिन बातों को मैंने यहां रखा है, यदि उस तरह का कोई बिल आता तो निश्चित तौर पर हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा हवाला देकर बात कही है, इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति यदि अविवाहित रहना चाहे

और सरकार को लिख कर दे तो सरकार को ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए कुछ इनाम या प्रमाण-पत्र की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure, the whole House would be in favour of the principles underlying the scheme of the Bill of Sri Rajagopal Naidu that there should be legislative and executive measures taken by the government with the cooperation of all parties in Parliament here and also in the legislature at the State level to control population increase. It is a national policy, national objective, but, unfortunately, politics comes in the way and then political parties go against, whichever government tries to take effective steps in the direction in which this Bill if Sri Naidu suggests, also any other coercive direction: and that is how Mr. Panika has already warned the House about the bitter experience that the congress Government has had, not so long ago when they tried to go a little faster than earlier, and than faster than what the general run of people were then prepared to accept.

Therefore, I would like to make a suggestion that whether we are able to accept this Will hear and now or not it is high time for the government as well as for all political parties to have to develop a consensus among themselves and develop a code of honour so that they would all go to the people unitedly, so far as this particular problem is concerned.

Very soon we are going to face our election, Parliament is going to be re-constituted once again with the cooperation of the masses and with their support. Now, when we go to the people, let us be sincere enough to go and tell them that we are in favour of administrative steps to be taken, in favour of the disincentives what all practical disincentives can possibly be thought of unitedly by all of us, minimum or maximum; that we are all in favour of imposing these disincentives, and whichever party comes back again to power, party or parties, whatever it is, all of us will be willing to support a Bill which would be framed and introduced into the next Parliament with the support of that consensus that would be reached; and in order to reach that consensus also we should be willing to put a time limit before

ourselves so that we would not go on dilly-dallying as usual. It is no good playing with time.

No less a man than Mr. Mao Tsetung, being the very first President of the Revolutionary Government of China thought that he would be able to produce so much food, so much cloth, so much other type of wealth and production all over his great China with all their huge population that there would not be any danger at all of over-population, whatever may be the growth of population. But even he himself came to realise, 15-20 years after his regime, that population control would be necessary and was necessary, and himself as well as his successors have seen reason to impose very strong disincentives in order to persuade their people to follow family control. Now if that had been the fate or the experience of such a dictatorship as China, and it was a very strong dictatorship, what would be the fate of any Government here in this country ?

17.21 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

If we do not try and achieve a consensus first of all as all of us take an oath, as we do in the House, then so far as this particular question is concerned, of controlling the population growth, we are not going to make a partisan issue and we should not try to take any party advantage of one party implementing the consensus decisions and the other party as Opposition trying to take advantage of the discontent and disaffection that would arise as a result of that implementation we cannot achieve population control. So it is high time that we take some decision with regard to this particular matter. It is a matter of honour, in fact it ought to be treated as a matter of honour on the part of every political party. I was surprised in seeing that one of our Members taking objection to the very introduction of this Bill because of these compulsory disincentives which are suggested in this Bill. True, there are some people who are wedded to some religion who would like no restriction on the number of people. Even the Roman Catholics in America and England and in other countries have seen reason to agree

to have some disincentives. They originally did not agree but later they also felt that this would be beneficial. Unfortunately today as a result of a peculiar political situation that we are having a competitive atmosphere has arisen, or is arising or growing, as between different communities and castes to have more and more people. They being to consider their strength being dependant upon the total numbers of their populations and that is a very dangerous trend. This disease has now affected almost every community. In the educated section of people we are trying to implement family planning by their own voluntary actions or those who are in Government service and various other services also where their standard of living is high, standard of education and awareness of their social responsibility is very high and therefore they are voluntarily restricting the population. With regard to the other people, on the other hand the tendency is towards multiplication. This question of reservations which we have just now discussed, that Bill in regard to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, such people also are suffering from this disease. Our Muslim friends are suffering wherever they are in a minority, Others are also suffering from this disease. A part from it there are some people also among the manority community who are also suffering from this disease. They are thinking of a competition between one community and another, one cadre of people and another. Because of this we have to fight sedulously and spiritedly and sincerely against this disease, against the spread of this social cancerous atmosphere in favour of producing more and more children, increasing their respective populations and then trying to gain some advantage in the country, and so on

Therefore, on both the fronts we have got to fight and we can do it. In a democratic society as we have today no Government is capable of passing a Bill like this and then implementing it sincerely and whole heartedly because of the fear of the opposition playing ducks and drakes with the people's feelings and prejudices. Whatever Government comes into power, unless and until that Government is supported by the national consensus that is reached by all the political parties sitting together and agreeing to support such a Bill and then supporting that

Government in implementing such a policy, the problem is not going to be solved. Therefore, I am making an appeal to the whole Parliament, just as Mr. Naidu has done earlier, to be united at least on this most important basic thing. The other basic things which people at one time used to say are clothing, housing, more consumer industries, more producers industries. All these are necessary. But all these put together would not be enough. Unless and until we learn and go the way of controlling the population in a sensible and constructive manner, things will not improve. So, let us agree on this. If it is not possible for all our parties here and now to talk about it openly, let them first of all be true to themselves and to their conscience that when they go to the people and come back in whatever strength, they are going to make themselves responsible for passing a Bill like this and supporting the Government in a sincere and whole-hearted manner.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदय, विश्व में जो जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हो रही है, यह एक बिकट समस्या है। जिस रफ्तार से जनसंख्या वृद्धि हो रही है, कोई 700 वर्षों में पृथ्वी पर आदमी को खड़े रहने के लिये भी जगह नहीं रहेगी।

यह अन्दाजा है कि विश्व में 5 करोड़ 20 लाख वर्गमीन जमीन है और इसमें अभी कोई 4 अरब की जनसंख्या हो चुकी है। हर 45 वर्ष के बाद यह जनसंख्या दुगुनी हो जाती है। यदि भारतवर्ष की आवादी की आप एक फिगर लें तो 1961 में भारत की जनसंख्या 43 करोड़ 9 लाख है। इसमें 36.6 करोड़ हिन्दू हैं, 4.7 करोड़ मुसलमान और 1.1 करोड़ ईसाई, 80 लाख सिख, 30 लाख बौद्ध और 30 लाख जैन वगैरह थे लेकिन आज इन सब की जनसंख्या करीब 70 करोड़ हो गई है। भारत की जनसंख्या में जो वृद्धि हो रही है, यद्यपि जनसंख्या 45 वर्ष में दुगुनी हो जाती है, लेकिन यहां थोड़ी सी कमी है।

इसलिये जनसंख्या के आधार पर विश्व के लिए एक भयानक विपदा है जो आगे बढ़े

हुए देश हैं, वह सब मिलकर इस पर चर्चाएं और नाना प्रकार की गोष्टियां कर रहे हैं और करनी भी चाहियें। जनसंख्या का नियंत्रण और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से परिवार का नियोजन करना हर देश के लिये आवश्यक है। आज जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करने की आवश्यकता को नकारा नहीं जा सकता। जनसंख्या-वृद्धि की चर्चा होती रही है, मगर अभी तक हम उसकी रफ्तार को रोक नहीं पाए हैं। हमारे यहां जो परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय है, उसको मालूम होगा कि भारतवर्ष में 2.10 करोड़ बच्चे प्रति-वर्ष पैदा होते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में प्रति-वर्ष देश में एक नया उत्तर बिहार बन जाता है। इसलिये इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

वस्तुतः इस प्रकार का बिल सरकार की ओर से आना चाहिए था। अभी तक हम भाषण और प्रेरणा देकर परिवार नियोजन को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयत्न करते आ रहे हैं, मगर अभी तक उसमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक लोगों को किसी कानूनी पाबन्दी में नहीं लाया जाएगा, तब तक परिवार नियोजन नहीं हो सकेगा और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की रफ्तार बढ़ती जाएगी। आज हमारे देश में सर्वत्र महंगाई, बेकारी और नाना प्रकार की अन्य समस्याएं हैं। आवास की कमी है। लोगों के रहने के लिए लाखों मकानों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश के अधिकांश बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें संतुलित भोजन नहीं मिल पाता है। बहुत से लोगों को आधा पेट भोजन मिलता है और बहुत से लोग फुट पाथ पर भूखे सो जाते हैं। इस स्थिति में हमारे देश में परिवार नियंत्रण के लिए जो प्रयास हुए हैं, अगर उन्हें नाकाभी और अपर्याप्त कहा जाए, तो अनुचित नहीं होगा।

हम देखते हैं कि जगह-जगह दीवारों पर लिखा है "हम दो, हमारे दो"। और भी नये

नये आकर्षक नारे बनाए गए हैं। क्या इन तरीकों से परिवार नियोजन हो जाएगा? आज राजनीति में "हम दो, हमारे दो" की बात चल रही है- मां और बेटे हैं, दूसरा कोई नहीं है। हम लोगों का इस नीति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यदि जनसंख्या-वृद्धि की रफ्तार को घटाना है, तो परिवार नियोजन को कानूनी रूप देना होगा। माननीय सदस्य, श्री पनिका, ने इस विषय पर एक अच्छा भाषण किया और अन्त में कहा कि मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। यह क्या तरीका है? या तो सरकार को इस बिल को मंजूर करना चाहिए या स्वयं इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाना चाहिए, जिससे परिवार नियोजन हो सके।

आज स्थिति यह है कि कई लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा धर्म कहता है कि चाहे जितने बच्चे पैदा करो। मुस्लिम और ईसाई धर्म के कई लोग कहते हैं कि अल्लाह बच्चे देता है और जो देता है, वह खाने को भी देगा।

हमें यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि सब नामरिक देश की समस्याओं को समझें। आज सब लोग "हम दो, हमारे दो" के उपदेश को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। किसी के 12 बच्चे हैं, किसी के 16 बच्चे हैं, कोई चार शादियां करते हैं। अगर यही स्थिति जारी रही, तो क्या हमारे देश में परिवार नियोजन हो सकेगा?

जो परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खुले हुए हैं, उनमें भारी घटना है, भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार है; वहाँ पर समूचे कागज बनाए जाते हैं। अगर उनके आंकड़ों को लिया जाय तो उनके अनुसार तो परिवार नियोजन की वजह से यह संख्या घट कर आधी हो जानी चाहिए, जितने बच्चे प्रति वर्ष पैदा होते हैं उनकी संख्या घट कर सवा करोड़ तक पहुँच जानी चाहिए। लेकिन वह पहुँचे हैं क्या? इतना रुपया उस

पर खर्च हो गया, करोड़ों रुपया अभी भी खर्च किया जाता है लूप लगाने में और नसबन्दी करवाने में/उसमें दवा के ऊपर और दूसरे इन्सेन्टिव वगैरह के ऊपर पैसा दिखा दिया जाता है। आजकल मोटिवेटर और क्या क्या दिखाकर केवल कागज की खानापूरी कर के करोड़ों रुपया लोग हजम कर रहे हैं। क्या इसके ऊपर सी बी आई या और किसी तरह की कोई जांच बँटाई गई है?

हम लोगों ने देखा है, हमारे यहाँ जमुआ एक प्रखण्ड है बिहार में वहाँ लिस्ट बनाकर दिखा दिया गया कि इतनी नसबन्धी की गई। उसमें 80 वर्ष के बूढ़े और एक ऐसे बच्चे को जिस की शादी भी नहीं हुई थी, उनको पकड़ कर उनकी नसबन्दी जबरन कर दी गई। इस तरह से इसमें बहुत घपलेवाजी और भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। इसीलिए यह परिवार नियोजन अमल में अभी तक नहीं आया है और यह तब तक नहीं आएगा जब तक कानून बनाकर हर परिवार के लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जायगी कि चाहे वह किसी धर्म, मजहब या पंथ को मानने वाला हो, कानून की दृष्टि से सबको एफ समान स्तर पर लाकर सब के साथ ईक्टवलिटी बिफोर ला का व्यवहार नहीं होगा। कानून की दृष्टि से सबके साथ एक समानता का व्यवहार होगा तभी जाकर यह परिवार नियोजन हो पाएगा अन्यथा यह कभी भी नहीं होगा। हर व्यक्ति को यह सोचना होगा कि यह राष्ट्रीय विपदा है और इसको खत्म करने के लिए, बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय की भावना से काम करना होगा। सब का संतुलित विकास इसका लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। तभी जाकर सबको न्याय मिलेगा। आज तो मत्स्य न्याय चल रहा है, बीकर इन दि इन्टरेस्ट आफ स्ट्रोगर की बात चल रही है। जितने कमजोर हैं वह बड़े चालाक लोगों के औजार बने हुए हैं, उनके इन्टरेस्ट में उनका शोषण होता है।

यही कारण है कि विभिन्न नियोजनों और नौकरियों बगैरह में हरिजन आदिवासियों और गरीबों के बच्चों को जगह नहीं मिल पाती। देश काल और परिस्थिति के अनुसार यह होना स्वाभाविक है। क्योंकि कम स्थान होंगे और अधिक लोग प्राप्त करने वाले होंगे तो मानी हुई बात है कम गोर लोगों के साथ न्याय होना सम्भव नहीं है।

इसलिए यह कानून बनाया जाय कि जो अधिक बच्चे पैदा करेंगे जैसे दो से अधिक तीसरा बच्चा पैदा करेंगे तो 200 रुपया, चौथा या पांचवा पैदा करेंगे तो 5 सौ और उससे अधिक करेंगे तो 1 हजार रुपया जुर्माना और उसके लिए सलाना कर उनको देना पड़ेगा, अगर इस तरह से कोई कानून बनाया जाय और इस तरह की बात लायी जाय तो हर व्यक्ति बिना सरकार के मोटिवेशन के, बिना अनाप शनाप पैसा खर्च किए परिवार नियोजन करेगा। लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था चूंकि आज नहीं है इसलिए इतना भ्रष्टाचार इसमें हो रहा है। सरकार अगर इस दिशा में कार्यवाही करे तो पापुलेशन की जो बिकरालता है और जिसके कारण आज हम ज्वालामुखी के मुंह पर बंठे हुए हैं जिसका विस्फोट हीने ही वाला है, उससे बच सकते हैं। लेकिन उसके लिए कानून की शरण लेनी पड़ेगी। यह जो बिल माननीय सदस्य लाये हैं यह तो कम्प्रीहेंसिव भी नहीं है और सब प्रकार के प्रावधान भी उसमें नहीं हैं लेकिन अधिक से अधिक प्रावधान उसमें करके और समाज के हर धर्म, जाति या वर्ग के लोगों को इस कानून के दायरे में ला सकें तो हम इसमें सफल हो सकते हैं और परिवार नियोजन में कामयाब हो सकते हैं।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, यह एंटी पापुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन बिल जो सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उसकी जो भावना है उसका तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन

बिधेयक में जो क्लोजेज हैं उनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

हमारी सरकार ने परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को वालन्टियर कार्यक्रम मानकर इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने का संकल्प किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस प्रजातन्त्र के युग में हम जनता को समझा बुझाकर, उनके हृदयों में परिवर्तन कर उनके दिमागों को बनाकर इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आपको यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हुई थी, जबकि हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री को जनसंख्या का नेतृत्व करने के लिए, भारत द्वारा किए गये प्रयत्नों को उस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मान्यता मिली, जब 30 सितम्बर, 1983 को न्यूयार्क में विशेष समारोह में प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या का पुरस्कार मिला। हमने वालन्टियर ढंग से कार्य शुरू किया और उसका प्रभाव पड़ा। उस प्रभाव का असर यह हुआ कि हमारी प्रगति 1979-80 की तुलना में 1982-83 में दुगुनी हो गई। परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत 1979-80 में 55 लाख व्यक्तियों ने परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम को अपनाया। जबकि 1982-83 में 109.4 लाख दम्पतियों ने परिवार नियोजन का कोई न कोई तरीका अपना करके इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाया। यह कार्यक्रम जब स महिला नसबन्दी का कार्यक्रम आया है, तब से इस कार्यक्रम को बहुत हाँ रिसपांस मिल रहा है।

हमारा क्षेत्र बहुत हूँ पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, लेकिन वहाँ की महिलायें इस कार्यक्रम को पसन्द करती हैं और आजकल तो दो-तीन मिनट में आपरेशन भी हो जाता है। इस वजह से उनके कार्य में एक दिन की भी बाधा पैदा नहीं होती है और वह काम अच्छी तरह से कर पाती है। ऐसे आपरेशन कामयाब हुए हैं। मैं यह सुझाव प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि इस देश में हर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में एक सर्जन

की व्यवस्था की जाए, तभी यह कार्यक्रम ज्यादा आगे बढ़ सकता है। मैं अपने बाइमेर जिले की बात कर रहा हूँ वहाँ तीन ट्रेड सर्जन हैं, एरिया बड़ा विस्तृत है और पंजाब प्रान्त के बराबर है। इतने बड़े विस्तृत क्षेत्र में कैसे दो-तीन सर्जन इस कार्यक्रम को सफल कर सकते हैं। उसमें कैसे सफलता प्राप्त हो सकती है, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने उपस्थित होता है।

मैं पंचायत समितियों की मीटिंग में बराबर उपस्थित हुआ हूँ। काफी सरपंचों में बड़ा उत्साह था। वे चाहते थे कि हमारी पंचायत समिति के लैबल पर व्यवस्था की जाए, पंचायत समिति के लैबल पर सभी जगह प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स में महिला दूरबीन नसबंदी के लिए योग्य सर्जन हों। तो पंचायत समितियों के पंच, सरपंच, ग्रामीण पंचायतें सभी एकित्व होकर इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए यदि हमें अधिक खर्चा करना पड़ तो भी इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। जो कुछ भी संशय हों, उन संशयों को दूर करना चाहिए। वैसे किसी ने भी इस विषय में कोई संशय नहीं उठाया है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि महिला नसबंदी की सफलता कितनी है, यह प्रश्न इन्वैस्टिगेशन का है, यह प्रश्न जांच का है और यह प्रश्न रिसर्च का है, जिसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आने चाहिए।

जैसा मेरे एक मित्र ने बतलाया कि आयुर्वेद में भी इस प्रकार की दवायें हैं जिनको लेने से तीन-चार वर्ष तक मन्तान नहीं होती है, मेरी दृष्टि में यह भी एक अच्छा तरीका है। ऐलोपैथी में भी इस प्रकार के गर्भ-निरोधन के उपाय करते हैं, लेकिन आयुर्वेद में भी जब ऐसी दवा है तो हमें उसकी रिसर्च भी करनी चाहिए और रिसर्च करके उस प्रणाली को अपनाना चाहिये।

इस कार्यक्रम में हम यह देखते हैं कि रेस्पॉस बहुत अच्छा है, महिलायें भी चाहती हैं, परिवार के सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि परिवार नियोजन किया जाय, सीमित परिवार रखा जाय, तब फिर जैसा इस बिल में कहा गया है उस तरह की सक्ती करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। आप ने कहा है कि उनको लोन नहीं दिया जायगा, उनके प्रमोशन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा, मैं समझता हूँ यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि जब भी कोई नया कार्यक्रम आता है और उससे लाभ होता है तो लोग उसको अपना लेते हैं। जैसे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये जो कार्यक्रम आये वे बहुत सफल हुए। बाजरे के नये बीज का कार्यक्रम आया, वह बहुत सफल हुआ और किसानों ने उसको अपना लिया। इसी तरह से परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम भी लोग खुशी से अपनाने को तैयार हैं। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि छातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य रखे जाएं, उनमें परिवार नियोजन पर ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ हमारे यहां पंचायत समितियां बनी हुई हैं, उनमें इस कार्यक्रम के लिये कम्पीटीशन करायें और जो पंचायत समिति अच्छा काम करे उस के विकास के लिये आप अलग से कुछ राशि दें। उसको दो-तीन लाख रुपया प्रति वर्ष विकास के लिये दिया जाय। इससे उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। जो हमारे एन० आर० ई० पी० के काम हैं वे ऐसे क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा खोले जायें उनके यहां सड़कों के लिये और दूसरे विकास के कामों के लिये अधिक से अधिक इन्वैन्टिज दिए जाएं ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले।

हमने अब तक इस दिशा में जो कदम उठाये हैं और पिछले चार-पांच वर्षों में जो विकास हुआ है, उसको देखते हुए मुझे पूर्ण

विश्वास है कि उनके हृदयों में परिवर्तन करके हम इसमें अवश्य सफल होंगे। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि हमें इस काम के लिये डेडिकेटेड वर्कर्स की जरूरत है। हमारी पार्टी और जितनी अन्य पार्टियां हैं उनके कार्यकर्ताओं को इस काम के लिये आगे आना चाहिए। अब इसमें कोई ऐसी कठिनाई नहीं है कि लोग इस कार्यक्रम को नहीं अपनायेंगे।

मैं कुछ पंचायत समितियों की मीटिंग्स में गया। हमारे यहां चौहटन पंचायत समिति है, शिव पंचायत समिति है, वहां मुस्लिम पापुलेशन ज्यादा है। उनके अन्दर प्रगति इस लिये धीमी है कि हमारे मुसलमान भाई इसको कतई नहीं अपनाते। हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रीजी महिला हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जैसे दूसरी मुस्लिम कंट्रीज इस कार्यक्रम को अपना रही हैं, उनके दिमागों में यह भावना पैदा की जाय कि मजहब की तरफ से इस काम में कोई रुकावट नहीं है। हमें बहुत सरल हिन्दी भाषा में इसके बारे में साहित्य उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है। उनकी भ्रांति को दूर करने के लिये 16 पृष्ठ या सम्भव हो तो 8 पृष्ठ की ही कोई पुस्तिका निकाली जाय जिस में उनको बतलाया जाय कि इण्डोनेशिया, तुर्की तथा अन्य देशों में इस कार्यक्रम को अपनाया गया है, मजहब ऐसी रुकावट नहीं डालता कि आप इसको न अपनायें।

पिछले दिनों मैं चौहटन की पंचायत समिति में गया, वहां प्रधान उपस्थिति नहीं थे, जो उपप्रधान थे वह मुसलमान थे। उनके दिमाग में यह बात नहीं बैठती थी और वे इसके लिए तैयार नहीं थे। जब यह कहा गया कि ग्राम पंचायतों का जो इस का लक्ष्य है, उसको पूरा किया जाए, तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वाले जितने सरपंच थे, वे तैयार हो गये और दूसरे जो पंच थे, वे तैयार हो गये परन्तु जो मोहम्मडन सरपंच हैं, वे इसके लिए ज्यादा तैयार नहीं हुए और उनके दिमाग में यही रहा कि

दूसरों की जो पापुलेशन है, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं या हिन्दू हैं, वे परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति करें। इस तरह से हमारे जो मोहम्मडन भाई हैं, उन्होंने इस कार्यक्रम को नहीं अपनाया। हमें उनके दिमाग को बदलना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अन्त में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम को प्रजा-तान्त्रिक तरीके से और महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धांतोंको अपनाते हुए पूरी तरह से अपनाया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम अपने उद्देश्य की ओर बढ़ेंगे। हमने मृत्यु दर को कम करने में काफी सफलता पाई है। 1951 में जहां मृत्यु दर प्रति हजार 27 थी, वह 1981 में घटकर 12.5 प्रति हजार रह गई है और अब हमारा लक्ष्य 9 प्रति हजार का है। इस तरह से हमने मृत्यु दर में अवश्य कमी की है। जहाँ तक जन्म दर का संबंध है, 1951 में यह 42 प्रति हजार थी और 1981 में यह घटकर 33 प्रति हजार हो गई है और अब हमारा लक्ष्य इसको 21 प्रति हजार करने का है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अगर हम प्रयास करेंगे, तो हमें इसमें सफलता मिलेगी। न केवल सरकार को बल्कि सभी को इसके लिए पूरी तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिए। विधेयक में जो विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। इसलिए मैं विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

इतना कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं एक शेर करता हूँ :

मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। जैसे-जैसे गवर्नमेंट इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि आबादी को घटाया जाए या एक

स्तर पर रखा जाय, बैसे-बैसे गवर्नमेंट इसमें नाकाम होती जा रही है और मर्ज बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की यह पालिसी होनी चाहिए "फ्यू वर्थ्स एण्ड बेरी फ्यू डेप्स"। अगर ऐसा हो गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का कल्याण होगा क्योंकि देश में आबादी बढ़ने से जमीन नहीं बढ़ती है। पहले जब आजादी हमें मिली थी, तो जतनी जमीन उपलब्ध थी, हर आदमी में अगर मसाबी बांटते, तो एक आदमी को करीब एक एकड़ जमीन मिलती लेकिन अब आबादी बढ़ने के कारण एक आदमी के हिस्से आधा एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं आती है। अगर मसाबी तरीके से जमीन बांटी जाए, तो आधा एकड़ जमीन आती है और इसमें अनाज भी पैदा करना है, मकान भी बनाना है, मन्दिर भी बनाना है और गुरुद्वारा भी बनाना है। इन चीजों के बनने के बाद सारी अच्छी जमीन ऐसे ही खत्म हो जाएगी। हमारे यहां जो बहतरीन जमीन होती थी, तो उसमें बहुत से लोगों ने झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बना ली। गांव के बाजू में और शहर के बाजू में ऐसी बहुत सी जमीन है और उससे लोगों को लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी हो गई है लेकिन इससे देश को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है जोकि आंखों को दीखता नहीं है। हवा में आक्सीजन है लेकिन वह आक्सीजन दिन ब दिन घटती जा रही है और मुंह से जो सांछ लेते हैं, तो उसमें कार्बन डाईआक्साइड होती है और जब हवा में यह ज्यादा होगी, तो इससे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के खराब होने का बहुत खतरा है। हमारे जो बाप-दादा और परदादा थे, उनसे ज्यादा हम को चीजें मिलती हैं लेकिन फिर भी उनसे हमारी हैलथ खराब है और आबादी ज्यादा होने से यह सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। देश की कुव्वत संख्या पर निर्भर नहीं है। हम 70 करोड़ हैं और हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि "क्वालिटी आफ बि पीपुल इज बेरी नेसेसरी"। हर साल

1 करोड़ 70 लाख बच्चे इस देश में पैदा हो रहे हैं। अब अगर एक करोड़ चालीस-पचास लाख की आबादी हर साल बढ़ेगी तो बड़ी हुई आबादी के बच्चों के लिए दूध का इंतजाम कैसे हो सकेगा, पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम कैसे हो सकेगा, पुस्तकों का इंतजाम कैसे हो सकेगा, पढ़ाने वालों का इन्तजाम कैसे हो सकेगा। इस तरह से मसाइल दिन ब दिन बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं।

चाइना में इस मामले में बहुत सख्ती से पालन किया जा रहा है और वे आबादी को रोकने में बड़ी मुस्तैदी से लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी है और हम लोगों को समझा-बुझा कर ही काम लेना पड़ता है। अगर हमारी आबादी इसी तरह से बढ़ती रही तो वह दिन आने वाला है कि चाइना से हमारी आबादी बढ़ जायेगी। आबादी के बढ़ने के साथ-साथ हमारी सहूलियतें भी कम होती जायेंगी।

सभापति जी आप तो गांव के रहने वाले हैं। आप तो जानते हैं कि गांव के बच्चे किस तरह से पढ़ने के लिए तालुका हेडक्वार्टर में जाते थे। अपना खाना साथ ले जाते थे। रास्ते में किसी नदी या नहर के किनारे बैठ कर खाना खाते और पानी पीते थे। लेकिन आज कल वे चीजें कहां मिलती हैं क्योंकि पोल्युशन बढ़ रहा है। पापुलेशन तेजी से बढ़ रहा है तो पोल्युशन भी बढ़ रहा है। हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर आज बड़ी मुस्तैदी से इस पोल्युशन की तरफ ध्यान दे रही हैं।

हमारी आबादी के बढ़ने से देश का सबसे बड़ा नुकसान यह हुआ है कि हमारे जंगलात कटते जा रहे हैं। हिमालय में हमारे जंगलात बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, कन्द्रीसाईड में जंगलात बर्बाद हो रहे हैं। अगर जंगल खत्म हो गये तो हिमालय की और कन्द्रीसाईड की खूकसूरती खत्म हो जायेगी।

मैंने कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में देखा कि जगह जगह पर लकड़ी के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं, वहां के जंगल कट रहे हैं। मैंने वीरभद्र सिंह से जो कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, कहा कि यदि जंगलों के कटने की वही रफ्तार रही तो हिमाचल प्रदेश की खूबसूरती खत्म हो जायेगी और वहां लोग जाना बंद कर देंगे।

ये सब चीजें हैं : हमें हर आदमी को परसुएशन से समझाना है। उसे बताना है कि एक बच्चे को पालने में, पढ़ाने-लिखाने में कम से कम 10 हजार से 15 हजार रुपए लगते हैं। अगर आदमी बच्चे कम पैदा करें तो उनका कम खर्चा होगा और गवर्नमेंट भी इस काबिल होगी कि उन पर ज्यादा खर्च कर सके। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को समझा-बुझा कर इस काम को तेजी से करवाना चाहिए।

यह कहा जाता है कि मुसलमान चार-चार शादियां करते हैं। कुरान में है कि जो आदमी मां की हालत अच्छी रखे, बच्चों की परवरिश अच्छी करे, वही शादी करे। कुरान में लिखा है कि बीवी और बच्चों को तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए। अब तो वह जमाना नहीं है कि मुसलमान चार-चार शादियां करें। वह जमाना गया जबकि फास्ता उड़ाते थे। अब सारे मुसलमान एक ही शादी करते हैं। आज कोई मुसलमान ऐसा नहीं है जो तीन-चार बीवियां रखता हो। इसलिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि मुसलमान चार-चार शादियां करते हैं। मुसलमान लोग भी अपने-अपने तरीके से सन्तान को कम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में तेजी से कदम उठाएँ और यह बतायें कि वे क्या कदम उठा रही हैं।

18.00 hrs.

श्री अब्दुस रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : बानरेबल चैयरमैन, रेड्डी जी ने अभी कहा है कि पापुलेशन का जहाँ तक तात्लुक है, हमारे यहाँ पढ़े लिखे लोग अपने बच्चों की तालीम पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं, बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं, बड़ी परेशानियों में मुत्तिला होते हैं और उसके बाद भी उनके बच्चों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती। इसलिए वे उनके ऊपर बोझ बनते हैं। इसका इलाज इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि आबादी को कम किया जाय। लेकिन मसला इतना आसान नहीं है। असल में हमारी आबादी अधिकतर गाँव में रहती है। वहाँ पर रहने वाले किसान का रिश्ता जमीन से है। दस्तकारों का रिश्ता औजारों से है। सदियों से यही सिलसिला चला आ रहा है। इसमें कोई खास तब्दीली नहीं आई है। कुछ चन्द लोग अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा लिखा कर बड़े-बड़े ओहदों पर पहुँचा पाए हैं। बाकी आबादी का मसला बड़ा गंभीर है। आज भी किसान सोचता है कि उसके जवान लड़के-लड़कियां होंगी तो जमीन के काम में उसकी मदद होगी। औरतें भी जमीन में बराबर काम करती हैं। दस्तकार सोचता है कि मेरे जवान बच्चे हों जो औजारों पर काम करने में मेरी सहायता कर सकें। यही सिलसिला चला आ रहा है। यह मसला तब बदल सकता है जब आप किसान को यकीन दिलायेंगे कि उसको उसकी मेहनत के मुताबिक मुआवजा मिलेगा। हमने अपने बुनियादी पैटर्न को नहीं बदला है। लोगों को जो हमने वादा किया, उसके मुताबिक हम चला नहीं सके। रेड्डी जी चीन के बारे में कह रहे थे। चीन में तो बुनियादी चीजों में तब्दीली की गई। मुकम्मल तरीके से समाजवाद लाया गया। यही हाल रूस में है, पोलैंड में है, चेकोस्लोवाकिया में है, बलगारिया में है और बाकी स्टेट्स में हैं। हमने नाम तो सोशलिज्म का

लिया, लेकिन किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का पूरा मुआबजा नहीं दिया। बेजमीन किसान, हरिजन किसान और अन्य लोगों को जबरदस्त कोशिश के बावजूद घर चलाने में कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए ये लोग चाहते हैं कि उनके बच्चे जवान होकर उनकी सहायता करेंगे। हम उनको रोक नहीं सकते हैं। आज महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है और उनकी मुश्किलता बढ़ती जा रही है। आज किसान और दस्तकार की मेहनत और कशमकश बढ़ती जा रही है।

आचार्य भगवान बेव : सभापति महोदय, किसानों और मजदूरों की बात करने से पहले वे अपने आपको आईने में देखें। उनकी स्थिति क्या है।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : कौन सी स्थिति ? कहीं आप जम्मू कश्मीर की स्थिति पर तो बोलने नहीं जा रहे हैं ?

आचार्य भगवान बेव : क्या आपने चीन, पोलैंड और एशिया में जाकर देखा है जो इतना ठोक-वजाकर बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : हमने जो कुछ पढ़ा और समझा है, उसकी बिना पर कह रहे हैं। हमें आपसे सबक लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो हम महसूस कर रहे हैं, वही कह रहे हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारे यहां यह कशमकश बढ़ती जा रही है। आज मजदूर चाहता है कि उसके जवान बच्चे हों जो उसकी सहायता करें। आज किसान चाहता है कि उसके लड़के हों जो जमीन चलायें। इसके लिए हमें बेसिक बातों को बदलना होगा। हम जिस दिन किसान को एश्योर कर देंगे कि उसको उसकी मेहनत के मुताबिक मुआबजा मिलेगा और असेंथियल कम्पेन्डिटीज के दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे, उस दिन आप इन चीजों को अमल

में ला सकते हैं। बाज लोगों की जिदगी जब उनके ऊपर बोझ नहीं बनेगी तब यह बात हो सकती है। मैं रेजोल्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं बुनियादी चीजों के बारे में कहता हूँ कि आप बुनियादी चीजों को तस्लीम करके चले और जो समाज का तरीका मुद्दत से चला आ रहा है, उसको बदलें।

समाज का अपना एक रास्ता है, जिस पर वह चल रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की आबादी है, वही हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी है, किसान मेहनतकश और जो मिल में काम करने वाला मजदूर है। उसकी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। उसको हल करने के लिए आपको ऊपर से नीचे तक इन्कलाब लाना पड़ेगा। अगर आप चाहें कि आबादी के तनाखों को ताकत से कम किया जाए तो वह नहीं हो सकता। इस मुल्क में एमरजेंसी लगाई गई। मुजफ्फर-नगर मेवात और हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ उसकी कीमत रूलिंग पार्टी को चुकानी पड़ी। उससे आपको सबक लेना चाहिए। आप अपनी बल्युज बदल दीजिए। आप, गरीब मजदूर को बिल्कुल रियायत नहीं दे रहे हैं जिसके लिए वह मुस्तहिक है। इसके बावजूद भी आप कह रहे हैं कि हम आबादी को कम करायेंगे। जबदस्ती से यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। इस मुल्क में मुस्तलिफ किस्म के मजाहिब मानने वाले लोग हैं। कुछ लोगों को इस बात का शक है कि, मुसलमान शायद इस आबादी के मामले से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता, यह गलत बात है। अभी एक ऑनरेबल मੈम्बर ने टर्की और इन्डोनेशिया की बात कही। मेरे ख्याल में पाकिस्तान में भी यह कोशिश जारी है कि आदमी को एक हद तक रखा जाए। इस्लाम का जो कंसेप्ट है, वह इससे टक्कर नहीं खा रहा है बल्कि जहाँ मां की जिन्दगी का सवाल हो तो इस्लाम के नजदीक इसकी जिन्दगी की कीमत ज्यादा है बनिस्बत इसके कि बच्चे

ज्यादा हो और वह इलाक़त में पड़ जाए। इस बारे में जो गलतफहमी है, उसको मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों का ताल्लुक है, उनको अफहाम तफहीम से साथ लेकर चलने की जरूरत है। इस मुल्क की जांतियों में ऐसा टकराव पैदा हो गया है, वे सोचती हैं कि कहीं हम दूसरे से पीछे तो नहीं हैं। जो जहनियत इस मुल्क की है, उसका मुकाबला करना है। हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान और इसाईयों में अच्छा तालमेल तभी हो सकता है जबकि मजहब का सही इन्टरप्रिटेशन किया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस्लाम इस मामले में कोई रुकावट बनता है। इस्लाम तो एक क्रान्तिकारी मजहब है। जो चार शादियों का सिलसिला है, उसके बारे में भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान तो दूसरी शादी करने की भी हिम्मत नहीं रखते हैं। कुछ समाजी मसायल थे जो अरब मुल्कों में पैदा हुए और जहाँ मर्द, औरतों को सहारा नहीं दे पाए तो पञ्चे-भंजर में उन औरतों को सहारा देने के लिए इस्लाम ने कहा है। जंग के हानात होने की वजह से उन औरतों की सोशियो-इकोनामिक कंडीशन सही नहीं थी तब इस्लाम ने सहारा देने की बात कही।

कुरान में यह कहा गया है कि एक मुसलमान चार शादियां कर सकता है। लेकिन तुम्हारे लिए यही बेहतर होगा अगर तुम एक पर ही कनात करो। खुदा ताला का फरमान है कि चार कर सकते हो, लेकिन मुनासिब यही होगा कि एक ही पर कनात करो। क्यों कि इन्साफ नहीं हो सकता। जहाँ तक इस्लाम के बारे में यहाँ कहा गया है, इस्लाम में लिखा है कि यदि कोई चार सादियां करें तो चारों के साथ बराबर का सलूक हो, सब के साथ इन्साफ हो और ऐसा कोई आदमी कर नहीं सकता। इस बिना पर यह कहा गया कि बेहतर है एक ही शादी हो। मैं दावे के साथ

कह सकता हूँ कि चन्द लोग जिन्होंने इसका फायदा उठाया होगा, कुछ एक्सप्लायटेशन किया होगा या कुछ मजबूरी में या इक्तसादी बजह से किया होगा, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में पूरे मुसलमानों में एक अक्सीरियत इस बसूल पर कायम है कि मर्द एक औरत के साथ शादी करेगा। यही खान्दान का यूनिट है। इसको हमने हिन्दुस्तान में कायम रखा है।

आखिर में, आनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे मुल्क में तालीम की काफी जरूरत है और इस मसले को समझाने के लिए बेसिक एजुकेशन मिलनी चाहिए। हम अपने आप पर जिस किस्म की हिप्पोक्रैसी या बनाबटी किस्म की सिबिलाइजेशन ठोंस रहे हैं, उस का खात्मा करना होगा। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चों की तालीम में संक्सोलोजी को हिस्सा बनाना होगा, तमाम किस्म की बातें उनको समझानी होंगी ताकि बलुगियत की हालत तक आते आते उनको पता चले कि आबादी को किस हद तक रोक रखना मुनासिब होगा और एक मर्द और औरत का होना किसी खान्दान के लिए कितना जरूरी और मुनासिब है। उसकी परवरिश के लिए भी यह जरूरी है ताकि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को सही ढंग से अंजाम दे सके। यह एजुकेशन हर बच्चे को मिलनी चाहिए।

इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी सिबिलाइजेशन है, उसकी तालीम ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि बच्चे जिन्सी जिदगी का/को पूरा नौलेज हो सके।

जहाँ तक यहाँ पर आयुर्बेदिक और यूनानी किस्म की दवाईयों की बात कही गई, वह भी निहायत अहम है। हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इस बात से डरते हैं कि औपरेशन करना पड़ेगा या इस किस्म की सख्त तेष दवाईयां होंगी, अथवा औपरेशन वगैरह अगर हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी रवायतों के मुताबिक

आ गए परन्तु इस बिल का एक भी क्लोज़ लागू नहीं हो सकता, किसी भी रूप में लागू नहीं हो सकता। इस बिल को लाने में उन्होंने जितनी मेहनत की है, मैं आपको उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं तो इसकी एक-एक क्लोज़ को पढ़ कर यह समझने लगा कि किस वातावरण में हमारे दोस्त ने इन क्लोज़ को बनाया होगा। एक जगह कहा गया है—

“If a person is already an official, he shall pay one-fifth of his salary as fine for every extra child per month.”

अगर एक आफिसर की बीबी कह देती है कि यह बच्चा इनका नहीं है तो चलिए मामला खत्म हो गया। यदि वह नौकरी में है और उसकी बीबी आकर बयान देती है कि यह बच्चा इनका नहीं है तो क्या होगा। आप इस कानून को अच्छी तरह पढ़िये। आखिर हमारे लैजिस्लेशन की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है कि वह हर कानून को देखे। घर में तो कोई भी कह देगा कि यह मेरा बच्चा नहीं है, औरत साथ ही नहीं रहती है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : You are going deep into the matter.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : चेयरमैन साहब आप तो काफी बात कहेंगे—

“A person having more than two children shall not be allotted any land or granted any loan.....”

हिन्दुस्तान की जनसंख्या में से 40 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं। यदि आप उनसे कह दें कि अब वे जमीन नहीं मांग सकते, उन को कोई एलाटमेंट नहीं होगी, जब कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने योजनाएं बनाई हैं, आई आर डी पी प्रोग्राम के तहत, हम उनको गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं और जिन एक करोड़ 15 लाख लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर लाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उसमें उड़ीसा भी शामिल हैं। आपका प्रदेश भी काफी गरीब है। राजस्थान तो काफी

आगे बढ़ गया है। लेकिन एक सवाल है, जैसा आप कह रहे हैं और यहां लिखा हुआ है— अब बेचारा गांव का आदमी जिसको कोई मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं है, शिक्षा नहीं है, उसको आपने कह दिया “A person having more than two children ...” shall be deprived of all these facilities. यह कहां का नया कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं? एक ओर सरकार कहती है गरीबी रेखा के जो नीचे हैं

“A person having more than two children.....”

गरीबों को तो पता नहीं है कि क्या कानून है। पहले तो कम्पलसरी शिक्षा कीजिये। हर आदमी शान से जिन्दगी जीना चाहता है। लेकिन उसको आप निखारिये। सरकार का काम था आर्टिकल 48 (5) को लागू करने का। पढ़े लिखे लोग अपने आप अपने जीवन को संवारते हैं। उनको सिखाना चाहिये। मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले लेक्चर दे रहे थे, संविधान में लिखा है कि लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होना चाहिए, जीने का ढंग आना चाहिए। जब यह आ जायगा तो लोग अपने आप सूखी हो जायेंगे। बेरोजगार का दिमाग शैतान का कारखाना होता है :

An idle man's brain is a devil's workshop.

तो सवाल बेकारी मिटाने का और शिक्षा देने का है।

“A person having more than two children shall not be given any employment in Government or any quasi-government organisation or local body or any private institution.”

यह नौकरी वालों के लिये है। लेकिन जो आदमी आजाद है, यानी नौकरी नहीं करता उसका क्या होगा? मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस बिल को देखा होगा, यह कैसा कानून है। आप कैसा कानून चाहते हैं? देश की 70 करोड़

आबादी है, उसमें काम यानी नौकरी करने वाले कितने हैं ? बाकी के लोगों से आप कैसे वसूल करेंगे । जो नौकरी करने वाला है उसको 20 रु० महीना देना पड़ेगा । और क्या देगा । बड़े सुन्दर क्लाजेज लिखें हैं ।

क्लाज 5 सब-क्लाज (2) "If a person who is not an official कोई मजदूर है, खेतिहर मजदूर है— ... has more than two children, he shall pay to the Government Rs. 20/- per month as fine for every extra child if that person is having any property"

उसके पास यूटेसिल्स हैं वह भी प्रीपर्टी है । क्या प्रीपर्टी की डेफीनीशन है ? जो आदमी सुबह कमाता है और शाम को खाकर मस्जिद में या पुरी में भगवान जगन्नाथ के दर्शन कर के सो जाता है उसके कोई प्रीपर्टी नहीं है, तो उससे आप क्या लेंगे ? ऐनी प्रीपर्टी । जिन्दगी से बढ़ कर कौन सी चीज है ? A person having property has more than two children, उसको 20 रु० देना पड़ेगा, और नहीं होगी तो उसको 10 रु० देना पड़ेगा । कहाँ से देगा ? आदमी को कुर्क नहीं किया जा सकता, आदमी को सजा नहीं दी जा सकती ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should have consulted you in all these things.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आदमी को जेल में डाल नहीं सकते । सिविल कोड कहता है कि जिसके पास ज्यादा प्रापर्टी है वह एफिडेविट दे, लेकिन जिसके पास है कुछ नहीं, वह क्या करे ? इन सारे क्लाजेज को हमारे मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह से पढ़ेंगे और देखेंगे कि किस प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट करें । एक क्लाज है—

"A person having more than two children"

यह कब से लागू होगा । मुझे पहले तो मालूम नहीं और आपने आज इसे लागू कर दिया तो इससे लोग मर जायेंगे ।

मेरे ख्याल से आपने लोगों को अच्छा विचार दिया है । श्री अटल बिहारी जी तो पहले से ही आपका कानून मानते हैं और हमारे लिये तो काफी कानून हैं । इसलिये आपसे प्रार्थना है, मंत्री जी भी प्रार्थना करेंगे कि आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लें और आपने इस पर कहने का अच्छा मौका दिया है ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति जी, इस बिल के मुतालिक डागा साहब ने बहुत नुकताचीनी की है । मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल की भाषा अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन भाव अच्छा है । इसमें बताया है कि यह कैसे हो सकता है ।

आज फैमिली प्लानिंग का कोई असर नहीं है । मैं गांव में रहता हूँ, वहाँ भी आपने फैमिली प्लानिंग का सेंटर बताया हुआ है, लेकिन जो लोग वहाँ आते हैं, वह वहाँ पर किसी से मिलते ही नहीं है । वहाँ कोई फैमिली प्लानिंग का कार्य नहीं है ।

थोड़ा समय हुआ, मेरे पास एक रिश्तेदार आया अपने लड़के को लेकर जो बी.ए. पास था । कहने लगा कि जब तक इसकी नौकरी नहीं लग जायेगी जाऊंगा नहीं । 7 दिन मेरे पास बैठा रहा । मैंने बड़ी मिन्नत कर के उसको भेजा और कहा कि मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि इसको नौकरी मिल जाये ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने भी आतंकवादी हैं, यह बेकारी की वजह से हैं । यह कानून से कुछ नहीं होगा, ख्यालात से होगा । लोगों को कैसे बदलना चाहिए, इस काम के लिए मिशनरी स्पिरिट होनी चाहिए । रास्ते में पब्लिक लैंटरिन पर लोगों की लाइन लगी रहती है । इसकी भी लोगों को सुविधा नहीं है । इस तरह की समस्या को हल करना है । इसके लिये लोगों को समझना चाहिये तब जाकर काम बनता है ।

लोग सिगरेट पीते हैं। मैं भी एक रुपये की एक सिगरेट पीता था। जब मैंने महात्मा गांधी की किताब पढ़ी तो उसमें लिखा था कि सिगरेट से केन्सर हो जाता है। इसके बाद मैंने सिगरेट पीनी छोड़ दी। मैं रोज दो-चार आदमियों को समझाकर सिगरेट पीना उनसे छुड़वा देता हूँ, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमारा फायदा है।

“Every work you do is done for your own benefit, is done for your own salvation God has not fallen into ditch, you have to pull him out you are pull him out by building a hospital or something of that sort. He orders you to work not in order to help him but help your-self. You think that even an ant will die without your help. Strike the word ‘help’ from your mind.”

“You worship when you give a morsel of food to a dog; you worship the dog as a God, because He is all and is in all.”

‘S Vivekanand’

रास्ते में आते-जाते हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में कितनी गरीबी है और लोग किस तरह की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। क्या यह सोशल-लिस्टिक पॅटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है? हम एम पीज को रहन-सहन की सब सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं। हम लोगों को चाहिये कि हम अपने आप को मिशनरी बनाएं और सोसायटी को बदलने और उसको सुधारने का काम करें।

अभी जो मेम्बर बोले हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि काश्तकारों को अपनी पैदावार की पूरी कीमत नहीं मिलती है। मैं भी एक काश्तकार हूँ। मैं खुद हल चलाता था। पहले एक एकड़ में 8 मन अनाज पैदा होता था, जबकि आज एक एकड़ में 40 मन अनाज पैदा होता है। उन्हें खुद फेमिली प्लानिंग की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये, क्योंकि अगर उनके ज्यादा बच्चे होंगे, तो उनकी जमीन बंट जाएगी।

मैंने 1951 में ही इस देश में फेमिली प्लानिंग की जरूरत महसूस की थी। चूंकि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, इसलिए नतीजा यह है कि देश की आबादी 40 करोड़ से बढ़कर 70 करोड़ हो गई है। आज हमारे देश में लोगों को आम जरूरत की चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। इसीलिए वे बीमारियों के क्लिकार होते हैं और कई इलाकों में कीड़ों-मकोड़ों की तरह मरते हैं। हर एम पी और एम एल ए को और हर ऐसे आदमी को, जिसको खाने के लिए रोटी मिलती है, मिशनरी स्पिरिट से काम करते हुए जोसाइटी को ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए।

जहां तक फेमिली प्लानिंग का ताल्लुक है, महात्मा गांधी ने बताया है कि किस तरह अपने आप को कंट्रोल करना चाहिए। उन्होंने लिखा है :—

“The conquest of lust is the highest endeavour of a man or woman’s existence. Without overcoming lust man cannot hope to rule over self. And without rule over self, there can be no swaraj or Ram Rajya Rule of all without rule of one-self would prove to be as deceptive and disappointing as a painted toy-mango, charming to look at outwardly, but hollow and empty from within.”

हम लोगों को भी अपने आप को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये। महात्मा गांधी की महानता इस बात में थी कि दूसरों को ठीक करने से पहले वह अपने आप को ठीक करते थे। आज बहुत लोगों को खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं मिलती है और हम लोग बड़े शानदार कपड़े पहने फिरते हैं। इसकी कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान एक तरह से चिंगड़ महल्ला बन गया है।

18.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

आज बड़े शानदार और ऊंचे लेक्चरों से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हम लोगों को अपने

आप को ठीक करना चाहिये । हम लोग यह तहैया करें कि हम रोज एक दो आदमियों को सिप्रेट पीना बन्द करने और फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में समझाएँगे । अगर हम अपने मुल्क और कौम के लिए अच्छा काम करेंगे, तो उससे हमारा खुद का भी भला होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की भावना का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

DISCUSSION RE : 'WHITE PAPER ON PUNJAB AGITATION—Contd.

18.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we resume discussion on the White Paper.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I was submitting that in view of the upsurge of the religious fundamentalism in all religious groups and communities in this country, if we want to prevent the resurgence and recurrence of the type of tragedy we have witnessed in the Punjab, we must get down from sermons on secularism and put a ban on communal organisations. For this it is necessary that the Government and Opposition Parties should reach a national consensus on—(1) ban on communal parties and (2) in view of the role of the SGPC and the politicisation of the SGPC in the Punjab agitation, it is necessary to prevent people holding political affiliations from occupying office bearer positions in any religious institution.

Sir, whenever this sort of situation arises any developing country, all the imperialist force are back to their game of destabilisation to regain control of the globe, and therefore, it is not at all surprising that in the case of Punjab also, foreign forces and external elements have been at work by actively supporting and encouraging and working behind the secessionist elements. The visible part of the foreign hand is Pakistan. President Zia of Pakistan, while professing peace and friendship with India,

has actively been supporting the secessionist movement in the Punjab. Look at the statement of Pakistan's Defence Minister, Mr. Talmur at Lahor just thirty miles away from Amritsar. He was talking about "the massare of thousands of Muslims and Sikhs." He has stated, for instance in NAWA-E-WAQT on 27th June 1984 that—"What has happened now in the Indian Punjab is more than what happened in the Jalianwala Bagh massacre. By praying in the Golden Temple, M/s. Gandhi cannot wash away the blood stains of these killings on her clothes. I have sympathy with the Sikhs at a personal level. We should always raise our voice wherever there is tyranny. Thousands of Sikhs and Muslims are being massacred."

Then, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Yaqub observed that troops must be withdrawn from Amritsar. A Minister of Pakistan Government, a Government of the troops and by the troops, is asking for withdrawal of troops from Amritsar.

We must be alarmed in view of the various remarks made by President Zia. In an interview with the Illustrated Weekly of India, he was talking about peace and friendship with India. It was admittedly informed that Pakistan is going to make a nuclear bomb. We must strengthen our relations with Pakistan, no doubt. But we must be alert to see that we do not fall a prey to the public relations campaign of President Zia who while professing friendship with India, is at the same time encouraging the divisive forces in the country. Sir, I would like to say that there are many other forces behind Pakistan. Today we heard a statement on how the West German Government has refused to release Parminder Singh, a well know criminal, involved in many crimes.

All I want to say is that the external forces will not succeed if the people in this country remain together. Therefore, the need of the hour is for unity, for reiterating secularism, not only through words but also through deeds, secularism which is the corner-stone of unity of this nation. United we must stand.

18.36 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : WHITE PAPER ON
PUNJAB AGITATION—Contd.

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले दो-तीन राज से पंजाब की बहुत गंभीर परिस्थितियों के ऊपर इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। पंजाब में जिस तरह की हालत है, उसको सामने रखते हुए अगर बात की जाए तो मसला सियासी पार्टियों का नहीं है। मगर दुर्भाग्यवश इस सदन में हमारे विरोधी दल के नेताओं का एक ही प्रयास रहा कि सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार के ऊपर डाली जाए। एक्शन की जिम्मेदारी, अकालियों के साथ जिस तरह से पिछले दो-ढाई-तीन साल से बातचीत का व्यवहार रहा, चाहे उसमें अकालियों का कसूर था, तो भी सरकार का कसूर था। अकालियों के जो अलग-अलग ग्रुप्स थे, उनकी आपसी लड़ाई, अगर उनमें आपस में फूट थी, तो भी सरकार का कसूर। उनमें आतंकवादी पैदा हुए, तो भी सरकार का कसूर। उनकी नीतियों, उनकी मांगों में अन्तर आता रहा तो भी सरकार का कसूर इस बात से मुझे खेद होता है कि आज बजाय इसके के हम सब मिलकर इस सदन से एक आवाज निकालें, जिससे पंजाब के वातावरण में इस तरह की फिजा पैदा हो कि लोग इस घटना को भूल कर आइन्दा के लिए एकता, मैत्रीभाव, परस्पर प्यार, उत्साह उम्मीद लेकर आगे निकालें, दुख इस बात का है कि वह काम जो अकाली दल के एस. जी.पी.सी. के नेता, जिनके ऊपर पूरी जिम्मेदारी है, वे जेलों में बन्द हैं, वे नहीं कर सके, तो उनका वह काम आज हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेता इस सदन के द्वारा देश में कर रहे हैं।

अभी हम चूँकि इस गंभीर समस्या के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, इसलिए कुछ एक मौलिक प्रश्न, सिक्की धर्म की बुनियादी बातें

अकाली दल की बुनियादी बातें, देश की एकता अखंडता की बुनियादी बातें, उन चीजों के ऊपर मैं समझता हूँ मुझे कुछ कहना चाहिए। क्योंकि इस तरह के आपस में इल्जाम लगाना, इस तरह से आपस में डिबेट जीतना, मैं समझता हूँ कि न देश के हित में है, न पंजाब के हित में है और न सिक्ख के हित में है। इसलिए मैं अपने जो भी विचार आपके सामने रखूँगा, वह कुछ बुनियादी बातों के बारे में रखूँगा।

सबसे पहले अक्सर पूरे देश में इस सदन के द्वारा यह कहा जा रहा है कि सब सिक्ख नाराज़ है, सभी सिक्ख दुःखी हैं। मैं पहले तो सिक्ख की परिभाषा आपके सामने रखूँ कि सिक्ख किस को कहा जाता है। किसी एक परिवार में पैदा होकर, किसी एक समुदाय में पैदा होकर आदमी सिक्ख नहीं हो सकता। अगर किसी को थोड़ी बहुत सिक्खों की समझ है तो पिता पुरखी सिक्खी नहीं है, सिक्खी अमल में लाना पड़ता है। सिक्ख के घर में पैदा हुआ बच्चा, सिक्ख देश में हो सकता है, मगर सही मायने में सिक्खी उसका कर्म है, उसकी कमाई है, उसका जीवन सिक्खी में है या नहीं है, इसलिए इसका मापतौल इसका अन्दाजा हम केवल इसलिए नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि वह सिक्खी घराने में पैदा हुआ है। सिक्खी एक ऐसा मार्ग है, एक ऐसा रास्ता है, जिसमें काम्यूनल फिलिंग या साम्प्रदायिक भावना के लिए कोई भी जगह नहीं है। गुरुनानक देव पादशाह जी ने सिक्खी मार्ग का परिचालन किया, इससे पहले देश के लोगों को यह भी पता होना चाहिए।

गुरुनानक देव जी के बारे में मैं आज जो भी अपनी दलील दूँगा, वह जानबूझकर किसी इतिहास से नहीं दूँगा, क्योंकि सिक्खों में जो गुरु ग्रंथ साहब जी का एक स्थान है। सिक्ख एक डिस्टाइफल होता है। सिक्ख की

कौम नहीं होती है। सिक्ख एक स्टूडेंट होता है स्टूडेंट की कोई काम या काम्युनिटी नहीं होती है। एक जिज्ञासु है, शिक्षार्थी है। एक शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले का एक नाम शिष्य से सिक्ख बना है। इसलिये उसको एक समुदाय या संप्रदाय कहना गलत होगा, उसके साथ नाइंसाफी होगी।

सिख धर्म का इस जगह में, इस दुनिया में, जो सुन्दर मार्ग चलाया, वह गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज ने चलाया। अकालियों के मन में इस तरह की जो कटुता की भावना आई कि गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज को या सिख धर्म को जो पुरातन संस्कृति है उससे अलग करके कहा जाने लगा, ये अलग लोग हैं, इनका धर्म अलग है, इनकी धार्मिक मान्यताएं अलग हैं, इस पर गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब जी क्या कहते हैं वह आपके मैं सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उस परिपूर्ण परमात्मा को जिसको पुरातन संस्कृति ने विष्णु भगवान, नारायण कहा था जो अन्य कई नामों से जाने जाते हैं, उनको युग-युग से चली आ रही रीति में गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज कहा गया है। उनके बारे में गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में लिखा है—

सतयुग ते मान्यो छल्यो बलि बावन भयो

हे गुरु नानक देव सतयुग में तेरा स्वरूप यह था। यहां पर जितने साथी बैठे हैं मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह वेद से, शास्त्रों से ली हुई पुरातन साखियां हैं, चाहे वह हमारे वामन रूपी भगवान की हो :

सतयुग ते मान्यो छल्यो बलिबावन भयो

त्रेना ते मान्यो राय रघुवंश कहायो

मैं उन सिक्खों से पूछना चाहता हूं जो आज कहते हैं कि हिन्दू और हैं, सिख और हैं— यह

जो मैंने कहा है यह गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब जी कहते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता हूँ—

द्वापर कृष्ण मुरार कंस कृतार्थ कियो
उग्रसेन को राज अभय भगतः जन वियो।

वही परम ज्योति वो वापन के रूप में, रघुवंश के राम के रूप में, भगवान कृष्ण के रूप में त्रेता, सतयुग और द्वापर में आये, वही कलियुग में परम ज्योति गुरु नानक देव पाद-साहब के रूप में आये।

श्री गुरु राज बबिचल अटल आदि पुरुष
फरमायो।

यह बात किसी आदमी ने नहीं कही है, आदि पुरुष परमात्मा ने यह बात कही है। यह अखण्ड ज्योति युग-युग से आई है जो कलियुग में गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज के रूप में पैदा हुई।

अब आप बतलाइये कि फर्क कहां है? अकाली भाई, अलगाव की भावना रखने वाले ये लोग अगर यह कहें कि सिक्खों में और हिन्दुओं में फर्क है, उनकी संस्कृति फर्क है, तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय इस पर नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, वरना एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज सिख मार्ग के दाता हैं। उन्होंने सिख मार्ग चलाया। उनका जो शब्द है “बाहं गुरु” मैं अब उसकी व्याख्या गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब जी से देना चाहता हूं। उस में यह लिखा है एकयुग में परमात्मा का नाम विष्णु या ईश्वर लिया गया, “व” अक्षर वहां से लिया गया। दूसरे युग में “हरि” से “ह” अक्षर लिया गया। तीसरे युग में “राम” के नाम से “र” अक्षर लिया गया और चौथे युग में गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज के नाम,

गोविन्द के नाम, से “ग” अक्षर लिया, इस तरह “वाहे गुरु” शब्द बना। आप किसी तरह से भी देखें हिन्दुस्तान की पुरातन संस्कृति में सिख धर्म इस तरह से सुशोभित है जैसे एक सुन्दर बगीचे में गुलाब का फूल है। इसमें हम यह कहें कि अलगाव है या भिन्नता है या फिरकापरस्ती है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

अभी मैंने आप के सामने “वाहे गुरु” शब्द की व्याख्या एक-एक शब्द को जोड़ कर की, अब गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब जी में उसके बारे में क्या लिखा है वह बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

वाहे गुरु वाहे गुरु वाहे गुरु वाहे जीओ,

कमल नयन मधुर बँन कोट सँन संघ शोभ

कहत मांझ यशोद जिसे दहि भातझा जियो।

यह वाहे गुरु-गुरु नानक देव जी महाराज हैं, उन्हीं का यह मंत्र है, जो अवतार के रूप में धरती पर आये। मैं पूछता हूँ। क्या किसी पैगम्बर की मां का नाम यशोदा है - नहीं, भगवान कृष्ण की मां का नाम यशोदा है। इसी तरह से हमारे वाहे गुरु-गुरु-नानक देव जी महाराज जीवों के उद्धार के लिए आज के युग में प्रचलित हुए।

अब इसके बाद गुरु का शिष्य जिसको सिख कहते हैं, यह शब्द भी शिष्य शब्द से बना है, उसकी परिभाषा क्या होनी चाहिए? उसकी परिभाषा में सबसे पहले गुरु महाराज जी ने अपने मुखारबिंद से क्या कहा, वह बतलाता हूँ —

सो सिख सखा बंधुप हैभाई

जो गुरु के भाने विच आवे

अपने भाने जो चले भाई
बिछड़ चोटा खावे।

जो गुरु के हुकुम का पलान करे
वह सिख है।

अपने भांणे जो चले भाई,
बिछड़ चोटा खावे

जो आदमी गुरु के हुकुम को छोड़कर अपने मन की बात करता है, वह अपने जीवन में चोट खाता है, उसका जीवन सफल नहीं होता है और वह भटकता फिरता है। इसलिए सिख का सर्वप्रथम कर्म यह है कि गुरु के हुकुम का पालन करे, गुरु के हुकुम को माने, अपने आप को खत्म करे। इसकी व्याख्या करते हुए गुरु पंथ के वेद व्यास भाई गुरु दास जी ने यह कहा है। उन्होंने सिख के बारे में बहुत सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा है।

मुरदा होय मुरीद न गल्ली होंवणा

सिख का जो पहला अपना वर्तमान है, जो अहंकार का पांच तर्कों का यह पुतला उठाए फिर रहा है, इसको मारना पड़ेगा। मुरदा होय मुरीद, फिर उसके बाद ही वह मुरीद हो सकता है। बातचीत में नहीं, अमल से होना पड़ता है।

मुरदा होय मुरीद न गल्ली होंवणा

गोला मुल खरीद कारे जोवणा

जैसे किसी को सारी जिन्दगी के लिए खरीद कर रख लिया जाय। गुरु का सिख अपने आप को गुरु के चरणों में इस तरह दे देता है, जैसे गुलाम होता है। उसका अपना कुछ भी नहीं होता है। उसको सिर्फ गुरु की आज्ञा का पालन करना होता है।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में हम यह जो वर्तमान घटनाएं घटी हैं अमृतसर में, उनको देखें, तो मैं पूरे

अदब के साथ, पूरे सत्कार के साथ, उन भाईयों से जो अपने को आज खालसा पंथ का नेता कहलवा रहे हैं, जिनकी वजह से, आज यह दुर्गति हुई है हमारे पवित्र नाम की, उनसे मैं एक बात पूछता हूँ कि एक तो यह है जोकि गुरु महाराज जी का कहा हुआ है कि सिख वह है जो गुरु की बात माने ।

मैं आपके सामने एक चीज रखूँगा कि जिस दिन फौज ने हरमन्दिर साहब की परि-क्रमा में प्रवेश किया, उस दिन क्या हुआ । हमारे यहां हमारी रोज की पूजा का यह नियम है कि सुबह, जिसको हम अमृत बेला कहते हैं, उस वक्त पूजा के बाद श्री गुरु ग्रंथ साहब जी को बाकायदा पालकी में सजा कर संगत कीर्तन करके आती है । जैसे गुरु अर्जुन देव को लाया जाता था वैसे ही गुरु ग्रंथ साहब जी को लाकर उनके आसन पर बैठाया जाता है और जैसे गुरु अर्जुन देव जी आकर उस वक्त संगत को उरदेश देते थे, सबसे पहले उसी तरह गुरु ग्रंथ साहब जी को प्रकाश कर के, खोलकर उनसे शब्द लिया जाता है । उस शब्द को समझा जाता है कि यह गुरु नानक देव जी का फरमान है सारे सिख जगत के लिए और सारी दुनिया के लिए । मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि मेरी बैकग्राउण्ड अकाली पार्टी में है और मुझे यह कहने में शर्म नहीं आती कि हम जितने भी अपने आप को पंथ के नेता कहनाते थे, अकाली पार्टी की बकिंग कमेटी के मॅम्बर, शिरोमणि कमेटी की एक्जीक्यूटिव के मॅम्बर, हम में से कोई भी ऐसा नहीं था और अगर हुए तो बहुत कम, एक या दो होंगे, हम अभी हरमन्दिर साहब के अन्दर नहीं जाते थे । हम लोगों की यह आदत भी नहीं बनी थी कि हम गुरु महाराज जी का हुकुम सुनें या उस हुकुम के ऊपर चले मैं किसी एक की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ । हमारे जो पालीटिशियन्स हैं, उनका यह तर्ज-जिन्दगी रहा

है । तो जिस दिन फौज ने प्रवेश किया, उस दिन गुरु ग्रंथ साहब जी से जो हुकुम निकला, वह क्या था । जो हुकुम निकलता है, वह रोज एक पट्टी के ऊपर लिखकर बाहर दीवार पर लगा दिया जाता है ताकि जो भी आए, उसको पढ़ कर उसमें से जीवन मार्ग लेकर जा सके । जिस दिन फौज ने प्रवेश किया, उस दिन के हुकुम को मैं पढ़ कर सुनता हूँ । उसकी दो-तीन लाइनें मैं सुनाऊँगा और आप इजाजत दें, तो पूरा भी सुना सकता हूँ । उसमें गुरु महाराज जी ने कहा है कि बातावरण इस परिक्रमा में कैसा है और आप को क्या करना चाहिए । हमारे यहां यह विश्वास है कि कोई भी काम करना हो, तो उसकी सिद्धि के लिए गुरु ग्रंथ साहब के सामने खड़े होकर, प्रार्थना करके हुकुम लो और उसको हम श्रीमुख वाक्य कहते हैं कि जैसे प्रभू का हुकुम आया है, गुरु का हुकुम आया है । उसे गुरु का हुकुम मानकर हम दिन का काम उसी तरह से करते हैं । उस दिन गुरु का जो हुकुम आया, वह हुकुम जैसे कि मैंने पहले अज्ञ किया प्रकाश करने के बाद आया, उसको मैं आपको बताऊँगा । यह हुकुम किसी का भी आ जाए और उसमें यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गुरु नानकजी का हुकुम होगा तभी हम उसे मानेंगे जो भी हुकुम आएगा, उसको हम मानेंगे । उसमें गुरु अंगद का भी हो सकता है, गुरु अमर दास जी का भी हो सकता है या और गुरुओं में से किसी का भी हो सकता है । उसमें कबीर का भी आ सकता है, फरीद का भी आ सकता है, नामदेव का भी आ सकता है, चडना का भी आ सकता है, त्रिलोचन का भी आ सकता है, जितने भक्त हैं, उनमें से जिसकी वाणी का शब्द आ जाएगा, उसको गुरु का हुकुम माना जाएगा, उसको गुरु नानक का हुकुम माना जाएगा । यह भी इतिहास की बात है कि उस दिन गुरु अर्जुन देव पादशा जी का हुकुम आया,

जिन्होंने श्री हरमन्दिर साहब की सृजना की थी। जिन्होंने श्री हरमन्दिर साहब को अपने पवित्र हाथों से बनवाया, उनका हुक्म आया। हमारे गुरु ग्रंथ साहब की जितनी भी वाणियां हैं, वे भारत के जो हमारे पुरातन राग-रागिणियां हैं उनमें अंकित हैं तो सूर्य राग में गुरु अर्जुनदेव जी का हुक्म आया—

हर जपे हरमन्दिर साज्या ।

सन्त भगत गुण गाव्या ॥

अरे भाई लोगों यह देखो कि हरमन्दिर साहब भक्ति के लिए बना है। यह हुक्मनामा भेजे हेड ग्रंथी ज्ञानी साहबसिंह जी ने मुझको दिया। उस वक्त यह नहीं था, इस लिए मैंने उनसे कहा कि उस दिन का हुक्मनामा, जिस दिन कि फौज जाई थी, मुझे दो तो उन्होंने जो रजिस्टर में नोट रहता है, उसको अपने हाथ से लिखकर मुझको दिया कि यह हुक्मनामा आया है।

हर जपे हरमन्दिर साज्या

संत भक्त गुण गाव्या ॥

भई यह हरमन्दिर साहब मैंने इसलिए बनाया था कि यहां पर हरि की भक्ति, हरि का कीर्तन करने संत भक्त आयें। वे प्रभु की भक्ति करें।

सिमर सिमर स्वामी पद

सकले पाप बजावे राम ॥

इसकी तर्जुमा करने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यह ब्रजभाषा है। आप सब लोग इसे समझते हैं।

हर गुण गाये परम पद पाये ।

प्रभु की उत्तमवाणी

प्रभु की उत्तमवाणी जो है उसी की बातचीत हो सकती है, उसका कीर्तन हो सकता है। दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है।

सहस्र कथा प्रभु की अति मीठी भाषा ।

प्रभु की अति मीठी भाषा में को हुई कथा की ही इसमें चर्चा हो सकती है, दूसरी बात इसमें नहीं हो सकती है।

भला संजोग भूखें पल साज्या ।

वह समय भला है। बहुत अच्छी शुभ घड़ी थी कि जब हमने अर्जुन नींव रखाई। जब हमने इसकी नींव रखी थी उसी तरह का वातावरण इसमें रहे तभी पवित्र हरमन्दिर साहब रह सकता है। परन्तु किसी नेता ने, गुरु महाराज के हुक्म की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, सुना तक नहीं।

जबकि आर्मी इसमें एन्टर नहीं हुई थी, उसके तीन-दिन पहले लगातार उसमें गोलियां चलती रहीं। पहली तारीख को सारी दुनिया के अखबारों में छपा कि पूरे दिन गोलियां चलती रहीं, 6 घंटे गोलियां चलती रहीं। शायद उन गोलियों की दनदनाहट को सुन कर ही हुजूर सत् पादशाह ने यह हुक्म दिया कि भई यह क्या कर रहे हो, मैंने तो कीर्तन करने के लिए हरमन्दिर साजा था, मैंने तो भक्ति करने के लिए साजा था, यह तुम लोग क्या चला रहे हो, क्या कर रहे हो। इसलिए उन्हें यादध्यानी दिलाई।

फौज ने जिस दिन अपना यह आप्रेशन खत्म किया उसके बाद फिर हुक्मनामा आया क्योंकि एक दिन के लिए बंद हो गया था। अगले दिन फिर हुक्म आया। उस दिन गुरु महाराज जी ने फिर पुकार के यह कहा।

उस दिन वे विलावल राग में बोले और वही गुरु अर्जुन देव जी बोले—

भूल मार्ग, जिन्हें बताया ऐसा...

बरे भई तुम रास्ते से भटक गये हो, तुमने बात नहीं सुनी और यह आपको देखना पड़ा। आपकी यह खुशकिस्मती है कि आपके पास ऐसा गुरु है जो आप भूले, भटके को मार्ग दे सकता है। यह सिखी की परम्परा है, यह सिखी का जीवन है, यह सिखी की मर्यादा है, यह सिखों की रवायत है। मगर इस बात का दुःख और अफसोस है कि न हमारे उन मान्यवर पूज्यवर ग्रंथियों ने बिनके चरणों में हम माथा टेकते हैं, न सिंह साहिबान ने, न एस० जी० पी० सी० के पदाधिकारियों ने, न शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने और न उन्होंने जो अपने आप को सन्त कहते थे, बहुत बड़ा सन्त होकर, बहुत बड़ा लीडर होकर जिन्होंने सारे पंजाब में आतंकवाद फैलाया था, किसी ने भी सुना नहीं। आज पंजाब की संगतों और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को समझना चाहिए कि गुरु धर्म क्या था और गुरु घर में जो एक बहुत बड़ी गलती हुई थी, गुरु घर को प्लाई किया गया था, गुरु घर के वातावरण को गन्दा किया गया था उससे अब हथ कह सकते हैं कि माध्यम शायद सेना सरकार बनी हो या कोई भी बना के गुरु ने अपना काम खुद करा लिया।

इतना कुछ कहने के बाद, अब मैं इन दो संस्थानों की तरफ आता हूँ जिनकी सीधी जिम्मेदारी पंजाब की आज की घटना के बारे में हैं। एक है शिरोमणि अकाली दल और दूसरे शिरोमणि गुरु द्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी। बापको याद होगा कि मैं शिरोमणि अकाली दल की बकिंग कमेटी का मेम्बर रहा हूँ। शिरोमणि अकाली दल 1920 में पैदा हुआ था। उस वक्त इसका कांस्टीच्युशन

क्या था, इसके एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स क्या थे। इसको संत हरचरण सिंह लोगोवाल जी की किताब से मैं कह रहा हूँ जिसको उन्होंने अपने हस्ताक्षर से लिखी हुई है। मगर इस किताब में इतना बड़ा षड्यंत्र किया गया है कि सिखों की जो पुरानी रवायतें थीं, अकाली दल की जो रवायतें थीं उन सबको यह कहकर के खत्म कर दिया गया कि उस वक्त के जो हमारे देशभक्त नेता थे, जिनमें बाबा खड़क सिंह बी, जिनमें हमारे काना घाटा जहाज के मास्टर गुरुमुख सिंह श्री मास्टर तारा सिंह जी जैसे बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, उनके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि ये काँग्रेस के दूबर हो गये थे। इस किताब में भागे चलकर बहुत कुछ लिखा गया है। मगर सबसे बुरी बात जो इन्होंने की वह यह थी कि शिरोमणि अकाली दल के एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स जो 1920 के थे, उनको एक दम बदल दिया गया। मैंने अपनी पिछली तक्रोर में भी कहा था, किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया कि शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने अपनी बुनियाद बदल दी, तो किसी विरोधी दल के नेता ने उनसे कभी नहीं पूछा कि बूटासिंह ने कहा था, यह उनकी किताब छपी है, मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ—

आप बताइए कि क्या आपने अपनी पार्टी के आब्जेक्ट्स बदले हैं, यदि बदले हैं तो उनमें क्या अंतर है। उस वक्त जो एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स 22 जुलाई 1921 में पास किए गए, उसमें है—

“स्वराज नू योग ढंगों नाल प्राप्त करणा, पंचक एकता बणाणा, सिक्खां, बिच देश भक्ति दा प्रचार करणा, पंजाब दी आर्थिक ते आचरिणक उन्नति करणा।”

उस वक्त स्वराज की लड़ाई चल रही थी, उसमें उस वक्त के जो अकाली थे वे

आज्ञाकारी थे। स्वराज प्राप्ति में उनका बहुत योगदान है। वे किसी से कम नहीं थे आज इसके बारे में राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा कि हमें फख्र है उस इतिहास पर, उस वक्त के अकाली शूरवीरों ने देश की आजादी के लिए, देश की अखण्डता के लिए कुर्बानियां की हैं, उनको हम भुला नहीं सकते हैं वे सुनहरी अक्षरों में लिखी जाएंगी। लेकिन इसके पश्चात् अकाली दल ने उस सारे को चेंज करके, जिसका उल्लेख राजीव जी ने किया है, आज उन एम्स एंड आब्जेक्ट्स को बदल दिया है। जो 1978 का आनंदपुर रेजोल्यूशन है, उसमें कोई चीज नहीं है। न तो स्वतंत्रता के बारे में कोई बात है, न देश भक्ति के बारे में इसमें दिया है, न देश-प्रेम के बारे में दिया है और न देश की एकता की कोई बात है, न देश के प्रति कोई जिम्मेदारी है। उसमें कुछ नहीं है। सारा कुछ निकाल कर नया कर दिया गया है। उस वक्त जय्ये जाते थे। उनको सौगन्ध दी जाती थी। जो दूसरा जत्या गया, उसमें पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी थे। जो हजारों की तादाद में लोग जाते थे और उनको ओथू दी जाती थी देश-प्रेम के लिए, देशभक्ति के लिए, देश के प्रति निष्ठा के लिए, ये सारी चीजें उसमें हैं। मगर आज दुख की बात है कि वर्तमान अकाली दल ने जो आजकल का है, उस सब को तिलांजलि दे दी है।

एक और निजी तौर पर मुझे जानकारी है जो मैं सदन को देना चाहता हूँ। 1967 तक जब हम उभर बैठते थे, हमारे साथ एक पुराने आई सी एस आफिसर थे 1947 के। उन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की मास्टर तारासिंह तक यह कुछ करवाने की जो आज हुआ है, मगर तारासिंह जी ने उनकी एक भी बात नहीं मानी। उनकी कोई बात न मानी, न सुनी। मगर मास्टर तारासिंह जी के जाने के

बाद, मैं बेअदबी की माफी चाहता हूँ बहुत से हमारे जय्येदार जो बेचारे माडर्न एजुकेशन से ज्यादा वाकिफ नहीं, मैं मानता कि अगर जय्येदारों को समझा दिया जाता कि यूनाइटेड नेशन में सेप्रेट मेंबरशिप मांगने का क्या मतलब है तो वे कभी दस्तखत नहीं करते। मगर वह व्यक्ति अपना थोसिस 1947 से लेकर अकालियों से अपनी बात मनवाने में असफल हुआ, क्योंकि उस वक्त बहुत योग्य और पढ़े-लिखे अकाली नेता थे। जस्टिस गुरूनाम सिंह जी थे, सरदार हुकमसिंह, जानसिंह राडेवाला, मास्टर तारासिंह, किसी ने उनके इस थोसिस को कभी नहीं माना था और कभी उस थोसिस को अपनाते नहीं थे। वे हमेशा नाराज होकर और गाली देते हुए जाते थे। परन्तु उनके चले जाने के बाद मैं कहूंगा कि बहुत दुख की बात है कि उसके साथ ही वह पुरानी हमारी अकालियों का जो बहुत बड़ी लीडरशिप थी, वह खत्म हुई और आज के वर्तमान अकाली दल के जो नेता हैं, उनमें से शायद ही कोई ऐसा हो जिसका इस पृष्ठभूमि में ताल्लुक रहा हो, देश की आजादी में जो शामिल रहे हों। मैं किसी एक का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। बहुत दुःख हुआ, मेरे विरोधी दल के नेतागण मुझे माफी देंगे, उनको छूट मिला, आजादी मिली जो सन 1973 से लेकर 1977 तक एक संपूर्ण क्रांति के नाम से उपद्रव चले इस देश में, उसमें उन्होंने इनकी इन भावनाओं को हवा दी और उन लोगों को मौका मिला। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में सिक्खों के दिमाग में ऐसी भावना भरना चाहते थे कि आप हिन्दुस्तान का अंग नहीं हैं, उनको मौका मिला। उन्होंने जय्येदारों के ऊपर ऐसा जादू किया कि पुराने कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदल दो, एम्स एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स को बदल दो। रेजोल्यूशन में जो अंग्रेजी लिखी हुई है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह अंग्रेजी जो लिखी हुई है उनके रेजोल्यूशन

में, मैं दावा करता हूँ कि आप उनको पत्र लिख कर सभी अकालियों से पता कर लो, ऐसी अंग्रेजी कोई नहीं लिख सकता।

यह सारी ड्राफ्टिंग उस वक्त की है, मुझे मालूम है। सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है। उसके पीछे कौन-कौन सी शक्तियाँ और एम्बेसियाँ थीं जो उनको सारे ख्याल देती थीं? उस वक्त पार्लियामेंट में प्रश्न भी उठे थे और वहस भी हुई थी। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

हमारे यहां देहात में दरख्त के ऊपर एक आकाश-बेल चढ़ जाती है, उसकी अपनी जड़ नहीं होती है, न उसका अपना सोर्स होता है, लेकिन वह दरख्त के पत्ते और फल खा जाती है और दरख्त का जूस पी जाती है। उसको बिल्कुल सूखाकर खत्म कर देती है। दुर्भाग्य-वश अकाली दल पर यह आकाश बेल कहीं से पड़ गई। अकाली दल, जो देश-भक्तों की लहर थी, जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने कुर्बानियाँ दी, उसमें सारा इतिहास खत्म करके यह आकाश बेल जो विदेशियों के ताकतों के कहने पर जो देश के अन्दर छुपे हुए थे, उन एजेंटों के ऊपर, इन जत्थेदारों के ऊपर, इत जत्थेदारों में मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि पहले तो वे भटके होंगे लेकिन बाद में इतना इनका इंटरैस्ट प्रो कर गया कि खुद ही उनके साथ जुड़ गए। आगे चलकर मैं विश्लेषण करूंगा। अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स और थे, माडरेट और थे, यह गलत बात है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि न एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स और थे, न माडरेट और थे, खाली हमारे लिए एक पास्चर रखा हुआ था। हमारे भाइयों को बहकाने के लिए माडरेट बने हुए थे। मेरे पास डायग्नोसिस है। मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि जिनको हम माडरेट कहते हैं, उनके क्या-क्या रोल रहे हैं? इससे पहले कि मैं वर्तमान लहर और अकाली एजेंटेशन की

तरफ आऊँ, मैं आपको थोड़ा सा पीछे की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में श्री प्रकाश सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, अकालियों की हुकूमत थी, यहां से उनको वाजपेयी जी और जितने नेता बैठे हुए थे, उनका आशीर्वाद था। उस वक्त उनकी क्या हालत थी? पहली बार हमें यह देखने को सिला था कि पार्टी का प्रेजिडेंट गवर्नर को मेमोरेण्डम दे। श्री जगदेव सिंह तलबन्डी ने गवर्नर के पास मेमोरेण्डम सबमिट किया कि हमारी सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए। इससे थोड़ा सा पीछे चलें तो आपको एक दिन की वार्ता सुनाना चाहता हूँ। शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने, जिसके ऊपर जत्थेदारों का कब्जा था, सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल को उसी तरह से पांच सिख साहेबान के सामने पेश किया था, जैसे आज हमारे परम्पूष्य बाबा सन्तारिंह जी के पीछे हाथ धोकर पड़े हुए हैं। मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़कर सुनना चाहता हूँ जिससे सही तस्वीर का आपको पता चलेगा। यह 29 सितम्बर 79 की बात है।

“Mr Prakash Singh Badal will go to Amritsar after a couple of days to discuss with the three supreme Sikh priests the current crisis in the Akali Dal.”

Akali Dal is only one portion of the misled and self-styled leaders of the Sikhs.

“A grave situation” is said to have resulted from the joint resignation letter submitted to the three top religious heads by the SGPC chief, Mr. Gurcharan Singh Tohra, and the Akali Dal chief, Mr. Jagdev Singh Talwandi.”

वाजपेयी जी, झगड़ा कुर्सी का था। ये जत्थेदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल को हटाकर खुद चीफ मिनिस्टर बनना चाहते थे।

“Mr. Sadhu Singh Bhaura, head priest of the Akal Takht, Mr. Kirpal Singh, head granthi of the Golden Temple and Mr. Gurdial Singh Ajnoa, head priest of Keshgarh Sahib (Anandpur Sahib), have asked the Chief Minister to reach the Akali Takht for discussion with them.

M. Parkash Singh confirmed here today that he had received a telegram to this effect. ‘I will go there soon’, he said.”

श्री गुरुदयाल सिंह अजनोहा, जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई, बहुत कुछ ले गए अपनी छाती पर, उस आदमी ने श्री जी० एस० तोहड़ा को साथ लेकर सारी दुनिया का भ्रमण किया। जो आतंकवादियों के अड्डे थे, उनके साथ संबंध जोड़े। मुझे दुख इस बात का नहीं है कि उसको क्यों बुलाया गया। उस वक्त के हमारे बहुत बड़े प्रसिद्ध पथ के विद्वान, बहुत बड़े जर्नलिस्ट, बागड़ी जी जिनको जानते हैं, उनका नाम था, अमरसिंह दुसांज। महान पत्रकार और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं। उन्होंने उस वक्त पांच सिंह साहबान को जो कुछ कहा, वह सुनने की बात है।

“Mr. Amar Singh Jusandh, an authority on Sikhism, has urged the three priests to maintain the glorious traditions of the Sikh Panth and not to intervene in the minor rifts in the party.”

दुख इस बात का है कि आज जिन सिंह साहबान को यह कहा जाता है कि वह हमारे गुरु साहब की जगह बैठकर हुक्म दे सकते हैं, उनकी गतिविधियां किस तरह की रही हैं। एक सियासी पार्टी के अन्दर, चीफ मिनिस्टर के इलैक्शन के लिए उनको फालन किया गया तथा पूरी लोजिस्लेटिव पार्टी को तथा चीफ मिनिस्टर को कहा गया कि वे इस्तीफा दें। किस बात के लिए कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अपनी कैबिनेट से जसबन्त

सिंह बरार को निकालने की हिम्मत कैसे की? जब कि उसको इतना ही कहा गया कि तुम्हारे खिलाफ बड़े सीरियस चार्जेंज आये हैं और पार्टी के लोग उसको डिस्कस करना चाहते हैं। इस बात पर सिचुएशन इतनी प्रेसिपिटेट हुई और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस वक्त जो अकाली दल सत्ता में था, जिनकी हालत यह थी कि वे एक दूसरे के पीछे पड़े हुए थे, अकाली दल की हेड प्रोस्ट ने बचाने के लिए और चीफ मिनिस्टर की कुर्सी को जत्थेदार को देने के लिए किस तरह से धार्मिक संस्था का मिसयूस किया गया, आज वही भावना फिर से काम कर रही है। दुख इसी बात का है।

यहां पर मेरे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को रखा कि यह जत्थेदारों की आपस की लड़ाई थी, मैं यहां एक खास बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह चीज नोट करने की है कि जब शिरोमणी गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के इलैक्शनस हुए तो उस समय अकाली दल चार हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ था हमारी साथी गलत करते हैं शायद हमारे साथियों को पंजाब की सही जानकारी नहीं है। अकाली दल के चौर हिस्सों में एक लोंगोवाल ग्रुप था, दूसरा तलबंडी ग्रुप, तीसरा बागी अकाली ग्रुप था, जिनको टिकट नहीं मिले थे, वे इंडीपेन्डेंट खड़े हो गए थे, और चौथा मास्टर तारासिंह ग्रुप था। जिन बागी अकालियों को टिकट नहीं मिले थे उन का दफ्तर भिण्डरावाले के पास था। भिण्डरावाला बागी अकालियों की मदद कर रहा था। जिन लोगों को यह भ्रम है कि भिण्डरावाला हमारे लिए काम कर रहा था, असेम्बली इलैक्शनस पर मैं आगे चलकर बात करूंगा। लेकिन उनको पता होना चाहिए कि यह उनकी अन्दरूनी लड़ाई थी जत्थेदार वर्रेंस चीफ मिनिस्टर, जत्थेदार वर्रेंस देयर ओन प्रेजीडेंटस क्योंकि उस वक्त दो प्रेजीडेंट थे अकाली दल में और उस इलैक्शन का ब्रेक-अप यह हुआ कि 132 मेम्बर्स के हाउस

में अधिकतर लोगोवाल के मैम्बर्स जीते, काफी संख्या में अकाली दल के जीते, आं तलबंडो ग्रुप कहलाता था, कुछ इंडीपेंडेंट जीते और सिर्फ एक मैम्बर मास्टर तारा सिंह ग्रुप का जीता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पार्टी का पोले-राइजेशन हो गया। उस वक्त चूँकि अकालियों की सरकार थी और जरनैव सिंह भिण्डरांवाले उस अकालियों की सरकार का मुकाबला कर रहे थे। वे 1978 में राजनीति के रंग-मंच पर आये। इससे पहले उन्हें कोई नहीं जानता था। दुर्भाग्यवश इनके गुरुदेव बाबा करतार सिंह एक एक्सीडेंट में मारे गये।

ये उनके स्पेशल एक्सीडेंट थे, जिसको पंजाबी में गड़वई कहते हैं, उनकी सेवा करते थे, उनके निजी अंग-रक्षक थे, वैसे इन की गद्दी बहुत पुरानी है, और उसके तीसरे जगह पर बाबा गुरुचन्द सिंह के उत्तराधिकारी गुरु बाबा मोहन सिंह बहुत ही श्रेष्ठ बुद्धि के गुरु थे, अच्छे सन्त ये उनसे बागी होकर बाबा करतार सिंह वहां से उठ कर आ गए, इसलिए यह डेरा भिंडरांवाला नहीं है, उसको मेहतावाला डेरा कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन भिण्डरांवाला डेरा नहीं कहा जा सकता। भिंडरां में जो डेरा है, वह इस बक्त बाबा मोहन सिंह के पास है जो धर्म के प्रचारक हैं और पक्के देवभक्त हैं। उनका अमली डेरा भिण्डरांवाला है। ये वहां से लड़ करके निकल आये कि हमें क्यों गद्दी नहीं दी गई और यहां आकर उन्होंने चौक मेहता में अपना डेरा बना लिया और उसका नाम भिंडरांवाला करके रख लिया। इनके पास ज्यादातर लोग इस तरह के थे जो बल के ऊपर विश्वास रखते थे, शक्ति के ऊपर चल रहे थे। इसलिए उस बेचारे गरीब की किसी ने नहीं सुनी और ये भिण्डरांवाले के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हो गए। जब इनके गुरुदेव की डंथ हो गयी तो अकालियों ने इनको इस्तेमाल किया। दिनांक 13 अप्रैल 1978 को जब निरंकारियों का सालाना

समागम अमृतसर में हो रहा था, उस समय भिण्डरांवाला और जीवनसिंह उमरांनगल, दोनों ने अकालियों को कान्फरेंस के वक्त उकसाया और खुद पीछे हट गए। भिण्डरांवाले और उपरांनगल दोनों पीछे हट गए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि तीसरा जत्था अखंड कीर्तनी लोगों का आगे बढ़ा और 17,18 लोग मारे गये। उसके बाद क्या हुआ ? चूँकि पंजाब में अकालियों की सरकार थी और निरंकारी बाबा एक बहुत बड़े अकाली की कार में बैठकर दिल्ली आये। इससे फिर इनका आपस में टकराव हुआ। पहले तो अखंडकीर्तनी जत्थे ने भिण्डरांवाले को कोसा कि हमारे लोगों को उकसा कर तुमने आगे किया, फिर पीछे हट गए। तो जब देखा कि सारा उसके ऊपर पड़ेगा उसने फिर निरंकारियों के खिलाफ बड़ा सक्त पौस्चर लिया और प्रकाश सिंह बादल के खिलाफ बयान दिया कि यह दोषी है, इसने हत्यारों को अपनी कारों में बैठाकर दिल्ली भेजा। यहां से इनका टकराव शुरू होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भेजा था उनको पिपली साहब गुरुद्वारे में ? यह भिंडरांवाले का औरिजिन है, अगर किसी को न मालूम हो तो। क्या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भेजा था कि निरंकारियों के खिलाफ जत्था लेकर जाओ, यह मैं आप लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ ? माननीय वाजपेयी जी जरा सोचिये।

उसके बाद क्या हुआ कि भिण्डरांवाले ने प्रकाश सिंह बादल के खिलाफ जेहाद शुरू किया, लोगों में अपनी प्रभुता कायम करने के लिये कि असली निरंकारियों के हाथों जो मरे हैं उनका असली वारिस मैं हूँ। क्योंकि लोगों में मरे हुए और खास कर हमारे यहां शहीद के लिये लोगों में बड़ा उत्साह पैदा हो जाता है, इसलिये पूरे पंजाब में हलचल हो गई। और श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल की बद-किस्मती कि वह कैसे पंजाब से बाहर भेज

दिया गया, जिससे इनको बहुत बड़ा हूँडिल मिला। चूँकि जनता पार्टी की सरकार यहाँ थी इन्होंने डायरेक्टिव दिया पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कि आपके यहाँ इन्साफ की उम्मीद नहीं है आप इस केस को पंजाब में ट्राई नहीं कर सकते, उसको करनाल भेज दिया गया। यह उनको दूसरा हूँडिल मिल गया। और फिर उन्होंने जो प्रचार किया अकाली हूकूमत के खिलाफ और अकाली पार्टी के खिलाफ उस वक़्त हम तो पावर में नहीं थे। हमारा उनको कोई समर्थन नहीं था। भिंडरावाले को बनाने वाली भी अकाली और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ आगे चलकर कि शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक, मरते वक़्त तक अगर भिंडरावाले को किसी ने आगे किया है तो अकाली पार्टी ने किया।

इसके बाद क्या हुआ, जो निरंकारियों की बात थी उसके बाद अखंड कीर्तन जत्था मिले-जुल्ले सब लोग थे, क्योंकि यह मामला अन्डर इन्वेस्टीगेशन है इसलिए मैं उस बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, उसमें भिंडरावाले और लाला जगत नारायण ने अपने केस को अपने अखबार में शुरू किया। भिंडरावाला लाला जगत नारायण के केस में इनबाल्व हुआ। उसके बाद उनकी कहानी चलती है कैसे उनको उस केस में गिरफ्तार किया गया। जब गिरफ्तार करके जेल फीरोजपुर में भेजा गया तो उस वक़्त कौन आदमी था जो भिंडरावाले की रिहाई के लिये जिसने जेहाद किया? यह तस्वीर भी है, इसमें बैठे हुए हैं श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल, सरदार हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल, गुरुचरण सिंह तोहरा और सरदार सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला। मुझे बताइये कौन इसमें मोडरेट है? उसकी रिहाई के लिए इन्होंने जेहाद किया। और जिस दिन भिंडरावाला रिहा हुआ उस दिन उसको रिहा किसने किया? फीरोजपुर जेल में फूल माला किसने डाली? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के मैसेंजर ने नहीं बल्कि

सरदार गुरुचरण सिंह तोहरा, प्रेसीडेंट एस. जी. पी. सी. उनको रिहा करने के लिए गए और वहाँ से जलूस की शकल में उनको लाये और वहाँ से एस.जी.पी.सी. में ला कर इतना बड़ा सरोपा भिंडरावाले को दिया जो शायद मेरी याद में किसी को नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बाद यह मोर्चा चला। असेम्बली का इलेक्शन आ गया। असेम्बली इलेक्शन में, जो हमारे एक सदस्य सरदार लहना सिंह तुर यहाँ बैठते थे, जिनको हमारे भाई इतनी प्रेरणा नहीं दे सके कि यह सर्वोच्च सदन है इसका इतना अपमान न करो कि ठोकर मार कर चले जाओ। यहाँ अपनी बात कहने के काबिल तो रहो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ अपोजीशन दल के लीडर्स से कि आप अकाली दल को यह प्रेरणा क्यों नहीं दे सके कि भाई आपकी आस्था पार्लियामेंटरी डेमीक्रेसी में क्यों टूट गई है? क्यों आप सब लोग इस तरह से त्याग कर रहे हो। इतनी बात क्यों नहीं आप करवा सकें? खैर बत्थे-दार लहना सिंह तुर के इलेक्शन में झंडा लगा कर यह भिंडरावाले सरदार गुरुदयाल सिंह ढिल्लों के खिलाफ वाकायदा अपना झंडा लगा कर घूमे... क्या ये श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की इंस्ट्रक्शन थी।

इस तरह के कितने ही इंस्टासेज हैं, जो अगर मैं देता जाऊँ तो खत्म नहीं होंगे। अब रही बात आप कहते हैं कि इस वर्तमान एजी-टेशन में हमारा सहारा भिंडरावाले को था। एक और वाक्या सुनाकर मैं इस सबजेक्ट को छोड़ना चाहूँगा।

हमारे अकाली नेता दिल्ली में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ बात करने के लिये दिल्ली आये। मालूम है कि उन्होंने क्या प्री-कंडीशन रखी थी? उसके बाद 14 अक्टूबर की बात है, 16 अक्टूबर को रिहा होते हैं। यह प्री-कंडीशन रखी थी कि आपके साथ हमारी बातचीत हो

ही नहीं सकती अब तक भिडरावाले की रिहाई के आर्डर नहीं करते। ये लोग आकर, कपूर-बला हाउस में बैठकर ना कर के चले आये। डेट फिक्स की हुई थी, सब कुछ हुआ था और यह कहकर चले गए टोहरा साहब ने उनको रिहा कर दिया था। क्या यह इंदिरा जी की इन्स्ट्रक्शन पर गए थे? इसलिए यह भ्रम आज तक मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि एक झूठ को रिपीट कर के इस बात की कोशिश की जा रहा है अखबारों के माध्यम से दुनिया के लोगों को यह बताने के लिये कि भिडरावाले को कांग्रेस पार्टी का या कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेता का समर्थन हासिल था।

अब जो शिरोमणि अकाली दल ने लहर चलाई, एजीटेशन चलाया अगर उसकी ओर आप ध्यान दें तो बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे साथी, हमारे मान्यवर नेता विरोधी दल के इस बात पर तो भाषण देते हैं कि आपने अकालियों की यह बात नहीं मानी, वह बात नहीं मानी, उस वक्त फ्लां साल में फैसला हो सकता था, वहां समझौता हो सकता था, यह हो सकता था। मैं कुछ मिनट में ही यह बताना चाहूंगा कि अकालियों की एजीटेशन किस तरह से आगे बढ़ती रही और हमारे इन महोदयों ने कभी उनको यह नहीं कहा कि आपका एजीटेशन बड़ा खतरनाक मोड़ लेता जा रहा है, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? एक तरफ हमारे साथ बात करने की बात कर रहे हैं, एक तरफ क्रुए में गिरने की बात करें, देश को टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने की बात कर रहे हैं। कभी आज तक किसी ने नहीं कहा कभी हमने किसी ने सुना नहीं, न कभी अखबारों में आया।

उनका सबसे पहला चरण मोर्चे का शुरू होता है 24 अप्रैल से "नहर रोकें" 24 मई को "नहर रोकें" कपूर की विलेज में फेल हुआ, फिर उन्होंने स्थान बदलकर 24 मई को

दोबारा "नहर रोकें" का प्रस्ताव किया अमृतसर में। 27 जनवरी में उन्होंने फैसला किया कि हम सारे सदनों का त्याग करते हैं। मंत्रों की बात यह है कि उन्होंने असेम्बली का भी त्याग किया और यहाँ भी त्याग किया, स्पीकरों को परेशान किया, मगर तनख्वाह और एलाउन्स लेते रहे। यह गुरु सिख की रहणी है। गुरु सिख कहता कुछ है। और कमाता कुछ और है। ऐसे सिख गुरु मने देखे नहीं जिनके करने और करने में अन्तर आ गया हो। तो वह गुरु सिख नहीं होते हैं। वह कुछ और हो सकते हैं, दुकानदार हो सकते हैं, पोलिटीशियन हो सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह भ्रष्टाचार में जाता है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह ईश्वर जाने या स्पीकर साहब जाने।

यह रोकें रोकें चलता रहा। 24 अप्रैल को नहर रोकें, 24 मई को नहर रोकें, फिर पार्लियामेंट से इस्तीफा, फिर 4 अप्रैल को रास्ता रोकें, और 25 मई को एलान करते हैं कि सिविल डिस्ओबिडिअन्स मूवमेंट करो। इसमें लोगों को कहा गया कि बिजली के बिल न दो, लैंड रैवेन्यू न दो, को-आपरेटिव के कर्ज मत दो। आप बताइये, उनकी जो मांगें थी, उनका इन चीजों के साथ, जो देश को हानिकारक हैं, देश को कमजोर करने वाली हैं, उनके साथ क्या?

उसके बाद रेल रोकें, काम रोकें, उसके बाद 26 जनवरी का एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देता हूँ।

मुझे भी बहुत दुःख हुआ था एशियाड के वक्त जब कि उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा एलान किया कि एशियाड का वायकाट करो, घेराव करो और मैंने पर्सनली भी रखा, उनके हाई

कमांड के मॅम्बर हमारे एशियाड के एग्जी-क्यूटिव के डायरेक्टर थे, मि० सुखदेव सिंह, मैंने उनसे भी कहा कि क्या कर रहे हो ? एशियाड तो हमारे देश के लिए बहुत गौरव की बात है, दुनिया देखने जा रही है, हमारे खिलाड़ी देश के कौन-कौन से ही नहीं, एशिया के कौने-कौने से आ रहे हैं, उनका पंजाब से पंजाब की नहर के पानी से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। खुदा के वास्ते इनको खेल खेलने दीजिए। यह पंजाब के लोगों को आकर देखने दीजिए। मगर उन्होंने कहा कि साहब, मेरी वहाँ पर नहीं चलती है। लेकिन उनमें इतनी सादिक-दिली जरूर रही कि हाई कमांड का मेम्बर रहते हुए भी उन्होंने अपने आप को डिसएप्सो-शिएट नहीं किया और हमारे साथ पूरी गेम्ज देखीं। दुख इस बात का है कि उस सियासी पार्टी ने एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया कि बहुत से लोगों को परेशानी हुई। जब उस सियासी पार्टी के हैडक्वार्टज की तरफ से यह ऐलान कर दिया जाए कि हम एशियाड नहीं चलने देंगे, हम उसको घेराव करेंगे, हम इन्टर-नेशनल प्रेस के सामने अपना केस रहेंगे, तो क्या हमारी सिब्युरिटी फोर्सिज थोड़ा बहुत फ्रिस्क भी न करें, गाड़ियां को रोक कर यह पता न करें कि कौन लोग जा रहे हैं ? अगर ऐसा न किया जाता, तो पता नहीं, एशियाड में क्या-क्या हो जाता। हमें तो वह घटना नहीं भूलती है, जो म्यूनिख में हुई थी और बड़े-बड़े अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में बहुत से भोले भाले और मासूम लोग मारे गए थे।

अमरीका के प्रॅस ने लिखा था कि यह एशियाड की एस ओ सी नहीं है, यह तो सिख आर्गनाइजिग कमेटी है। जब एशियाड शुरू हुआ, तो उसका उद्घाटन किया ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी ने, उनका स्वागत किया बूटा सिंह ने, उनके साथ चलने वाले थे राजा भालिन्दर सिंह,

उनको साथ से जानै वाले थे उमराओ सिंह और घरती पर खड़े हुए थे कमलजीत सिंह। पांच सिखों ने एशियाड की ओपनिंग सेरेमनी में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की, जो दुनिया भर के टेलिविजन पर भी आई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पंज प्यारे।

श्री बूटा सिंह : जिस ढंग से उन्होंने एशियाड का रंग खराब किया, एशियाड की छवि बिगाड़ी, उसकी वजह से अनेक पंजाबियों को, जो सच्चे मन से खेल-प्रेमी हैं, जो खेल देखना चाहते थे, उनको परेशानी हुई।

अकाली बल की यह मनोवृत्ति रही है कि जो कोई भी मौका उनके सामने आया, उससे उन्होंने अपना मकसद पूरा करने की कोशिश की। यहां पर कामनवेल्थ हैड्ज आफ गवर्नमेंट्स आए। उनके सामने उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव रखा, मैं तो उसको पढ़ भी नहीं सकता—कोई भी सिख उसको पढ़ नहीं सकता। उसमें अंग्रेजों की मलिका से मांग की गई कि हम आपके वफादार रहे हैं, हमारी सहायता करो। उन लोगों को क्षम आनी चाहिए। जिस बर्तानिया को अपने देश से निकालने के लिए हमारे लोग फांसी पर चढ़ गए, जिन्होंने छातियों पर गोलियां खाईं, जो बजबजट के घाटपर शहीद हो गए, आज उस देश की रानी के सामने हाथ जोड़कर संत हरचंद सिंह लोंगोवाल कहते हैं कि हमें पुरानी वफादारी का मुआवजा दीजिए और हमारा पक्ष इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन में रखिए। बड़े दुख की बात है। यह कैसे सिखों के लीडर हैं ? मैं नहीं जानता कि इनको किस संज्ञा से पुकारा जाए। डेफिनेटली ये गुरु गोविन्दसिंह पन्थ के नेता नहीं हो सकते।

पन्थ तो अमर है। पन्थ किसी जमात, किसी व्यक्ति या किसी कान्ग्रीगेशन का नाम

नहीं है। पन्थ क्या है, वह भी गुरुवाणी में बताया गया है :

श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ सो पन्थ अकाला,
रवि प्रकाश बिद भयी कलिकाला ।

श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब पन्थ है। पन्थ किसी श्रेणी, किसी संगठन, किसी सोसायटी का नाम नहीं है पन्थ का मतलब रास्ता है। यह व्यक्तियों का कैसे हो सकता है? और स्त्रियासी पार्टी का कैसे हो सकता है? पन्थ वह है, जो गुरु नानक देव जी की वाणी से निकला, जो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी की तलवार से पैदा हुआ, जिसके अनुयायी धर्म के लिए कुर्बानियां देते थे, जो हमेशा ही परोपकार के लिए मरने के लिए तैयार रहते थे।

जिस दिन पन्थ साजा गया था, उस दिन एक बहुत शानदार इकट्ठा हुआ था और बहुत बड़ा शामियाना लगा हुआ था, जिसमें हीरे लगे हुए थे। वहां पर एक माटो लगा हुआ था, जैसे कि आज-कल भी कान्फरेंसों वगैरह में लगाया जाता है। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने जो माटो लगाया, वह सब को पढ़ना चाहिए और हम सब को उससे शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए।

ओ तो प्रेम मिलन का चाओ ।

सिर धर तली गली मोरी आओ,

ओ प्रेमियो, अगर सच के रास्ते पर आना है, तो अपना सिर हथेली पर रख कर आओ, मैं परोपकार के लिए पन्थ कायम कर रहा हूँ। आगे वार्निंग दी हुई थी :

इत मारग पर धरीजे,

सिर दीजे, काण न कीजे ।

अगर इस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए पांव रखना है, तो अगर देश और धर्म की रक्षा के लिए और परोपकार के लिए सिर मांगा जाएगा, तो यह नहीं सोचना होगा कि मैं किसी से पूछ कर आऊंगा, किसी की सलाह लेकर

आऊंगा, आपको उसी वक्त देश और धर्म की रक्षा करने के लिए, किसी अनाथ और बेसहारा की लज्जा को बचाने के लिए अपनी जान देनी पड़ेगी। यह पन्थ है। पन्थ यह नहीं है कि चन्द लोगों ने इकट्ठा किया और उसका नाम पन्थ रख दिया।

चूंकि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के पन्थ की बात चली है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सबजेक्ट टु करेक्शन, मैं स्टूडेंट लाइफ से, बचपन से, ही इस क्षेत्र में आ गया हूँ। और इतना ज्यादा पढ़ा नहीं हूँ—कि गुरु नानक देव जी, हमारे पहले पूज्य गुरु, थे, जिन्होंने शायद सबसे पहले अपने हाथ से “हिन्दुस्तान” शब्द लिखा था। इस से पहले इतिहास में हिन्दुस्तान शब्द नहीं आया है। यह भी गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में लिखा है। गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में इतिहास नहीं है अगर कुछ घटनाएं ऐसी हैं जो कि गुरु जी के जीवन की हैं, उन के अपने जीवन की हैं और वह वाणी में आ गई हैं। इसलिए वहां से इतिहास जोड़ा जा सकता है। जब बाबर ने तीसरा हमला किया 1524 में, 1526 में पानीपत का हमला किया गया, वह चौथा हमला था, 1524 में जब तीसरा हमला किया उस वक्त गुरु महाराज सैदपुर में थे, गुरु नानक देव जी भ्रमण कर रहे थे सैदपुर के पास तो वह भी उस दमन चक्र में और साधुओं के साथ पकड़े गए, जैसे आम मासूम लोग जब कोई बहुत बड़ा हमला होता है देश पर तो आ जाते हैं चक्कर में और पकड़े जाते हैं। उस वक्त पंजाब में दौलत खां लोदी का राज था। दिल्ली में इब्राहीम लोदी का राज था। दौलत खां लोदी ने बाबर को इस लासल से चिट्ठी लिखकर बुलवाया गया था कि बाबर तो लालची नहीं है। इब्राहीम लोदी कमजोर है, बाबर से दिल्ली पर चढ़ाई करवा कर क्यों कि बाबर को तो लालच नहीं है, उसको यह ख्याल था कि बाबर आता है लूट कर चला

जाता है, तो वह जब छोड़ कर चला जायगा तो मैं दिल्ली पर आ जाऊंगा। उस एक घटना को लेकर गुरु महाराज जी ने लिखा है —

खुरासान खसमा ना किया हिन्दुस्तान डराया
आपे दोष न देहि कर ते जम कर मुगल पठाया ।

यह फिर उसी भाषा में चला आ रहा है कि गुरु महाराज कहते हैं कि वह अपने ऊपर नहीं लेता है, संयोग पैदा कर देता है और मुगल इस तरह से आते। फिर आगे चलकर हमेशा मीठी वाणी बोलने वाले गुरु नानक देव जी जिन्होंने कभी अपनी जवान पर तलखी नहीं लायी, उनकी जवान से हिन्दुस्तान के पक्ष में क्या निकलता है कि :

रतन बिगाड़ बिगोये कुदी
मोयां सार न पाई ।

इन लालच के कुत्तों ने रतन जैसे, हीरे जैसे मेरे देश हिन्दुस्तान को टुकड़े टुकड़े करके रख दिया। उसका सार नहीं लिया, उसकी कीमत नहीं समझी। यह गुरु नानक देव जी अपनी वाणी में हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में कहते हैं और फिर लम्बा शब्द है कि पहले तुम लोग ऐसा करते थे इसलिए तुम्हें यह सजा मिली।

आज उस हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में जब कोई अकाली पार्टी यह कहे कि हमारा हिन्दुस्तान के पास कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है तो उनको सीधे करना चाहिए कि हमारा गुरु नानक देव जी के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है क्योंकि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए शोक्ते गाये हिन्दुस्तान के लिए आह का नारा दिया, उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पुकार की और बड़ी दर्दनाक पुकार की :

खुरासान खसमा ना किया हिन्दुस्तान डराया
आपे दोष न देहि करते जमकर मुगल पठाया ॥

हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े टुकड़े कर दिए। बाद में क्या हुआ लोदियों के साथ यह तो बड़ी लम्बी कहानी है, इतिहास में सारी आई हुई है। और उस हिन्दुस्तान को जिस हिन्दुस्तान को गुरु नानक देव जी ने टुकड़े-टुकड़े होते देखकर अपनी जबान पर यहाँ तक गरम शब्द कह दिया कि उनको कुत्ते कह दिया, जो गुरु नानक देव जी मीठी वाणी बोलना सिखाते थे, कहते हैं उनको कड़वा बोलना आता ही नहीं था, लेकिन अब हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला हुआ तो उनकी जवान से यह कटु शब्द निकला।

तो यह विरासत है सिख धर्म की और हमारे अकाली भाई जो इस वक्त अपने आप को पन्थ के नेता कहते हैं, उन्होंने आज हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किस तरह का खिलवाड़ किया हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया कि आज सारे सिखों को बरगला कर यह कहा जाता है कि सिख हिन्दुस्तान से अलग हैं, सिख खालिस्तान चाहते हैं, सिख कोई अलाहिदा कीम हैं। मैंने हर तरह से कोशिश की, गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब जी के सहारे से कोशिश की, कि हमारा न ईश्वर, न इष्ट, न देश, हम पुरातन हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति के सही माने में उत्तराधिकारी हैं, सबसे ज्यादा अच्छे उत्तराधिकारी हैं। क्योंकि जिस ढंग से वेदों की वाणी, शास्त्रों की वाणी सरल भाषा में गुरु नानक देव जी बादशाह ने हमें गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के द्वारा दी मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि कोई हिन्दू भी वेद के बारे में इतना नहीं जानता जितना गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के माध्यम से हम जानते हैं। क्योंकि यह हमारी विरासत, हमारी पुरातन संस्कृति सरल भाषा में, हमारी अपनी एक बहुत साधारण भाषा में, पंजाबी भाषा में, नागरी भाषा में, सीधी सादी सार भाषा में हमें मिली है। तो हम कैसे कह सकते हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो आर्मी आप-रेशन हुआ और उसके पश्चात् कार सेवा का काम चला उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है।

आपने ब्लाइट पेपर पढ़ा ही होगा। कहते हैं कि श्री अकाल तख्त साहब जी को नुकसान हुआ। हम भी मानते हैं कि नुकसान हुआ। मगर कौन जिम्मेदार है ? मैं एक पैरा पूरा पढ़ूंगा :

“Troops effected entry into the area around the Sarovar through the northern door and the southern library building. In the latter area, the terrorists were firing from a number of machine gun positions in the library building and were hurling country-made grenades, lighting them with match sticks. A fire was notified at this stage in the library. Troop fire-fighting parties were repeatedly rushed to put out the fire, but these attempts were foiled by the heavy machine gun fire from the terrorists.”

जहां से पता चलता है कि हमारे सैनिक कितने इस बात के लिए उत्सुक थे कि इस पवित्र परिक्रमा को कितना नुकसान से बचाया जा सके, उतनी कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन मैंने एस.जी.पी.सी. के बहुत जिम्मेदार चार-पांच पदाधिकारियों से पूछा, जो हरमन्दिर साहब की सीढ़ियों में छिपे हुए थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यह लाइब्रेरी कैसे जली, अकाल तख्त के अन्दर आग कैसे लगी। उन्होंने कहा जब आर्मी दाखिल हुई, तो उस बख्त अन्धेरा हो चुका था। आर्मी के पास सर्चलाइटें थी, वे टैरेरिस्ट्स को देख रहे थे, लेकिन टैरेरिस्ट्स को आर्मी नजर नहीं आ रही थी। आर्मी अन्धेरे में थी उन्होंने क्या किया ? उन्होंने श्री अकाल तख्त साहब के बाहर के सारे कमरों को तेल फेंक कर आग लगाई, उन्होंने लाइब्रेरी को आग लगाई और श्री अकाल तख्त के पीछे जितने भी भीड़लगे हैं, जिनमें 17-18 मकानों में पहले ही बन्दोबस्त किया हुआ था, उनमें आग लगाकर इतनी मचाण्ड की, उससे इतनी लाइट हुई, तब जाकर उनको आर्मी दिखी और फिर

आर्मी के ऊपर उन्होंने फायर किया। मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है, क्योंकि मैं लाइब्रेरी बड़ी फ्लिक्चैटली विजिट किया करता था। बड़ी रेयर मैन्युस्क्रिप्ट वहां पड़ी हुई थी। ऐसी-ऐसी नायाब चीजें वहां पड़ी थीं, जो दुनिया में कहीं देखने को नहीं मिलेंगी। हमारे पवित्र ग्रन्थ पड़े हुए थे। श्री अकाल तख्त के साथ अच्छी-पुरानी चीजें पड़ी हुई थी, जो अब नहीं मिलेंगी। वे किस ने जलाई ? उन आतंकवादियों ने आर्मी के ऊपर फायर करने के लिए उन बिल्डिंग्स को आग लगाकर हमारे सदियों पुराने विरसे, हुए, हमारे सदियों पुराने ग्रन्थों को जला दिया। मैंने उन से पूछा-भाई, यह बताओ कि यह जो सारा कुछ हुआ, बापका इसके बारे में अनुभव क्या है ? उन्होंने कहा—जिस दिन फस्ट को गोली चली, वहां एक और परम्परा है कि श्री हरमन्दिर साहब के इर्द-गिर्द चारों तरफ श्री गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के अखण्ड पाठ हुआ करते हैं, जो 16-17 बगहों पर चलते हैं। देश-विदेश से जो श्रद्धालु वहां आते हैं, उनकी यह भावना होती है कि हमारा पाठ उस पवित्र परिक्रमा में हो जाए, उसका बहुत फल मिलता है। इसलिए वहां 13-14 प्वाइंट्स ऐसे हैं, जहां पर अखण्ड पाठ चलते रहते हैं जब वह सम्पूर्ण होता है, तो वे अरदास करते हैं। उस ग्रन्थी महोदय ने मुझे बताया कि श्री गुरुचरण सिंह टोहरा ने हमें फस्ट को इन्स्ट्रक्शन दे दी थी कि यह लास्ट पाठ रक्तों, इसके बाद यहां पाठ नहीं रखना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि श्री गुरुचरण सिंह टोहरा, जो इसके लिए सबसे बड़े जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनके ऊपर सारी बर्बादी की जिम्मेदारी आती है, उनको ख्वाब आ गया था ? उन्होंने पहली जून की फायरिंग को देखकर यह समझ लिया था कि अब यहां आग लगेगी। उस ग्रन्थी ने मुझे बताया कि जितने पाठ चल रहे थे, वे तीन दिन में हमने समाप्त किए और चौथे दिन सारा पाठ समाप्त करके 16-17 गुरुग्रन्थ

साहब को उठाकर हमने अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बन्द कर दिए, ताकि उनको हिफाजत से रखा सकें। यह हमारे सौभाग्य की बात है कि यह हो गया, वरना, जिस तरह से उन्होंने सारे परिक्रमा को बाग लगाई, उससे गुरु ग्रन्थ की सारी प्रतियों को आग लग जाती। मैंने खुद उन सब की सेवा की और उनको संभाल कर रखा।

आज यह बहुत चर्चा की जा रही है और दुःख की बात है कि घर्म के वे हमारे महान नेता बही बातें कर रहे हैं, जो सियासी लोगों को करनी चाहिए। पहली तारीख को सी. आर. पी. एफ. बी. एस. एफ. और एक्स्ट्री-मिस्ट्स, इनकी आपस में लम्बी देर तक गोलियाँ चलती रहीं। उस गोली के दरमियाँन में क्रास फायरिंग हो रही थी। ये फौजी हथियार थे, वे हथियार ऐसे नहीं थे, जो आम शिकार में चलाए जाते हैं, जिनके हैड्स सोफ्ट होते हैं। वे ऐसे हथियार थे, जहाँ लग जायें, वह खत्म हो जाए। वे ऐसे हथियार थे, इसकी एक गोली चल जाए तो पूरी परिक्रमा में घूमती रहेगी, क्योंकि वह तब तक समाप्त नहीं होती है, जब तक कि उसकी वेलोसिटी और स्ट्रेथ खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। एक गोली चली हुई, आठ-नी जगह लग सकती है। उस दिन इतनी मशीन गनों चलीं, हमने यहाँ पालियामेंट में सुना कि छः घण्टे क्रास फायरिंग हुई। सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उस पवित्र मन्दिर को पहली तारीख को हुआ जिसकी सीधे जिम्मेदारी उन एस. जी. पी. सी. के लोगों के ऊपर और आतंकवादियों के ऊपर आती है। अध्यक्ष जी, उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि जिस वक्त यह सारा साका हुआ, आर्मी अन्दर आयी, उस वक्त एक मोर्चा नहीं था कि आर्मी सीधे जाती अकाल तख्त में और जाकर उनका घेराव करके, या लड़ाई करके खत्म कर देती। एक इंच भी जगह ऐसी नहीं थी, परिक्रमा के आसपास, परिक्रमा के अन्दर, दोनों जो

निवास हैं—गुरु रामदास निवास और गुरु नानक निवास—पानी की बड़ी, टंकी, दो बड़े पुरातन हमारे स्तून, जिन पर छः-सात गनें लगीं हुई थीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि भोले-भाले लोगों, मासूम लोगों, जिनको मालूम भी नहीं था, क्योंकि तीन तारीख को गुरु पर्व, गुरु अर्जुन देव जी का दिन था। ता० 4 के अगले दिन एकादशी थी, बहुत से लोग बाहर से बाये हुए थे। पहली तारीख का वातावरण देख कर उनको कहा गया कि जल्दी-जल्दी निकलो। आर्मी ने चार-चार घण्टे तक उनको बानिग दी, लेकिन उन लोगों के मन में कोई दूसरी बात तो थी सही, वे लोग निकलते रहे, फिर भी काफी मासूम लोग हताहत हुए।

इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी एस. जी. पी. सी., अकाली दल और जो हमारे पूज्य सिंह साहवान हैं, उन पर है। मैं खुद अकाल तख्त के जत्थेदार को लेकर वहाँ गया। मैंने हाथ जोड़ कर उनसे पूछा कि जत्थेदार जी, आप कब से अकाल तख्त नहीं आये। उन्होंने बहुत शानदार जवाब दिया। उन्होंने कहा—4 महीने मैं बीमार रहा, दो महीने से भिण्डरांवाले वहाँ बैठे थे, इसलिए 6 महीने से अकाल तख्त नहीं आया। जो जत्थेदार 6 महीने से वहाँ नहीं गया, जो पूजा के लिए एक सैकण्ड भी लेट नहीं हो सकता था, पूजा का टाइम बंधा हुआ था, उसको इसीलिए नियुक्त किया गया था कि पूजा को रेगुलेट करे, वह 6 महीने वहाँ नहीं गया, उसके बाद लोगों के ऊपर एक-के-बाद दूसरा हुकमनामा दे रहे हैं। हम उनके हुकमनामों का पूरा सत्कार चाहते थे, लेकिन दुःख यह है कि आज वह फैसला कर रहे हैं कि लोंगोवाल अकाली दल की एडहाक कमेटी में कौन मेम्बर होना चाहिये। प्रकाश सिंह बादल के वक्त हमने नहीं कहा था, उस वक्त के अकालियों ने कहा था कि सिंह साहब क्या कर रहे हो? एक अकाली

बस ग्रुप के खिलाफ हुकमनामा जारी कर रहे हो, दूसरा ग्रुप आप के खिलाफ है, यह जो हो रहा है इसका क्या मतलब निकलता है ? न केवल पंजाब में, बल्कि सारी दुनिया में इस तरह के हुकमनामों से सिर गरदान हो जायगा। अगर उनको सही मायनों में अपनी कुर्सी का सत्कार है, तो इस तरह के हुकमनामों से सिख जगत पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ? अकाली बस के एक ग्रुप के इन्टरेस्ट को बढ़ावा देना और दूसरे सब को मुजरिम करार देना—यह ठीक नहीं है।

वाजपेयी जी, आप ने बाबा संता सिंह के लिये जो विचार रखे, उसके लिये मुझे दुःख है। उनके बारे में आप को कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है। आप को व्यक्ति से ऐतराज हो सकता है, पोलिटिक्स में आप उनमें डिफर कर सकते हैं, मगर जो उनका सम्प्रदाय है वह अलग चीज है। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज ने जब पंजाब छोड़ा, वह जब राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र होते हुए, श्री हुजूर साहब नान्देड़, पट्टुचे, तो चलने से पहले जत्येदार दीवान दरबारा सिंह से कहा—जत्येदार दीवान दरबारा सिंह को उस वक्त ऐसा माना जाता था कि वह गुरु महाराज के दाहिने हाथ हैं, सिख धर्म में सबसे ज्यादा पूजने के काबिल थे—तुम को मेरे जाने के बाद सारी संगत को नाम्न जपाना है, सेवा करनी है, गुरुद्वारे की मर्यादा बढ़ानी है। दीवान दरबारा सिंह के बाद उनकी गद्दी पर नवाब कसूर सिंह आये, उनके बाद जस्सा सिंह जी आहलूवालिया आये, उनको सुल्तानुल-कौम कहा गया है, खालसा पंथ का पादशाह कहा गया है, उनके बाद जत्येदार [सिंह साहब नयना सिंह बने, उनके बाद अकाली फूला सिंह बने, उनके बाद अकाली साहिब सिंह हुए, उनके बाद अकाली गुरुदेवसिंह हुए, उनके बाद बाबा चेतसिंह हुए और अब उनके बाद बाबा संता सिंह बने। मैं

वाजपेयी जी को कहना चाहता हूँ— उस महान व्यक्ति को यह कह देना कि आज वह सरकारिया है, मुनासिब नहीं है। जिस दिन भिण्डरांवाले को गद्दी दी गई और तोड़ा साहब ने अपने हाथों से पग की बंधाई—चौक मेहता में, उस दिन एक बाहिद शस्त्र था जिसने कहा था कि यह क्या कर रहे हो, इतनी बड़ी टक्काल में फूट डाल रहे हो, इसका असली उत्तराधिकारी बाबा मोहन सिंह है, उस को सेवादार बनाओ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था— यह तो अभी छोकरा है, गुरु घर की मर्यादा इसे मालूम नहीं है, जिस ढंग से आप कर रहे हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसकी गद्दी तो भिण्डरां में है। इन दोनों की बंशावली आपस में इकट्ठी चलती आ रही है, वह भी ग्रन्थी है, यह भी ग्रन्थी है, ये तस्त के जत्येदार थे और उनके जो बड़े बाबा हैं, वह हैड प्रीस्ट थे। ये दोनों आपस में साथ-साथ चलती हुए सम्प्रदाय हैं। जब चौक मेहता में संत जरनैल सिंह भिण्डरा-वाले ने गिरफ्तारी दी, उसके आगे चल कर, वाजपेयी जी आप तो कहते हैं, जो तकरीर गुरचरण सिंह टोहरा ने की और हरचन्द सिंह लोंगोवाल ने की, क्या वे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने लिख कर दी थीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : संतोख सिंह ने।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will tell you what was Santokh Singh. Santokh Singh was an Akali.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You were supporting him.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Yes, we were supporting Santokh Singh.

देखिये यह दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा कमेटी की बात पूछना चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर

जो सिख संगत ने इलेक्शन किया, उसमें वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी ने साथ दिया लोंगोवाल ग्रुप का और इलेक्शन का जो रिजल्ट रहा, उसके अनुसार 26 सीटें लोंगोवाल ग्रुप को मिली और 25 संतोख सिंह ग्रुप को और इन्दिरा गांधी जी तो ताकत में नहीं थीं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Who changed the Gurudwaras Act ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : पहले मेरी बात तो सुन लो। एकट तो बाद में चेंज हुआ। एकट हमने चेंज किया जब हम ताकत में आए। मैं तो उस वक्त की बात कर रहा हूँ जब दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा कमेटी में संतोख सिंह ने मेजोरिटी बनाई। एक का अन्तर था। एक उन्होंने नोमिनेट किया और एक इनका नोमिनेट हो गया और इस तरह से 26 और 27 हो गये। अब इसमें से श्रीमती निरलेप कौर डिफेक्ट कर गई, तो हमने तो नहीं करवाई। आज श्रीमती निरलेप कौर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की फालोअर तो नहीं हैं। इस तरह से संतोखसिंह का ग्रुप वहां काविज हो गया और काविज होने के बाद संतोख सिंह जत्येदार प्रधान नहीं बना था। उस कमेटी ने रिक्मेंड किया गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को थ्रू दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन कि हमारे एकट में यह अन्तर क्यों है और यह एकट बही होना चाहिए, जो पंजाब में है। उन्होंने पंजाब के एकट से कोटेशन लेकर एक्सट्रेक्ट्स निकाल कर यह कहा कि वहां पर कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है। अगर गुर चरण सिंह टोहरा जो कि प्राइमरी भी पास नहीं है, एस. जी. सी. सी. के करोड़ों रु. के बजट का प्रधान बन सकता है, तो जत्येदार संतोख सिंह, जो कि ज्यादा पढ़ा हुआ है, उसको क्यों नहीं बनाते आप। उन्होंने एक एक्सट्रेक्ट निकाल कर दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन के थ्रू बाकायदा जो इस्टाब्लिशड प्रोसीजर है, उसके मुताबिक, गवर्नमेंट आफ

इण्डिया को भेजा। गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने दिखवाया और दोनों एकटों को मंगवाया। चैरेन्ट एकट आफ दि एस. जी. पी. सी. देखा गया और दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा एकट देखा गया और उनमें जो डिस्क्रीपेन्सीज थीं, वे निकाली और हमें कहा गूगया कि हमने संतोख सिंह को प्रधान बनाने के लिए सेवा किया है हमारे वोटों से संतोख सिंह नहीं जीता था। संतोख सिंह मास्टर तारा सिंह, अकाली दल का प्रधान था। संतोख सिंह ने एस. जी. पी. सी. का भी इलेक्शन लड़ा और दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा कमेटी का इलेक्शन भी लड़ा और मजे की बात यह है कि सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल, जो मुख्यमंत्री थे, और उनकी सारी कैबिनेट और सरदार गुरचरण सिंह टोहरा, उसकी एस. जी. पी. सी. की सारी रिसोर्सेज दिल्ली में लगी। जितने बड़े टैक्सी स्टैन्ड हैं यहां पर बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी चाय पार्टियां और खाने चल रहे थे लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद संतोख सिंह जीत गये। उस वक्त हम ताकत में नहीं थे। इसलिए आप को कुछ कहने से पहले फैंक्ट्स को चेंक कर लेना चाहिए, कामरेड जी।

एक चीज और अर्ज कर दूँ कि संतोख सिंह का अकाली दल में होते हुए निरंकारी बाबा के सिलसिले में जो स्टैन्ड था, वह सारी दुनिया को मालूम है। संतोखसिंह वह आदमी था, जिसने दिल्ली में निरंकारियों के खिलाफ बहुत बड़ा जेहाद छेड़ा था और आप की सरकार ने उसको बन्द कर दिया और जनता सरकार ने संतोख सिंह के खिलाफ मुकदमे चलाए। संतोख सिंह के साथ हमारा कोई स्टैन्ड नहीं था। वह इंडिविजुअली अकाली दल का स्टैन्ड था मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संतोख सिंह बिबइन कांग्रेस पार्टी नहीं था वह बिबइन अकाली पार्टी था। संतोख सिंह आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। जनता पार्टी के दिनों में आप लठ उठा कर उसके पीछे पड़े हुए थे और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी,

उसके परिवार और उसकी पार्टी के पीछे पड़े हुए थे। उन दिनों उसने हमारा साथ दिया और उसके लिए हम हमेशा उनके ऋणी रहेंगे और इसके लिए हमें कोई घबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम डिफेन्सिव नहीं हैं। हम मानते हैं कि संतोख सिंह ने उस वक्त हमारा साथ दिया था और आप के खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द की थी कि आपने इस सदन की चुनी हुई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को क्यों निकाल दिया। तो संतोख सिंह का अपना पोलिटिक्स था और वे अपने पोलिटिक्स में आ गये। फिर उसके बाद एक स्टेज और भी आई। एस० जी० पी० सी० ने प्रस्ताव किया। मैं इतनी कहानियां आप को सुनाऊं। भिण्डरावाला ने श्री गुरु राम दास की सराय में और गुरु नानक सराय में रहकर जो कुछ किया था, उसका उल्लेख तो मरे बहुत से साधी कर चुके हैं और सुबह राजीव जी ने भी कहा था। हर हफ्ता दो-तीन बोरियों में लाशें मिलती थी मेन गटर से। जब न जाने अन्दर क्या होता था और क्या नहीं होता था। डेड बोडी बाहर गेट पर रख दी जाती थी और पुलिस से कह दिया जाता था कि डेड बोडी पड़ी है और उसे उठाकर ले जाओ। ऐसे एक नहीं अनेक केस हुए हैं।

और आखीर में जब सोडी का कत्ल हुआ, तो एक औरत को, जोकि मिस्त्री की किसी माप-तौल से माफ नहीं किया जाएगा, अध्यक्ष जी, जिस ढंग से उसे मारा गया, ऐसा कभी नहीं सुना गया : उसके शरीर पर जलती हुई सलाकें दाग दीं। उनसे टेन-रिकाडं करवाया गया कि मुझे जरनेत सिंह ने भेजा है दो लाख रुपया देकर सोडी को मारने के लिए भेजा है। इस चीज की कोई भी धर्म सैंक्शन नहीं दे सकता है। सिख धर्म तो दे ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि सिख धर्म तो दया और परोपकार का धर्म है। यह बड़े दुःख की बात है। मुझे वह दृश्य नहीं भूला है।

वह श्री हरमिन्दर साहब तो ऐसा पवित्र स्थान है जहां लोग आकर आर्शीबांद लेते हैं, पुत्र की दाद मांगते हैं, सफलता के लिए कामना और अरदास करते हैं, सुखी शरीर के लिए अरदास करते हैं। उस हरमिन्दर साहब में गुरु अर्जुन देव जी का उपदेश लगता था, गुरु ग्रंथ साहिब का उपदेश लगता था। वहां अब एक पट्टा लगाया जाता था। भाटिया जी, क्या पट्टा लगाया जाता था ? उसमें लिखा जाता था कि सोडी का कालिम चार घंटे में एक मार दिया गया। नीचे तीन और के नाम लिख देते थे कि उन तीनों तीस घंटे में उन्हें मारकर उनकी लाशें यहां लायी जाएंगी। उस स्थान से प्रसाद मिलता था, लोग चारणा-मृत लेते थे, वहां गुरु महाराज का आर्शीबांद लेकर लोग जाते थे। अब पढ़कर यह जाते थे कि इस कत्लगाह में एक तो कत्ल कर दिया गया, तीन और कत्ल कर दिये जायेंगे।

आप लोग मोडरेट की बात करते हैं। इन मोडरेट्स के साथ वाजपेयी जी, मधु दंडवते जी, सुब्रह्म्यम स्वामी जी, जार्ज फर्नान्डोस जी और श्री चन्द्रजीत जी यादव को बहुत प्यार है। दुर्भाग्यवश चन्द्रजीत जी यादव यहां नहीं हैं, मैं उनसे पूछता कि आप किसको मोडरेट कहते हैं ? भिण्डरावाले को अकाल तख्त का जख्येदार बनाने के लिए प्रस्ताव किस ने किया था ? सन्त हरचरण सिंह लोंगोवाल ने किया था। उसका समर्थन किया था सरदार गुरचरण सिंह तोड़ा ने। क्या वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी-की सिफारिश पर किया था ?

अध्यक्ष जी यह एक ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है जिसके ऊपर जितना बोला जाए, थोड़ा है। मगर दुःख इस बात का है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने एक ही बात रटी हुई है। उनको कल के इलेक्शन नजर आ रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि पंजाब में तो है ही, और बाहर

दिल्ली और दूसरी जगहों पर जहाँ जहाँ सिखों के वोट हैं, उन पर उनकी निगाह है। उसको लेकर ही ये हमारे बीर बहादुर सिपाहियों की और सरकार के एक्शन की तारीफ नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमें खेद इस बात का है कि जो हमारे हृदय से, प्राणों से प्यारा गुरु स्थान है उसमें क्या हुआ। आज क्या हो रहा है।

कार सेवा की बात है। मैं सदन के साथ यह शेरार करना चाहता हूँ कि 7 तारीख को आरमी एक्शन के बाद, 10 तारीख को हमारे बुजुर्ग महात्मा खड़ग सिंह जी का मुझको टेली-फोन आया। उस समय मुझे मालूम भी नहीं था कि वे कहां हैं क्योंकि इस दुःख दर्दी में किसी को किसी का पता नहीं था कि कौन कहां है। उनका टेलीफोन आया और उन्होंने जिस ढंग से मुझसे बात की वह मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता। उनके कहने पर मैं वहां गया। उन्होंने सबसे पहले मुझ से प्रश्न किया कि भई इस हालत में क्या होना चाहिए। मैंने उनसे कहा कि अकाल तख्त को नुक्सान हुआ है, आप ही बोलिये कि अकाल तख्त का क्या होना चाहिए। वह कहने लगे कि अकाल तख्त बनना चाहिए। अगर अकाल तख्त नहीं बनाओगे और उसे इसी तरीके से रखोगे तो वह अकाल तख्त नहीं होगा भिण्डरवाले की फन्न मानी बाएगी। इसलिए अकाल तख्त गुरूद्वारा हमारा मन्दिर है और जल्दी से जल्दी इसमें पूजा होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम काम शुरू करवा दो। मैंने उनसे दरखवास्त की कि आप हमारे बुजुर्ग और पूज्य हैं, आप ही इस काम को करिए। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी इस बख्त हालत यह है कि मेरा शरीर बजैर हो रहा है, मेरी आयु ज्यादा हो चुकी है, मैं खुद से उठ नहीं सकता हूँ, रह सकता हूँ, इसलिए यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है मैं बैठ जाऊंगा मगर उन्होंने एक दूसरे बाबा का नाम लिया। मैं उन बाबा के पास गया और उनको लेकर उनके पास गया। उस बाबा ने

कहा कि मेरे पास तो इसकी कोई औथरिटी नहीं है, मैं कैसे काम करूंगा। इन अकालियों को तो आप जानते नहीं। ये तो पैसा लेकर उनको सेवा देते थे। हम जो सेवा करते हैं, गुरूद्वारे नये बनाते हैं, लोगों से पैसा इकट्ठा करके बनाते हैं। जो पैसा इकट्ठा होता था उन्हीं में से उनको दे देते थे। उनका तो कमीशन रहता था। इसलिए बूटासिंह मुझे कहां फंसा रहे हो? ये कल बाहर आकर मुझे मार देंगे। इसके बाद उन्होंने मुझे एक तरकीब सुझाई। वह तरकीब यह है कि हमारे सिंह साहिबान जो उस समय हाजिर थे, जत्थेदार अकाल तख्त थे, दूसरे हैड ग्रंथी थे; उनके साथ एस० जी० पी० सी० के कुछ अफसर थे। उन्होंने कहा इसकी सेवा करवाने का एक तरीका है कि तुम पांचों सिंह साहिबान को किसी तरह से जोड़ लो। वे जुड़कर के फैसला करले क्योंकि एस० जी० पी० सी० तो है नहीं न जाने कहां गई, कब इकट्ठी होगी, कब नहीं होगी। इस एस० जी० पी० सी० का टर्म खत्म हुए एक साल हो गया है। खैर वह एक अलग मसला है। उन्होंने कहा कि इनको जोड़ लो। मैं कफ्यु बाऊण्ड स्टेट में इतनी मुसीबत उठाकर उन्हें कहां-कहां से ढूँढ़ कर लाया। क्या-क्या मुसीबत मुझे हुई। रात-रात चलकर जहां भी पता चलता था वहां मैंसेज छोड़ा हुआ था कि यहां कमी नहीं आए। खैर इकट्ठे हुए। इकट्ठे होकर उन्होंने फैसला किया। उस फैसले के दो पैरे हैं। पहले पैरे में उन्होंने सब सम्मति से प्रस्ताव किया है कि हमारी राय में श्री अकाली तख्त साहब जो हैं, ये जैसा था वैसा ही बनाना चाहिए। इसमें उनकी कोई कंडीशन नहीं है। और एक दम तत्पर बनना चाहिए। दूसरे पैरे में उन्होंने कहा है कि हम बाबा हरबंस सिंह दिल्लों वालों को प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे जल्दी आएँ, उसमें कोई कंडीशन नहीं थी। बिल्कुल अन-कंडीशनल अप्रोच थी कि इसको जल्दी से तैयार करके

इसमें पूजा शुरू कर दी जाए। और साहब उसके बाद क्या हुआ। इन एस जी पी सी के लोगों ने अधिकारियों के पास जा आकर किसी तरह से उन्होंने अपने लोग बाहर निकलवाए और निकलवा कर उन्होंने ऐसा बर्बरता किया कि न इन पांचों की किसी ने मानी और बाबा को इन्होंने फस्ट्रेट कर दिया। उसके सामने इतनी कंडीशंस रख दीं कि तुम यह कहो तब सेवा शुरू करूंगा, यह कहो तब सेवा शुरू करूंगा। 14-15 कंडीशंस लगा दीं। बेचारा बाबा हाथ जोड़कर आ गया कि मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। मैं तो सीधा सादा आदमी हूँ। मुझे कहां फंसा रहे हो। मेरे से यह सब नहीं होगा। मुझे सेवा दे दो मैं शुरू करूंगा। इसके बाद ये फिर ये अपना प्रस्ताव लेकर बाबा खड़ग सिंह के सामने चले गए। बाबा खड़गसिंह ने कहा कि इस बच्चे ने बड़ी मुश्किल से यह काम किया था। मैं इसकी बात मान सकता हूँ। इसमें संदेह नहीं है, मैं अपनी आफिशियल कंपैसिटी में नहीं बल्कि एक बहुत अवसा सा सिक्खों के चरणों का छोटा सा सेवक होने के नाते मैं धूम रहा था, ताकि यह गुरु का घर बने। तो उन पांचों के सामने कहा बाबा खड़गसिंह ने कि देखो ये इसके दिन को लगी हुई है और यह भागा फिर रहा है। तुम ऐसा करो, तुम मुझे एक प्रस्ताव कर के दे दो। मैं चाहे जा सकूँ या न जा सकूँ, मैं अपने आदमी भेजकर यह सेवा करवाऊंगा।

पिछले एक महीने से वही कंडीशंस, बाबा खड़गसिंह बड़े मुसमम इरादे के आदमी हैं, बड़े तगड़े दिल के आदमी हैं। उन्होंने, उसकी कोई कंडीशन नहीं मानी थी। कहा था कि वो जो प्रस्ताव हरबंस सिंह जी को करके दिया था, वही प्रस्ताव मुझे दे दो। मैं पूरी पर्यादा से शुरू करूंगा। मैं जब सेवा शुरू करूंगा तो मैं सबसे मांग लूंगा। सरकार से भी मांग लूंगा जो कुछ मुझे चाहिए

होगा, मैं इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर लूंगा, सेवा करूंगा मगर आप लोग मेरे पीछे पड़ेगे। क्योंकि आप लोगों की कानूनी हालत है। आप एस जी पी सी हैं, सिंह साहेबान हैं। जब तक आप नहीं कहेंगे, मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। आज तक, परसों की अखबार में इतना मैं पढ़ा है—

It is reliably learnt that they have passed a resolution. Nobody has seen the resolution.

तो साहब, मैं सदन से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि बाबा खड़ग सिंह के कहने के मुताबिक क्या इस अकाल तस्त को जर्नेल सिंह भिण्डरांवाले की कन्न रखना है या इस अकाल तस्त को सिक्खों का जो एक बहुत परम पूज्य स्थान है, उसको अपनी असली हालत में लाकर इसमें पूजा शुरू करके सिक्ख संगतों के हृदय के ऊपर मरहम रखना चाहते हैं। यह प्रार्थना है। बाबा सन्तासिंह जी आए। जैसा कहा जा रहा है, बाबा सन्तासिंह जी का संप्रदाय गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी के हाथ से चलाया हुआ संप्रदाय है, किसी के द्वारा चोपा हुआ संप्रदाय नहीं है। और बाबा सन्तासिंह जी एक राष्ट्रवादी विचारों के, सभी धर्मों का आंदर करने वाले, उनका जो एक नक्सा बेलकर लोग कहते हैं कि निहंग ऐसे होते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह सच्ची बात कहूंगा कि वे एक गुरुवाणी के विद्वान हैं। सिक्ख इतिहास के विद्वान हैं। सभी धर्मों से मोहब्बत और प्यार करते हैं। कभी उनके डेरे पर आप जाकर देखिए। यहां नहीं, सेवा में तो आप वही कहेंगे जैसा आम अखबारों में छप रहा है कि कांग्रेसी ले जा रहे हैं। कांग्रेसी सिक्ख होकर सेवा करता है तो क्या अवगुण है। क्या गुनाह कर दिया। हमारा गुरु नहीं है? क्या हमारे अन्दर सिक्खी नहीं है? हम गुरु के हुकम को

नहीं मानेंगे, खाली इसलिए नहीं कि वीली पगड़ी नहीं है ?

इसलिए मैं विरोधी दल के नेताओं से और अकाली दल के जो नेता हैं, उनसे कहूंगा। विरोधी दल के नेता जो आज भी उनका समर्थन करते जा रहे हैं। वे शहीदी जत्थे और जलूस किसके लिए हैं बाजपेई जी ? कभी आपने पूछा उनसे। यहां तो आप बड़ी सच्छेदार भाषा में कहते हैं कि हम जरनेल सिंह का साथ नहीं देते हैं, हम जरनेल सिंह को आतंकवादी मानते हैं। वे आज भी शहीदी जत्थे लिए जा रहे हैं और आप यहां उनका केस प्लीड कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : हमने उनका समर्थन नहीं किया है।

श्री बूढा सिंह : आज वो शहीदी जत्थे ले जा रहे हैं। आज हमें आर्मी पंजाब में रखनी पड़ रही है, तो यह भूलिये नहीं, बाबा सन्ता सिंह के संरक्षण के लिए उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। बाबा सन्ता सिंह का दल बड़ा बलकार है। वे अपनी सुरक्षा खुद कर सकते हैं। पंजाब के गांव गांव में उनकी सेना है। आज अगर सुरक्षा की जरूरत है तो वे शहीदी जत्थे और जो बाहर घूम रहे आतंकवादी हैं, जो आब भी हमारे बड़े-बड़े इन्स्टालेमेंस को बरबाद कर रहे हैं, डायनामाइट कर रहे हैं, जो आज भी देहात में बसे हुए लोगों को, हमारे अल्पसंख्यकों को डरावे दे रहे हैं कि जरा देखिए तो सही, समय आने दीजिए। उन लोगों के लिए आर्मी है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा उन लोगों से कि इस वक्त पंजाब में जो फिरकापरस्ती और आपसी फूट का जो प्रचार हो रहा था, उसको रेस्टोर करने के लिए सेना वही है, जिसने हमारे गुरुद्वारे की पवित्रता कायम की है। सेना वही है, जिसने हमारे सिखों की मान-मर्यादा को कायम किया है और जिसके

बारे में गुरु अर्जुन देव जी ने कहा था :

“भूले मार्ग जिन्हें भुलायो,
ऐसा गुरु बड़ भागी पायो”

भूले हुए तिनको को भटके हुए रास्ते से निकालने के लिए ये शूरवीर बहादुर हैं। उसमें सिख और हिन्दू दोनों थे। भारतीय सेना पर गर्व है। यह सेना गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी के आत्मीवाद से चलती है। यही वजह है कि भारतीय सेना को कभी भी परेशानी नहीं हुई। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह का उनके ऊपर हाथ था। यह वही सेना है और आज इस सेना के लिये तरह-तरह की बातें कह रहे हैं कि इसने वह कर दिया और यह कर दिया। अपनी सेना के बारे में ऐसे शब्द कहना देश के प्रति, देश की भावनाओं की कद्र करना नहीं है। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है अकाली भाइयों से कि गुरु के शब्दों पर चलने की कोशिश करें और पंजाब जिसके ऊपर भारतवर्ष को नाज है, हमारे गुरु साहेबान को नाज है, हमारे सिख भाइयों को नाज है, उसकी छवि सुधारने में लगे। गुरु घर, जो सबका ही साक्षा है, जिसके चारों द्वार खुले हुए हैं। गुरु नानक देव जी ने सबसे पहले आवाज बुलन्द की थी :

“जगत जलन्दा रख लै अपनी कृपा धार,
जित द्वारे उभरे, तिते लेहो बार”।

उन्होंने कहा था कि हे ईश्वर, हे प्रभु, जिस ढंग से बचा सकता है जलते हुए इस संसार को, उस ढंग से बचा ले ताकि तेरी जय-जयकार हो और धर्म की भी जय-जयकार हो। ऐसा बातावरण पंजाब में पैदा करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन इस बात के ऊपर दो राय कभी नहीं रख सकता कि हमें अपनी सियासत बाद में सोचनी चाहिए, सर्व प्रथम देश की एकता और धर्म की जय-जयकार होनी चाहिए। हमारे जिन पंजाबी

भाइयों के हृदय को चोट लगी है, सिख भाइयों को जिनको श्री अकाल तस्त देखने के बाद परेशानी होती है, उनके साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर सेवा करते श्री हरमन्दिर साहब चले और वहाँ धर्म की जय-जयकार हो। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I must say that the speech of my friend Sardar Buta Singh has been a very moving experience and he has spoken with great feeling regarding the DHARMIK and religious background of the Sikh Movement.

I would only like to say two or three things on this occasion. For the last two years, the Punjab situation is developing in the way of a Greek Tragedy. We all saw the disaster coming upon us, we were aware of what the implications were. But unfortunately, inexorably it was moving forward and we were not able to do anything to prevent the situation that developed in the Punjab. I myself belong to a State which borders on the Punjab and my family has had the closest relations with the Sikhs and with the Punjab for at least 150 years.

Sir, whole cities have been living in terror and fear. There was liquidation and intimidation and the law and order situation virtually collapsed. A vigorous economy and trade came to a standstill, and worst of all, the age old symbiotic relations between the Hindus and the Sikhs, which have deep roots in our national psyche, in our cultural background, they were being deliberately weekend. We were all terribly distressed and pained to see what was happening. There is no doubt at all that secessionist elements were acting. I am not saying that all the people who were involved are secessionists. But, I think, there can be no doubt that certain secessionist elements were very active in the Punjab.

I come myself from another border State Jammu & Kashmir. For the last 37 years, we have been living on the edge of a volcano. We have come to recognise the handiwork of those elements who are not loyal to the

country. This was the situation that led ultimately and inevitably to the army action early in June.

20:00 hrs.

otherwise, the entire security not only of the crucial border State of Punjab but the whole of India, would have been in grave danger.

The Sikh community, for centuries, has played an outstanding role in Indian history. Shri Buta Singh Ji has given us many examples. The extraordinary sacrifices made by the Sikh GURUS, from Guru Nank Dev Ji to Guru Gobind Singh Ji and thousands of their followers for the establishment and saving of DAHRMA are unprecedented in world history. I do not think you will find another example of a group of people so dedicated to upholding the DHARMA. Guru Gobind Singh Ji Maharaj founded the Sikh PANTH in order to safeguard DHARMA, in order to safeguard the lowly and weak, people who were led away and slaughtered like cattle by foreign invaders. Thousands of women were abducted in broad day-light. It was Guru Gobind Singh Ji who converted a sleeping community into a community of lions.

Let me tell you, if you have to talk in terms of Hindus and Sikhs, the Hindus in India can never for a thousand years forget the debt of gratitude that they owe to the Sikhs, and the Sikh GURUS. I would like to make this very clear. I would like also to say that the Harmandir Sahib is one of the most sacred places in the world, not only for the Sikhs; it is equally sacred for the Hindus. In North India particularly, millions of Hindus have worshipped at the shrine with the same devotion, and with the same dedication as the Sikhs have worshipped. I myself from my very boyhood have been worshipping at that shrine. Whenever we had any happy event in the family, one of the first things we do is to go to our temple, Raghunath Ji temple in Jammu which is my family temple. He talked of the 'Raghuvanshi'. I am proud to be a Raghuvanshi myself. That is our family

temple, the Raghunath Ji. We go to Hazratbal Ziarat in Srinagar with which our family has been associated for over a century, and we go to the Darbar Sahib in Amritsar. These are places which are not limited to any sect caste or party. These are places of universal worship.

Therefore it is that when I visited the Golden Temple along with my colleague the Raksha Mantri on the 28th of June, it was indeed a traumatic experience to see that beautiful complex, one of the most beautiful temples in the world, reduced to that situation as a result of the misguided situation that had developed there. What we saw there with our own eyes was quite flabbergasting. It was amazing to see how this place of worship, how this great pool of nectar, Amrit Sarovar, was converted into virtually an arsenal.

I would like to make only one point. I do not know whether it has been adequately appreciated or not. The casualties that our Army have taken there, 92 killed and 287 injured, are very heavy. Even in a major war, this does not happen. But what I want to say is that each and every person killed and injured, was a deliberate act of sacrifice to save the Harmandir Sahib from destruction. Otherwise, was it not possible to go up in a helicopter and simply bomb out the people—if it had been any other country, if it had not been Bharat, with our back-ground of religious toleration :

“एकम् सद्दिवप्रां बहुधा वदन्ती,”

“आ नोः भद्राः कृतबो यन्तु विप्रवतः”

The truths that Shri Buta Singh mentioned from the Granth Sahib are the truths which are found in our Vedas and in our Upanishads: We sacrificed our people; The way the Army went there on a suicide mission—Gen. Brar who happened to be a school-mate of mine (he was a few years junior to me in the Doon School) was telling us the story as to how these people went in and how they were pitilessly mowed down. Please remember; it is a deliberate act of sacrifice that our Army and our nation has given. We have repaid to some extent the debt that we owe to this great sharine that has been a source of light and life for million of people for many centuries. Let that not be forgotten.

Whatever differences there may be—I stand at this moment without any party affiliation; this is not a party affair. This is matter which involves the deepest element of the national psyche and I would therefore ask the Home Minister, if he is going to reply now, I presume, briefly, because Shri Buta Singh has covered a lot of the points. The Prime Minister talks of the healing touch,—how can we concretely help in it? When I went to the Golden Temple, on behalf of the Virat Hindu Samaj, I made a small offering as a token. Is there any fund opened? We want to help in it. It is our DHARMA also to help in the Kar Seva. Let me say, if it necessary, I will personally go myself there and work in the Temple in order to re-build it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to inform the hon. House that on the request of Baba Santa Singh a premier institution in Punjab namely, the Punjab National Bank, has offered its services all over the country and abroad to open their centres for accepting money for Kar Seva; and that money will be sent to Amritsar in their office and accounting will be done by their officers so that there is no hanky-panky about it. Anybody, who wishes to donate can do so. I learnt about it from Baba Santa Singhji. He told me that the Punjab National Bank has offered its services.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We must also make our contribution for the welfare of the families of those people who were killed, jawans, who were killed there. For that, some fund must be opened. We must also remember that for the last two years, many Hindu temples in Punjab have also been destroyed and despoiled. We must all work together, We must cut across barriers of caste or creed or community or of part, we must heal the wounds.

Many of our Sikh friends are angry and they are frustrated. I met many people in India and abroad, I would appeal to them, please do not get caught in the negative syndrome, don't let this hatred and anger fester within you? The Sikhs are a brave and patriotic community. They have led, this country, they have led in the green revolution in transport, in trucking, in technology. In every way, they have been leaders; they

must not retreat into their shell I say this because I speak with a lot of intellectuals and other people. Many of them are bitter and distressed. We are all hurt, but let us not retreat. The Sikhs and Hindus have to live together in the Punjab and the rest of India. If they live in harmony Punjab will prosper and India will prosper; if they continue to live in disharmony, then not only will Punjab be gravely damaged but the whole of the country will also be in danger. Therefore, I would only like to make this plea—that quite apart from any political affiliation, we have got to have a national consensus on national security, on national integration and on national welfare. And if the terrible, traumatic events in the Punjab succeed in shocking us into this realization that there is a spiritual unity in India, there is a soul of India which has manifested itself for thousands of year and it has a destiny to fulfil as mankind moves into the nuclear age. Don't look upon this only as small superficial thing. The soul India is being reborn There are powers today which are out to wreck humanity. The soul of India has got to be reborn; it has got to find its voice; and I would say that if the events in the Punjab, terrible as they had been, shock us into this realisation that we, in our culture, have the cradle of the future civilization, than the sacrifices in Punjab will not have been in vain.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब की हालत पर एक कार्टून निकला कि कुल लोग पंजाब में पकड़े गये जिनके पास बन्दूक के कारतूस और गोलियां थीं। कुछ लोग पकड़े गये जिनके पास गोलियां थीं नशे की और सोने की। मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि गोलियां रखने वाले आतंकवादी हैं। और जो नशे की गोलियां लेकर घूम रहे हैं यह सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं गुप्तचर विभाग के, यह नशे में रहे। लेकिन देश इस बात को जरूर जानना चाहता है, जो श्वेत-पत्र में बात साफ नहीं हुई कि यह हथियार कैसे वहां पहुंचे? आप क्या करते रहे? क्या सरकार सो रही थी।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सब तो कह दिया गया। आप कोई नई बात कहिये।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : आपका गुप्तचर विभाग कोई सूचना नहीं दे पाया देश के लोगों को पता नहीं।...सरकार ने विरोधी दलों के ऊपर आरोप लगाया कि वह अकाली दल के साथ थे लेकिन क्या गृह मंत्री इस बात से इन्कार करेंगे कि गृह मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति में उन्होंने कहा था कि हम तो अकाली दल के साथ सरकार बनाने को भी तैयार हैं? दोष विरोधी दलों के ऊपर कि अकालियों से बात की, लेकिन हमने कहीं चर्चा में भी हिस्सा लिया हो तो बतायें। हमने तो इस बात की कोशिश की कि देश की इस समस्या का समाधान हो। हमें बड़ी गंभीरता से चलना होगा और इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर देश को देना होगा।

एक ऐसी घटना हुई है जिसमें देश आंस नहीं मूंद सकता है। एक तरफ आपने कहा कि विरोधी दल कुछ सिखों की वोट लेने के लिये ऐसा कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या देश में यह भावना नहीं फैल रही है कि आपके नेता देश में खास धर्म के लोगों की भावना उमाड़कर हिन्दुओं से वोट लेने के लिये प्रचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। जिससे आने वाले चुनाव में उनका फायदा उठाया जाये? यह देश के लिये हितकर चीज नहीं होगी।

मैं श्री बूटा सिंह जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जितना उनका सिख धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, मेरा भी उतना ही सिख धर्म से सम्बन्ध है। बाबा हिम्मतसिंह पंचप्यारे ने जिस तरह से कुर्बानी दी, भाई कन्हैया जी बनकौर की लड़ाई में जिस तरह से हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों को पानी पिलाते थे तो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज के सामने उनकी शिकायत हुई तो गुरु महाराज ने कहा कि यह मेरा पक्का सिख है इसको भाई का खिताब देता हूं। लड़ाई में हिन्दू मुसलमान जो भी घायल हुए हैं उसमें कोई हिन्दू मुसलमान नहीं होता, उसके लिए पानी पराया नहीं होता।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आपकी बात ठीक है लेकिन वह मैदान चनकौर नहीं था मुक्तसर था ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : यह आप जानें । मैंने जिस घटना का उल्लेख किया, उसका स्थान बदल जाने से घटना का महत्व नहीं घट जाता । उसका उत्तर चाहिये ।

विदेशी शक्तियों ने इन आतंकवादियों को बहुत बड़ा बढ़ावा दिया, लेकिन आपकी सरकार क्या करती रही ? आप सोते रहे और आपको इस बात का इल्म भी नहीं था लेकिन फिर भी दोष सारा विरोधी दलों पर देते हैं ।

हत्याएं होती रहीं, आतंकवादी भीतर छिपे थे स्वर्ण मंदिर में और हत्याएं बाहर होती थीं । आप कहते थे हम क्या करें । मैं जानता हूँ कि वह कौन सी सुरंग थी जिससे आतंकवादी बाहर निकल कर लोगों को मार जाते थे और फिर भीतर चले जाते थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बहुत दफा कही गई है । कोई नई बात हो तो कहें ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : भिडरां-वाले को इनके मंच से जो चिट्ठी लिखी गई थी, क्या वह सही बात है ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : वह सारा आपका बनाया हुआ झूठा षड्यंत्र है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपस में बातें न करें ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : आप प्रश्न यह रह जाता है कि सिखों और हिन्दुओं के बीच में एकता कैसे हो ? इसके लिए हमें प्रयास करना पड़ेगा । यह प्रयास उस तरह से नहीं होगा कि हम एक राजनीतिक प्रेरणा से प्रेरित होकर कार-सेवा की बात करें । गृह मंत्रालय

की परामर्शदात्री समिति में कहा गया कि माननीय सदस्यों को अमृतसर ले जाया जायेगा और वहां जाकर देखेंगे, लेकिन उसके बाद सरकार ने चुप्पी साध ली ।

कार-सेवा के लिये भी हमारे संसद-सदस्यों को वहां पर जाना चाहिये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप कम-से-कम एक दिन यहां के संसद-सदस्यों को वहां ले चलें और कार-सेवा करावायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको ले चलूंगा ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जिस सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया है, उसको दूसरा श्वेत पत्र निकालकर अपनी जवाबदेही जाहिर करनी चाहिए और उसने जो अपना निकम्मापन साबित किया है, उसका उल्लेख उस श्वेतपत्र में करना चाहिए ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : सब लोग एक दिन की तनख्वाह दे दें ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, यहां पर पंजाब के विषय पर बहुत तफसीली बहस हुई है । लेकिन मैं एक बुनियादी बात कहना चाहता हूँ । श्री बूटा सिंह ने कहा है कि पंजाब में अकाली पार्टों और आतंकवादियों में एक समझौता था, उसके मुताबिक पंजाब में आम लगाई गई और अकाली दल उसमें बराबर का शरीक है । जो नकशा उन्होंने पेश किया है, उसके मुताबिक पूरे मुल्क को बहुत पहले से खतरा था । आर्वाजीशन ने तो दिली-जान से चाहा था कि पंजाब के जिन मसायल पर मरकजी सरकार और अकाली पार्टी का टकराव हुआ, बातचीत के जरिये उन का हल निकल-आए । हमारा ख्याल यह है कि अजर मिनिस्टर साहब की बात सही है, तो अमृतसर के हरमन्दिर साहब और दूसरे गुरुद्वारों में आतंकवादियों के जमा होने और वहां पर

आर्सनल इकट्ठा होने के मामले में सरकार को निर्दोष नहीं कहा जा सकता। बात इस कदम बढ़ गई कि हमारी फौज के जवानों को सैकड़ों की तादाद में अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा। जो लोग वहाँ पर प्रार्थना या पूजा के लिए गए थे, उनकी भी हत्या हुई। इसके अलावा वे बहुत से नौजवान भी काम आ गए, जिनको संत भिंडरांवाले ने लड़ाई के लिए तैयार किया था। आखिर वे लोग भी अपने घरों के चरमो-चराग थे अपनी माताओं और पिताओं के उम्मीदों के चराग थे, जो इस जंग में मारे गए। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब की यह बात सही है, तो फिर यह लड़ाई बहुत पहले खत्म होनी चाहिए थी। सरकार को इसका उपाय दूँटना चाहिए था।

जब आपोजीशन और सरकार के मारबन या अकालियों और सरकार के मारबन बात चल रही थी तो अकालियों से राजदगों में एक अलग तरीके से बात करने की क्या जरूरत थी? लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने वहाँ पर जो फौजी कार्रवाई की है, और दूसरी कार्रवाई की है, उसकी हिमायत में इन्तहा पसन्दों से अकालियों की गठजोड़ की ये बातें कही जा रही हैं और इस लिए उन पर पूरा एतबार नहीं हो सकता।

(व्यवधान)

जहाँ तक डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने नेकदिली से चाहा कि पंजाब में समझौता हो जाए। जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब की सरहद ही नहीं मिलती है, पंजाब हमारी जिन्दगी की लाइफ-लाइन है, पंजाब के वगैर काश्मीर की जिन्दगी, कारोबार और सियाहत का तसब्बुर ही नहीं किया जा सकता।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव गांधी ने काश्मीर के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा। हमने तो उस वक्त उसकी मुखालिफत या नुफ्ता-चीनी नहीं की। लेकिन जब हम अपनी सफाई में बात करेंगे, तो आपको

सुननी पड़ेंगी। (व्यवधान) आपोजीशन ने नेकनीयती से चाहा था कि पंजाब का मसला बातचीत से हल हो जाए। बदकिस्मती से आपने डा० फारूक अब्दुला के कामों को गलत माने पहनाए हैं और बहुत कुछ प्रचार किया है कि उनकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है। डा० फारूक अब्दुला प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी रास्ता कायम रखे हुए थे। उन्होंने पंजाब के बारे में जो कुछ बातचीत की...

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Is it a fact that Bhindranwale's photo was in Dr. Farooq's room?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आप बहुत छोटी बात कह रहे हैं कि मैं भिंडरांवाले की तस्वीर कहां और किसके साथ छपी है, या सिवरेशन फ्रंट का कौन सा फोटो कहां छपा है, फोटोओं से यह मामला तय नहीं होता। इस तरीके से यह एक बहुत झोठा प्रोपोगेंडा है, यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता। जैसे डा० फारूक अब्दुला के बारे में कह रहे थे, डा० फारूक अब्दुला का यह देखना चाहिए कि जिन्होंने नेकनीयती से जम्मू काश्मीर में पहली बार... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why are you interrupting him. Let him speak. What is this? This is a very bad habit.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : शेख साहब के बाद, दयानतदारी से, जुरैतमन्दी से काश्मीर का कोई लीडर सामने नहीं आया जिस ने दयानतदारी से चाहा कि मुकम्मिल तरीके से यह इंटीग्रेशन का प्रोसेस तकमिल तक पहुंचे डा० अब्दुल्ला ने जम्मू काश्मीर में मुखालिफों और इन्तहा पसन्दों को चाहे वह जमाते इस्लामी के लोग थे चाहे जमाते तलवा के लोग थे, उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया और वह उनके मुखालिफ हो गए। डा० फारूक अब्दुला के बारे में यह बात कभी आप नहीं कह सकते कि वह नेकनीयती से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जम्मू काश्मीर...

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या उनकी उपस्थिति में पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे नहीं लगे ?

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : नहीं लगे ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या उसका प्रतिवाद किया उन्होंने कभी ? आपने कभी किया ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या हो रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is wrong. Professor, you are also interrupting and Acharya is also interrupting. This is very bad.

आपने कह लिया । उनको भी कह लेना बीजिए ।

I am not going to allow like this.

(Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो ध्यान दे रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says, the Home Minister can contradict it... You have got no authority to do it. You are not to judge.

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह खण्डन करें इस सदन के अन्दर कि पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे नहीं लगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनकी भाषा देखिए, इन्हें एक मेम्बर को किस तरह से सम्बोधित करना चाहिए यह भी नहीं मालूम है ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आपको मालूम है ? जो कुछ बोले आपको पता है ? आपको अपना चेहरा पता नहीं है और अपने जीवन का पता नहीं है कि क्या करते हैं आप ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, आप किस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य साधन चक्रवर्ती : आपने सी आई. ए. जिन्दाबाद कहा या नहीं ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : **

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती : जैसे डिबेट की क्वालिटी हो रही है वैसे ही बात कहनी चाहिए। You are bringing down the quality of this debate.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : आप इनको कंट्रोल करिए । जब ये लोग मुखालफाना बात करते हैं तो हम कुछ नहीं कहते हैं... (व्यवधान)...नेशनल कान्फरेंस के मेम्बरान को इन्होंने पाकिस्तान-नवाज कहा, इससे बढ़कर इस हाउस की और क्या तौहीन हो सकती है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद की कोई मर्यादा है या नहीं ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : इसमें कौन सी मर्यादा टूटी है, यह आप बताइए । इन्होंने दावा किया है, बड़े देव भक्त हैं यह, आप उनकी वकालत करते हैं ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, if the debate goes to this level that one Member says—

पाकिस्तान जिन्दा बाद, then what is this ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे वहाँ लगे, ये खण्डन करें ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If he wants to level charges, we can also level charges.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : It would be a bad precedent, यह एक आचार्य लगे हैं और एक प्रोफेसर लग गए हैं हैं । I do not like it, I do not approve of it. Your behaviour is deplorable.....(Interruptions)

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

प्रो सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि चुप रहो। आप सुन रहे थे और फिर कहते हैं कि चुप रहो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब सुन रहा हूँ लेकिन this is wrong. You are not the judge here. I will name you if you do not sit down now. It is a very bad habit. Mr. Kabuli, you confine yourself and finish it.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस यह उसके कायद का ताल्लुक है वह बड़ी नेकनीयती से चाहते थे कि पंजाब का मसला हल हो जाय क्योंकि हम बराये राह उलझे हुए थे। हमारी सियाहत 1963 से तबाह हुई और बदकिस्मती यह हुई कि 1983 में जब कि डा. फारूक अब्दुल्ला की सरकार बहाँ पर कायम हुई उसके फौरन बाद कांग्रेस आई की एजीटेशन भी चली। उस मुश्किल के हम एक तरफ शिकार थे, दूसरी तरफ से रही सही सियाहत पंजाब की बजह से तबाह हो गई। रेलवे लाइनें उखड़ी हुई थीं और रेलें नहीं आ रही थीं। सियाहों पर हमको भरोसा था कि वह आयेगे और लोगों की इकतसादी जिन्दगी के साथ कुछ इंसफ होगा वह उमीदें पूरी नहीं हुई। मरकज की तरफ से भी कोई खास इमदाद नहीं दी जा रही थी, इस बिना पर डा० अब्दुल्ला जो कि पक्के देशभक्त हैं और आप से ज्यादा हैं, यह में दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि कांग्रेस आई के लोग जितने वफादार हैं हिन्दुस्तान के उससे कम वफादार कश्मीरी नहीं हैं...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पंजाब के लिए बोल रहे थे, वह बोल लीजिए।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं तो बोल रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के लोग आपसे कम वफादार नहीं हैं। मुल्क कांग्रेस की जागीर नहीं है नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस की अपनी कर्बानियां हैं। नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने उस वक्त से हिन्दुस्तान के साथ दोस्ती निभाई है, जिस वक्त वहाँ न फीजें थी और न ताकत थी। वह इलहास किया है तो नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने किया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने जो हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इतिहाद किया है वह इतिहाद कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं किया है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ किया है। इसलिए मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के मामले में हमारा यह क्याल है कि पंजाब का मामला सुलझाया जा सकता है। लेकिन हम यह समझते हैं कि एक बड़ी साजिश के तहत काश्मीर को भी उलझाया गया। हम यह कैसे भरोसा करें कि पंजाब के मामले में जो कुछ आप कह रहे हैं, वह सही है। जबकि हमने खुद देखा है, आपकी तरफ से, आपके कांग्रेस-आई के जो जिम्मेदारी लीडर हैं, उनकी तरफ से बार-बार यह बयान आया है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में बड़ा कुछ फसाद हुआ है और वहाँ पर आतंकवादियों की हिमायत की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जम्मू-काश्मीर पर परसों आ रहा है।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : क्योंकि जम्मू काश्मीर का मसला राजीव जी ने भी उठाया है। यह मसला इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। कांग्रेस-आई के सदस्यों की तरफ से आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जम्मू काश्मीर को सोमवार को कर रहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह जुड़ा हुआ मामला है, इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं। बार-बार यहाँ पर डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला साहब

का जिक्र आया है, बार-बार नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस का जिक्र आया है। इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहती हैं कि इसको हिलिंग-टच दिया जाए। हम भी चाहते हैं कि पंजाब में जो कुछ हालत बिगड़ गए हैं, जो कुछ तबाही हुई, चाहे वह आतंकवादियों की वजह से हुई या कांग्रेस-आई की लापरवाही की वजह से हुई या मामला को तूल देने की वजह से हुई अपोजीशन ने बड़ी कोशिश की थी कि कोई समझौता हो। मंत्र पर बंठ कर मसायल को हल किया जाए। लेकिन पंजाब की एक बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि यह वह इलाका है, जहां पर वीर जवानों ने, वहाँ के बहादुरों ने और वहाँ के सिक्खों ने देश की हिफाजत के लिए, देश की आन-शान को कायम रखने के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। जिनका सिर हमेशा फक्र से ऊँचा रहता था और उनको अभिमान था कि हम देश के रक्षक हैं, बावकार शहरी हैं, जब मैंने वहाँ की हालत को देखा और सिक्खों की हालत को देखा तो पाया कि उनके जजबात बहुत मजबूत हैं। चाहे वह लड़ाई हमारी फौज और आतंकवादियों के दमिबान महसूस रही, लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ, उससे सिक्खों के जजबात को चोट लगी है। चाहे कि हम उनके हालत को सुधारने की कोशिश करें और जिस तरह से वहाँ के हालात बिगड़ चुके हैं, उनको देखते हुए सिक्खों में नया हौसला और नया एहसास दिलायें, कि वे देश के नागरिक हैं और देश में उनकी इज्जत कायम है।... (व्यवधान) ... इस बिना पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कार-सेवा की बात चली। हम चाहते हैं कि वहाँ कार-सेवा चले और बाबासंता सिंह के साथ मेरी या वाजपेयी जी की, किसी की नाराजगी नहीं है। हम उनको देश का सेबक समझते हैं, सिक्खी पन्त के एक बहुत बड़े आदमी के आधार पर तसलीम करते हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि मसायल को जल्दबाजी में हल न किया जाए।

पंजाबी की स्थिति को देखते हुए, चाहे एस जी पी सी हो या अकाली दल हो, उनको आइसोलेट करके मुल्क का भला नहीं होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... अखबारों में भी खबर आई है, अगर वाक्यी एस जी पी सी की तरफ से या कोई रिजोल्यूशन पास हुआ और बाबा खडग सिंह के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्होंने उनको अपनी तरह से सहयोग दिया है। अकाल तख्त को जो नुकसान पहुँचा है, वह जितनी जल्दी ठीक हो सके, उतना अच्छा है तथा हम भी यह चाहेंगे। क्योंकि जो लोग वहाँ पर आए हैं, उनके दिलों में ज़रम पड़ हैं, मुनासिब यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक हो और ठीक करने का कोई ढंग हो।

This has been said by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Therefore, I will like to reply to him.

(Interruptions)**

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं इस बिना पर कहना चाहता हूँ अगर यह बात सही है कि एस० जी० पी० सी० ने कोई रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है तो आपका फर्ज यह है कि उस बुजुर्ग को बुलाकर उनके हाथ में इस काम को सौंपना चाहिये, जिसको सबका सहयोग हासिल हो।

आप हीलिंग-टच की बात कहते हैं—जहाँ तक जम्मू-काश्मीर का सवाल है बार-बार हमारे बारे में...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says without my permission will not form part of the records.

(Interruption)**

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : कम से कम आप मुझे प्रोटेक्शन दीजिये। जब राजीव गांधी साहब

ने सुबह कहा तो हमने उनको नहीं टोका। जब निहाल सिंह बाला जी ने कहा डा० फारूक और जम्मू-काश्मीर के बारे में, तो हमको भी अपनी बात कहने का हक है। बल्कि राजीव गांधी जी ने सवालात के तौर पर बात को उभारा, इसलिये मुझे भी हक है कि उनकी बात का जवाब दूं। इन्होंने कहा जिस दिन वहां पर हाइजैकिंग हुआ वहा एअर-पोर्ट पर दो मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो दो मिनिस्टर वहां मौजूद थे, उनमें एक पी. एल. हांड साहब थे जो कश्मीरी पंडितों के रहनुमा हैं और दूसरे होहम्मद शफी साहब थे। जिस दिन हाइजैकिंग हुआ है यानी 6 जुलाई को, उस दिन वे वहां पर अपोजीशन लीडर्स को लेने आये हुये थे।

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, my information might be incorrect, but the opposition leaders went the previous day.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : No, on that day, the same day. They were to travel by that plane, but because it was late they went by the next plane.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think one more point may be added to what I said earlier. The point is that the opposition leaders were also made to miss that flight.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि वह गलतफहमी की वजह से ऐसा कह रहे हैं। असल बाक्यात वह है जो मैंने अभी अर्ज किए हैं।

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU (Rae Bareli) : Dr. Farooq himself said that the plane was hijacked by the RAW, the Indian intelligence service.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : यह उनके विचार हैं, असल बात तो तहकीकात से पता चलेगी। उन्होंने किसी वजह से ही कहा होगा। मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—जो कुछ वहां हुआ और जिस कदर उसका प्रचार हुआ और आज भी हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में राज्य सभा में कल नरसिंह राव जी ने जो कहा है grave situation was developing in Jammu and Kashmir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : We are discussing Punjab.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—आपकी इतिला के मुताबिक 14 ट्रेनिंग कैम्पस जम्मू-काश्मीर, पंजाब, यू. पी. और हिमाचल प्रदेश में हुए—यह आपने खुद इस ऐवान में कहा था—जिन में से 6 जम्मू-काश्मीर में लगे। ऐसी सूरत में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—जो इस कदर प्रचार किया जा रहा है—जम्मू-काश्मीर में आतंकवादी का बड़ा जोर है, सिख-एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स के साथ जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार मिलीभगत से काम ले रही थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं—जो व्हाइट-पेपर लाया गया है उसमें जम्मू-काश्मीर का जिक्र क्यों नहीं है? बगर आपके पास कोई सुबूत होता तो आप देते। आप ने हमेशा जम्मू-काश्मीर को पंजाब के साथ मिलाया है। पंजाब का जब भी जिक्र आया जम्मू-काश्मीर को उसके साथ जोड़ दिया। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप ने पंजाब में वहां के लोगों के जजबात को मजरूह किया। जम्मू व काश्मीर के लोगों का यही कसूर है कि आपके साथ हमारी दोस्ती नहीं हुई। डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला की नेशनल कानफेन्स मुल्क की जमूहरियत-पसन्द ताकतों के साथ, अपोजीशन के साथ ताल्लुक रखती थी... (ब्यवधान)... मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं था जम्मू व काश्मीर की सरकार से मदाखलत करने का, जबकि आपके पास कोई सुबूत नहीं है उस सरकार के बारे में किसी भी केस में और नई सरकार जिस ढंग से वहां कायम की गई है, उससे बड़ा कत्ल जमूहरियत का नहीं हो सकता।

आखीर में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर पंजाब में आप हीलिंग टच देना चाहते हैं, तो कार सेवा मुस्तरका तौर पर करायें और जहां तक जम्मू व काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर एसेम्बली को डिजोल्व करें। इसमें आपका भी फायदा है और देश का भी फायदा है। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं।

شرعی عبد الرحیم اللہ (مری) صاحب: جناب اسپیکر صاحب یہاں پر پنجاب کے تعلقہ پر بھرت تعلقہ کھتے ہوئے تھے۔ میں ایک سپاہی بات کہتا چلتا ہوں۔ خیری و شام سنگھ کیا ہے کہ پنجاب میں اعلیٰ عدلیہ اور انسپکشن ڈپارٹمنٹ میں ایک کچھو نامہ تھا اس کے مطابق پنجاب میں ایک کچھو نامہ تھا۔ حال میں میں رپورٹ کر چکا ہوں۔ جو فقیر ہونے سے نہیں کیا ہے اس کے مطابق اس واقعہ کو بھرت تعلقہ سے منوع تھا۔

ایڈووکیٹ نے تو دلہا نے کہا تھا کہ پنجاب کے جن مساجد پر امر لڑی کر لیا اور اعلیٰ عدلیہ کا نام لگا کر اور کچھ بات کہ کر دیکھ لیں کہ ان کے بیان میں ہے کہ اگر سرگرم صاحب کی بات سچ ہے تو امر لڑتا ہے چند صاحب کو دوسرا ٹرو ڈیو ایل میں انک ڈویلپمنٹ کے چھو بیسٹہ اند واک اور کھٹا ہونے کے معاملہ میں سرگرم کے فریڈیشن نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

بات اس قدر بڑھی کہ سرگرم صاحب کی طرف سے واکوں کو سرگرم کی طرف سے اس میں اپنی جان سے فائدہ دھونا پڑا۔ ڈوگ واک پر پورا تھا یا پھر جا سکے اور وہ تھے ان کی بھی شہادت ہوئی۔ اس کے بعد وہ وہ بات ہے جو ان میں کام آتا تھا جن کو کثرت جھنڈیوں کے لئے لڑائی کا لئے تیار کیا تھا۔ آخر وہ ڈوگ بھی اپنے گروں کے بیچ و پڑ گئے۔ اپنی ماڈرن اور تیار کرنے کے امیدوں کے پڑ گئے تھے۔ جو اس ملک میں مارا گیا اور سرگرم صاحب کی یہ بات ہے جو وہ پورے لڑائی میں اپنے بیچ ہوتے ہیں جیسے تھے سرگرم کے اہل کلاہے ڈھنڈے نا چاہتے تھے۔

جب ایڈووکیٹ نے راضی کر کے تاہم اس کا بیسٹہ یا اکل یہیں اور سرگرم کے ماہینا بات چل رہی تھی تو اکابوں صدر زرداری میں ایک انگ لڑتے تھے۔ بات کوئی کیا فرمات تھے کہیں یہ کچھنا ہوتی کہ سرگرم وکیل پر وٹونی کراؤنگ کی بنا اور دوسری کارروائی کی ہے اسے ثابت میں انتہا بندوں سے اکابوں کا کٹہہ بڑھ گیا۔ بائیس کیا جا رہی ہے کہ اس لئے ان پر بڑا اعتبار نہیں ہو سکتا۔

..... (انٹراڈیشنز)

جیسا کہ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کا کندہ ہے انہوں نے ٹیکس دی ہے جا کا کہ پنجاب میں کچھ تیار ہو جائے۔ جوں کچھ اور پنجاب کی سرحد ہی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ پنجاب پر مالی زندگی کی لڑائی لائی ہے۔ پنجاب کا دوسرا کٹہہ کی زندگی کا بدلہ یہ حالت کا تصور ہی نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔

..... (انٹراڈیشنز)

..... (انٹراڈیشنز)

ایڈووکیٹ نے ایک نیشن سے کہا تھا کہ پنجاب کا مسئلہ بھرت جیت سے حل ہو جائے۔ بہرحقیقہ صاحب نے ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کے کاموں کو مدنظر بنا کر بتایا کہ بہرحقیقہ صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ان کی نیت نیک ہے۔ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ پرائیویٹ لٹریچر کے بارے میں اور تعلقہ کے بارے میں پنجاب کے بارے میں جو کچھ بات بھرت کی.....

SHRI G. MARSIMBA EDDY (ADILABAD): Is it a fact that Bhindranwale's photo was in Dr. Farooq's room?

شرعی عبد الرحیم اللہ صاحب: آپ بھرت بھائی بات کہہ رہے ہیں کہ..... جھنڈیوں کے تعلقہ کے لئے کچھ بات کہیں کے ساتھ جمع ہے۔

ایڈووکیٹ نے فرسٹ کاونسل کی طرف سے کہا ہے۔ فرسٹ کاونسل سے یہ معاملہ کے فرسٹ کاونسل کے بارے میں ایک بات ہے اور پھر بدو ہیگنڈا ہے۔ اور آپ کو خوشی نہیں دیتا۔ جیسے ڈاکٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے اس بارے میں پراپر ہے جو ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کا یہ دیکھنا چاہیے کہ جنہوں نے ایک نیشن سے جونی کٹھیر میں بیچ ہا..... (انٹراڈیشنز)

MR. SPEAKER, I do not know why are you interrupting him. Let him speak. What is this? This is a very bad habit.

شرعی عبد الرحیم اللہ صاحب: شیخ صاحب کے بعد وہاں تھیں۔ وہاں مندرجہ سے کئی کئی لیکچر سامنے لیا جاسکتا ہے دیات داری سے جا کا کہ مگن لڑی سے یہ ان کے لیکچر کا پورے کٹھیر تک لیا۔ ڈاکٹر عبداللہ نے جوں کٹھیر میں کچھ لیکچر لیا اور انہیں بندوں کو، چارچہ وہ جی بھرت اسٹیج کی وک تھے چاہے جی بھرت لکھنا کے وک تھے ان کو بیسٹوں میں لگا کر دیا اور وہ ان کے مخالف ہو گئے۔ ڈاکٹر فاروق عبداللہ کے بارے میں یہ بات کہیں آپ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ وہ ایک نیشن کے ہندوستان کے ساتھ جوں کٹھیر.....

ایچا رہ بیگانہ ہیں۔ کیا ان کی ایسٹنٹی میں پاکستان زندہ بلو کے لیے نہیں لگے۔

شرعی عبد الرحیم اللہ صاحب: پھر لگا۔

ایچا رہ بیگانہ ہیں۔ کیا اس بارے میں اور کیا نہیں لکھیے آپ نے نہیں کیا۔

شرعی امجد علی صاحب: بلائیٹیشن ہوگا۔ یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے۔

MR. SPEAKER: This is wrong. Professor, you are also interrupting and Acharya is also interrupting. This is very bad.

اپنے لے یا بیان کو بھی کہ لینے دینیے۔

آچار بھگوان حیو: یہ گھنڈن کر میں اس دن کے
 افسدہ کہ پاکستان زندہ باد کے نعرے کی بجائے
 شہزی اکل پیاری والہی: آگہیش میودا۔ آپ ان کی
 عبادت دیکھئے۔ انہیں ایک ممبر کو کہہ کر کہ سمجھوت
 کرنا چاہئے یہ بھی نہیں سوسچ ہے۔
 آچار بھگوان حیو: آپ کو متوقع ہے۔ وہ کچھ روئے آپ
 کہ کہہ رہے ہیں آپ کو انہیں ہر جہت سے مزید اور اپنے
 جیون کا بہتہ نہیں ہے کہ کیا کرتے ہیں اب۔
 آگہیش میودا: دیکھئے آپ کہیں لہرہ کی باہن
 کو رہے ہیں۔
 شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی: آپ نے ساری تاریخ زندہ
 باد کی باہنیں۔
 آچار بھگوان حیو: + + +
 Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

آگہیش میودا: فیس کب شی رہا میں سیکن
 this is wrong. You are not the judge here. I will
 name you if you do not sit down now. It is a very
 bad habit. Mr. Kabuli, you confine yourself and
 finish it.
 شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی: آگہیش میودا میں
 یہ کہتا ہوں کہ میں تک نیشنل کانفرنس میں بارگاہ
 تا ریگ کا معلق ہے وہ بڑی نیک نیتی سے چاہتے تھے کہ
 پنجاب کے مسئلہ حل ہو جائے مگر ہم برصغیر کے ایجنڈے
 سے۔ جمادی سبقت ۱۹۶۳ء سے تیار ہوئے اور یہ سنی ہو
 ہوئی کہ ۱۹۸۲ میں جب کہ ڈاکٹر معلق جو الگ ہی راجہ
 دوکان پر قائم ہو چکے تھے فوراً انہوں نے کانفرنس میں کسی کی ایسی نیشن
 ہی بھی۔ اس میں ایک طرف شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی
 کے اور دوسری طرف پنجاب کا وہ تیار ہو چکا تھا ایسا
 کہ نیشنل کانفرنس میں ایک اور ایجنڈے کے لیے آئیں تھیں۔
 سبقت ۲۰۱۰ کو جو ممبر مقرر کیا گیا تھا انہوں نے وہ دن کی
 اقتصادی زندگی کے ساتھ ایسے انصاف پر گواہی دے کر
 پوری کچھ ہوئی کہ اگر اس وقت بھی کسی خاص امور کو
 دی جا رہی تھی۔ اس میں بھی ڈاکٹر مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی
 جگت میں اب کے ہر ایجنڈے میں وہ ہیں جو اس لیے کہ
 سنہ ۱۹۸۰ء میں ان کے وہ وقت کے وہ وہی
 نے انہوں کے اس کے وہ وہی کنٹری ہیں یہاں۔
 آگہیش میودا: آپ پنجاب کے دور رہنے کے وہ وہی
 شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی: میں تو دل رہا ہوں۔
 (انٹر پینڈن).....

شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی: جس ڈیٹ کا ذکر ہے
 ہے وہ سب سے بات نہیں چاہیے۔
 You are bringing down the quality of this debate.
 شہزی مینہ سدھ من جگر دتی: آپ ان کو گنہگار کہیں۔ جب یہ
 لوگ مخالفانہ بات کرتے ہیں تو ہم انہیں نہیں کہتے ہیں۔
 (انٹر پینڈن).....
 نیشنل کانفرنس کے دوران انہوں نے پاکستان ڈانڈیا
 اس کے ہر ممبر اس کا کسی کو اور کیا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔
 شہزی اکل پیاری والہی: آگہیش میودا۔ مسند کی
 کوئی کمر یاد ہے یا نہیں۔
 آچار بھگوان حیو: اس میں کوئی کمر یاد ہے یا نہیں۔
 آپ تیار ہیں۔ انہوں نے وہ وہی کہہ کر اپنی جگت بلوئے
 آپ ان کی مکتبہ کر لیں۔

میں کہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے وہ وہی کہہ کر وہاں
 پہنچے۔ مکتبہ کانفرنس کے ہاں گئے ہیں۔ نیشنل کانفرنس
 کا یہی قربانیاں ہیں۔ نیشنل کانفرنس نے اس وقت سے
 نہ ہونے کے ساتھ وہی نہ ہونے کے ساتھ وہی نہ ہونے
 وہیں میں ہر مذاکرت تھی۔ ایمان کیا ہے وہ نیشنل کانفرنس
 نے کیا ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ نیشنل کانفرنس نے
 نہ ہونے کے ساتھ ان کے ساتھ وہی نہ ہونے کے ساتھ
 کے ساتھ نہیں کہا ہے بلکہ نہ ہونے کے ساتھ وہی نہ ہونے
 ہے میں آج بھی کہتا ہوں کہ پنجاب کے خلاف یہاں
 بخاریہ خیال ہے کہ پنجاب کا معاملہ حل کیا جا سکتا ہے
 کہیں یہ بے سمجھے ہیں کہ ایک بڑی خانہ خانی تھی
 کنٹرول تھی انہاں بھی۔ ہم کو یہ کمر یاد ہے کہ پنجاب
 کے خلاف میں وہ کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں وہ وہی ہے
 جب کہ ہم نے وہ وہی ہے اور کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں
 ان کی سے جو وہ وہی ہے اور کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں
 بیان آیا ہے کہ جسوں کے میں برا کچھ ضلوع ہو رہے
 اور وہاں ہر تہہ و بالا کی حدیت کی جا رہی ہے۔

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, if the debate
 goes to this level that one Member says
 then what is this?
 پاکستان زندہ باد۔
 آچار بھگوان حیو: پاکستان زندہ باد کے نعرے وہاں تک
 یہ گھنڈن کر لیں۔
 SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: If he wants to
 level charges, we can also level charges.
 It would be a bad precedent. آگہیش میودا:
 ہر ایک آچار بھگوان کی کچھ اور ایک پوزیشن رکھنے کے ہیں۔
 I do not like it, I do not approve of it. Your
 behaviour is deplorable
 (Interruptions)

پرو فیئر سید ادریس: آگہیش میودا۔ یہ دن کو لوگوں کے
 رہنے میں آگہیش میودا کی کچھ اور ایک پوزیشن رکھنے کے ہیں۔
 اور یہ کچھ کہہ رہے ہیں۔

لو سیکشن میوٹا: جیوں کنٹرول پریشن آؤٹا ہے۔
 خری عبد اللہ شہد کا بی۔ کیونکہ جیوں کنٹرول میوٹا ہے۔
 پڑھو بی نہ ہی اٹھا یا ہے۔ یہ مسئلہ ایک ماہہ جو آؤٹا ہے۔
 کنٹرول میں آؤٹی کے سبب کیوں کی لڑتے آؤٹا ہے۔
 لو سیکشن میوٹا: جیوں کنٹرول کے سوسوار کو آؤٹا ہے۔
 خری عبد اللہ شہد کا بی: یہ مسئلہ جو آؤٹا معاملہ ہے۔ ایسے تو

آؤٹا ہے۔ اس بنا پر میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگرچہ معاملہ ہے۔
 چاہئے کہ اس حد تک چلے جاتا ہے۔ ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں
 کہ پنجاب میں جو کچھ حالات ہو رہے ہیں وہاں کو کچھ خصوصیت
 ہوئی چاہئے وہ آؤٹا کے لوگوں کی وجہ سے ہوئی یا
 کاٹنے میں آؤٹی کی وجہ سے ہوئی یا معاملہ کو
 طول دینے کی وجہ سے ہوئی پوزیشن نہ ہائی کو شش
 کی تھی کہ کوئی سمجھوتہ ہو۔ مگر یہ سمجھتے کہ مسالہ کو
 چھو گیا جائے۔ لیکن پنجاب کی ایک بڑی سمجھت ہے کہ
 یہ وہ معاملہ ہے جہاں پر جو لوگوں نے وہاں سے یہاں
 سے وہاں سے کیوں نہ لیتے ہیں اس حالت کے لئے دینے
 کی آؤٹا کے قیام رکھنے کے لئے قیام رکھنا (1957)۔

یہاں سے سمجھوتہ ہوئے ہو تو پھر آؤٹا اور آؤٹا ایسا ہی تھا
 کہ یہ سمجھوتہ کی گئی تھی۔ مادہ کنٹرول میں۔ جب میں
 نے وہاں کی حالت کو دیکھا اور کیوں کی حالت کو دیکھا
 تو پہلا کہ ان کے جزبات بہت مجروح تھے۔ چاہئے وہ
 لڑائی چھوڑنے کے لئے آؤٹا کیوں اور کیوں کا وہاں
 سمجھوتہ رہی لیکن جو کچھ ہوا اس سے کیوں کی جزبات
 کو بڑھ گئی ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ آؤٹا کی حالت کو چھوڑنے
 کی کو شش کے بعد وہاں جو کچھ ہے وہاں کی حالت کو کچھ
 لگتے ہیں کہ ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے کیوں میں یا جو سمجھوتہ اور
 نیا احساس دہرائیں کہ وہ دیکھنے کا فائدہ کریں اور
 دینے میں لڑنے کی عزت مانجے ہے۔

..... (انٹراپشنز)
 اس بنا پر میں کہتا ہوں کہ وہاں پر کاروبار کی حالت سے
 یہ چاہئے کہ وہاں کاروبار چلے اور ہمارا سٹاٹس
 سیکشن میوٹا یا دوسرے کسی کی نارا نارا سمجھوتہ ہے۔
 یہاں کو دیکھنے کا فائدہ دیکھتے ہیں سمجھوتہ سے اس وقت
 لڑتے آؤٹا کے بعد اس پر سمجھوتہ کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم چاہتے
 ہیں کہ مسالہ کو جلد بازی میں حل کرنا چاہئے۔ پنجاب
 کی اسٹیج کے لئے سمجھوتہ چاہئے ایسا ہی بیسی ہو یا
 اگلی حل میں ان کو آؤٹا دیکھتے کہ اس مسئلہ کا جلد ہی ہونا
 (انٹراپشنز)

انہوں میں بھی خبر آؤٹا ہے۔ اگر وہاں آؤٹا ایسا ہی ہوگا
 کہ لڑتے یا کچھ اور دیکھتے ہیں اس پر آؤٹا ہوا
 کہ لڑنے کے لئے ہمارے ہاں آؤٹا ہے کہ آؤٹا ہوں
 نے ان کو اپنی لڑنے سے ہیرونگ دیا ہے۔ آؤٹا کی حالت
 کو جو نقصان پہنچا ہے وہ کہہ سکتے ہیں لیکن یہ سب
 آؤٹا ہے۔ ہم بھی یہ چاہتے ہیں۔
 کیونکہ لوگ وہاں پر آؤٹے ہیں ان کے لوگوں میں زخم
 بڑھ گئے۔ مناسب ہے کہ لڑنے سے جلدی ہو سکے۔
 اور جلدی کرنے کا کوئی واسطہ ہو۔

This has been said by the Hon. Member.
 SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Therefore, I will like to
 reply to him. (Interruptions)
 شری عبد اللہ شہد کا بی: میں اس بنا پر کہتا ہوں
 جیوں انگریز بات چیت ہے کہ ایسا ہی نہیں ہے کہ آؤٹا
 دیکھتے ہیں یا نہیں ہے تو آؤٹا کا فرق ہے کہ اس
 بڑا ہے کہ جلد کر ان کے ہاں اس کام کو سنبھالنا
 چاہئے جس کو سب کا ہیرونگ حاصل ہو۔
 اب سمجھوتہ کی بات سمجھتے ہیں جہاں تک جیوں کنٹرول
 کا سوال ہے بار بار پھرتے بارے میں۔
 (انٹراپشنز)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says without my permi-
 sion will not form part of the records. (Interruptions)
 شری عبد اللہ شہد کا بی: ہم سب آؤٹے ہو دیکھتے
 دیکھتے۔ جب آؤٹا کوئی سمجھوتہ ہے تو یہاں
 کو نہیں لڑنا جب شمال سنگھ لڑنے کی نارا نارا خادق
 اور جیوں کنٹرول کے بارے میں تو ہم کوئی اپنی بات کہنے کا
 حق ہے۔ بلکہ راجیو گاندھی نے اس سوال کے تصور پر
 بات کو آؤٹا اس لئے چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کی بات
 کا وہ حصہ نہیں لیتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر ناچ
 جیوگاندھی جو وہاں آؤٹا پر دو دنوں میں آؤٹے
 میں ان کو سنبھالنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو دو دنوں میں آؤٹے
 ان میں آؤٹے ہیں۔ ان کا نارا نارا سمجھوتہ ہے۔
 کے رہتے ہیں اور وہاں سمجھوتہ چاہتے ہیں۔ جس
 دن ناچ جیوگاندھی جو آؤٹے یعنی 30 مارچ کو ان دنوں
 وہاں پر آؤٹے ہیں لڑنے کو کہتے آؤٹے ہوتے تھے۔

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, my information might be
 incorrect, but the opposition leaders went the
 previous day.
 SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT): No, on that day, the
 same day. They were to travel by that plane, but
 because it was late, they went by the next plane.
 SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think one more point may be
 added to what I said earlier. The point is that
 the Opposition leaders were also made to miss
 that flight.

شری عبدالرشید صاحب: میں ان کو کینا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ غلط فہمی کے وجہ سے ایسا کر رہے ہوں اصل واقعات وہ ہیں جو میں نے ابھی عرض کیے ہیں۔

SHRI ARUN KUMAR MEHRU: (Rae Bareilly) - Dr. Farooq himself said that the plane was hijacked by the RAW, the Indian Intelligence Service.

شری عبدالرشید صاحب: یہ ان کے چل رہے ہیں۔ اصل بات تو تعقبات سے بہتہ چلی۔ انہوں نے کئی وجہ سے یہ کہا ہے کہ سنگھ میں یہ کینا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو کچھ وہ مل چکا ہے وہ اس کا پورا پورا اندازہ آج ہی ہندوستان ٹائمز میں راجہ جی میں کل فرسٹ راولڈی نے جو کہا ہے۔

A grave situation was developing in Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI P. VEAKATASUBALAH: The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

We are discussing Punjab.

شری عبدالرشید صاحب: کھین میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسی اطلاع کے مطابق ہمارے ہمسایوں کیسے جھوٹے شہرے بنجباب۔ یو پی اور بھارت میں تھے۔ یہ آپ نے خود اس بیان میں کیا تھا۔ جن میں سے وہ جھوٹے شہرے میں لگے۔ ایسی صورت میں میں تو جینا چاہتا ہوں جو اس قدر بڑا ہو گیا جا رہا ہے جھوٹے شہرے میں آفت زدگی کا ہوا زور ہے۔ سنگھ ایکسٹری میسج کے ساتھ جھوٹے شہرے سرکار میں بھگت سے کچھ نہ رہی تھی۔ میں تو جینا چاہتا ہوں جو وائٹ پیپر لایا گیا ہے اور جس میں جھوٹے شہرے کا ذکر کیوں نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ کے پاس کوئی ثبوت ہوتا تو آپ دیتے۔ آپ نے پچھلے جھوٹے شہرے کو بنجباب کے ساتھ لہایا ہے۔ بنجباب کا جب بھی ذکر آیا جھوٹے شہرے کو اس کے ساتھ جوڑ دیا۔

میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے بنجباب میں وہ لوگوں کے جنرات کو جبر دیا۔ جھوٹے شہرے کے لوگوں کا یہی مقصد ہے کہ آپ کے ساتھ بھاری دہشتی نہیں ہوتی۔ ڈاکٹر صادق عبداللہ کی نیشنل کانفرنس میں جی جیورٹ لینڈ کانفرنس کے ساتھ اپوزیشن کے ساتھ تحقیق کی گئی تھی۔

..... (انٹروپشنز)

میں ابھی ختم کر رہا ہوں۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہی سٹیٹوٹینٹ نہیں تھا جھوٹے شہرے کی سرکار سے اخذ کرنا تھا۔ جبکہ آپ کے پاس کوئی ثبوت نہیں ہے۔ اس سرکار سے بارہ میں کسی بھی ٹیس میں وہ نئی سرکار جس نے سنگھ سے وہ لوگ تارک کی گئی۔ جو اس سے براقتل ہو رہے ہیں۔

آخر میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر پنجاب میں آپ سبقت لے کر نہ چلے جاتے ہیں تو مارے اور شہرے کہ لوہے پر کر رہے ہیں۔ جہاں کہ جھوٹے شہرے کا تعلق ہے وہاں پر ایسی ہی کیا جائے گی۔ اس میں آپ کو بھی غائبہ ہے اور دلش کا بھی غائبہ ہے۔ اتنا کہہ رہے ہیں اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہوں۔

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish the Opposition parties, and more especially my friend Vujpayee, who is good enough to be present here throughout this long debate, had not taken the stand that they have taken in regard to what is being done and what has got to be done. I would have not felt so dissatisfied with them about what they were saying about the past because the Opposition generally has to take be a stand which cannot be considered to reasonable by the Ruling Party, but at the same time from their own point of view they would have to present it to the best of their capacity. But now that it has happened, the army action has taken place, just as the Army was being sent in, the Prime Minister was wise and generous enough as she should be as a true daughter of India to appeal to the people of our country, of all communities to exercise their sense of charity and generosity and then display the healing touch in every possible manner.

Just a day or a few hours before the Army action, after she has made that appeal that the Opposition should have continued to be incorrigible, in the incorrigible view that the Opposition has taken and then indulged in the kind of debate that they have developed is, according to me, who has had as much experience of the role of Opposition as many of these comrades have had as Oppositionists, is not dignified is not edifying is not decent for a democracy. But they have done it, chosen to do it. At what stage, Sir? We want not the damages done to properties, to physical properties, such as Akal Takht to be repaired only, but the damage done to the feelings of the people. And now my friends say, let not those people do it, let somebody else do it. Let those 'somebody else' or those other people make up their minds and come and cooperate. My hon. friend, Mr. Kabuli—was saying

that the Akalis were also willing to cooperate and their cooperation should be invited and welcomed by us.

Cooperation not only from them, cooperation from every section of people in our country, from every kind of individual, as my friend Shri Karan Singh has put it so eloquently is welcome. Nobody has ever that the Akalies would not be welcome, but it is Akalie who are going about saying 'No' and these friends in a blind-folded manner, because of their new found affections politically oriented or otherwise for these Akalies. It is these friends who are saying 'No' to that generous, religious, holy man Santa Singh in his old age has come forward so bravely and so generously to initiate this Kar Seva work and it is in the fitness of things according to Indian traditions that he remembered his ancestors and their contribution on other occasions also. When similar repairs had had to be done and he had come forward. What is the response that my hon. friends have tried to give. Their response is not a holy touch. It is not generous. It is not even decent. They resent it. They want somebody else alone to do it. Why? Because that somebody else alone is found suddenly by these friends, not only now, during all these three years, as their great special friends in the whole of Punjab. Now, is that an attitude of which any democrat can be proud? I cannot.

I am glad many friends have paid eloquent tribute to the sacrifice made by our Army personnel. I do not think in the military history of our country after we have become free when the aid of Army was invoked, even in North Eastern Frontier there were such heavy casualties proportionately from our Army. Here they were the highest.

Our friends have said suicidal as if they went there to commit suicide. There were suicidal squads there organised by Bhindranwala, trained in various centres. Some friends were asking why did the White Paper not give more information and more details about the foreign Powers and their interference and so on. We said a few things about the camps in those are as from which Shri Kabuli hails. Shri Kabuli makes so much noise about it and they are so resentful. What would be the position if the Government were to come out with all the

information that is in their possession and then pin down such and such country, so many senators, so many ministers and so on like that? That is why they did not talk about those things.

Nevertheless, yesterday, in her eloquent speech the Prime Minister has taken the country into confidence in regard to that also. All these things have been happening. Knowing all these, our Army had to be called in. Why was not the Army called in earlier? We warned the Government for so long and so many times, Opposition said? Not only my friends from the Opposition, I myself have been very patient with our Prime Minister, I myself had to go to her and say for God sake when do we act? When, when?

Hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate was giving an instance by saying—before a boil grows to be serious something should be done. Our mothers also say when the baby goes and says oh! it is pricking, Yes, it cannot be knifed now. It can be operated only when it is ripe.

Even now you all say, that our Sikh friends are all hurt. Yes, they are hurt. My hon. friend Prof. Dandavate and also Prof. Chakraborty warned us about their alienation. It is true. There is that danger. Would it not have been very much greater if the Prime Minister had not been so wise as she has been and not allowed the Army and heeded the advice being given to her by very many people like me who are open to your charges? We are being influenced by your fire of terrific debates in this House. We have also hearts. As you go on attacking the Government, do we not also feel? Do we not also react among ourselves? Do we not pass on our own passions and prejudices to the concerned Ministers, more so to the Prime Minister who is obliged to be responsible for what all these dear friends in the Ministry are doing yet. She waited. It is because as you remember she has confessed it in the other House. Many a time, she wanted to take action—some action or the other. She felt it was about right time and yet because of her special love for Punjab, Punjabis and Sikh friends, she was waiting and waiting patiently. And in the end, when it has actually happened, the whole country,

even those people, those Devas and Devis, all those people who have been hovering all around the country waiting for a chance to prowl upon India like eagles, have had to say, "Yes, that is the right time and it is the right time and it is the right action and it has produced right result"

My hon. friend Shri Vajpayee was saying yes, you have taken this action. You have broken the terrorists in the Temple. They are spreading all over the country. They spread also in the North Eastern Frontier. Yet we have tackled it. Thanks to the cooperation we have received from the Army.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am skipping over so much that I wish to say because of your warning.

Do you want the terrorists to spread ? No, I know that. You are as good a patriot as myself. Some of you may be more capable of patriotism than myself because you are young people with young blood. You can put greater fight than I can. But nevertheless, should you not be wise enough, self-controlled enough, not to indulge in this kind of theatricals ? Do you want them to spread ? Every word that you say here is likely to be taken as a kind of encouragement by these people. Should we not be conscious of it ? Indeed, don't you think that these terrorists and other people in the Golden Temple might have gained some more strength by our repeated debates in the House and got some more encouragement ? Therefore, we have to be careful.

Yes, terrorists have to be fought. Who is going to fight them ? It is not the Army but the people. Sir, in fact, when I asked your permission to speak, I wanted to say just two things. But then I had to appeal first to our friends also. I have reason to pay my tributes as an old warrior of the national struggle to those millions and millions of masses of Hindus and the Sikhs in Punjab who have been patient with this Government and with this Government and with this Parliament, and who have been brave enough to with stand all the terrorism that has been

inflicted upon them during the last three long long years of suffering. They have displayed their confidence in the capacity of this Government to protect them, to maintain law and order, in that area, to ensure peace and to help them once again to live together in harmony in spite of the terrorists these Akalis and all the other unpatriotic people. Otherwise, there would have been an exodus of the refugees to the neighbouring areas of 10,000 or 20,000 or 30,000 or 40,000 or 50,000 Sikhs, to the foreign areas where their forces were waiting for a chance to make an excuse of that kind of an exodus to make a pretence of establishing Khalistan there, and then issuing an appeal to the whole of India and to the rest of the world in the name of those people, immediate to the Governments of that area and their allies and other Government and also to take up the matter at the United Nations and God knows also to march the foreign troops into our country.

Is it not known to everybody that foreign troops were amassed on our border ? Is it not a fact that a particular small area, in the Ladhak area, a sensitive area, was almost occupied and they had to be pushed back ? There were casualties also in that action. I am sure, my hon. friends on the Opposition also are well aware of it. Therefore, it is that danger from which our country has been saved. Thanks to the statesmanship, the courage and the manliness of our Prime Minister. And yet one responsible friend, a leader of the opposition was saying that they do not say, Indiraji-India was getting into an alliance with the army. Indiraji is the Prime Minister of our country. The army has got to work under the orders of the Prime Minister through, what should I say, the handwriting of the President. You call it an alliance ? Does it speak of any sense of statesmanship for any leader of the Opposition, for any responsible man in Parliament, to say that the Prime Minister of the country has reached an alliance, has reached an agreement, with the army ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Who said it ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am not going to mention names. They are experts in

reading newspapers and in being together with each other, to share their own confidences much more freely than we do.

The army themselves would be ashamed of an observation like that.

Now, the army has discharged its duty. All praise to them. Indeed I ask the Sikh masses themselves, the Hindu masses themselves, in Punjab, whether they want the army to go away and all of them left to the tender mercies of the terrorists. Terrorists have to be fought and they would be fought. They have been fought on other frontiers and they are going to be fought on this frontier also. Thank God, though there is this enemy there on this side, the Sikhs have remained loyal, the Hindus have remained loyal, to India, not Indiraji. That is where my hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, goes on putting his foot all the time. He repeats it so often that so many of us are also likely to be caught because of his mischievous eloquence. Therefore, I say, it is India which is foremost, which is strongest, which is greatest and which is noblest in our hearts.

Today, I am glad my hon. friend, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, put in such a strong plea this morning. When he was speaking, I was reminded of his father. I heard him that day who he persuaded the whole of Parliament, in spite of Pandit Nehru's wishes, to go into the Mundhra affair and appoint a Commission of Inquiry. He did his work well today.

The Opposition asked us to go to the people. We are going to the people. But I would like to advise you, if I may. "Please for God's sake, do not ask for the withdrawal of the army. Don't go on repeating what these Akalis had been saying. Don't repeat the kind of mischief that these high priests have been playing."

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me the time for paying this tribute of mine to the people of Punjab, to the Hindus, and to the Sikhs for having remained loyal to the country and for having displayed their faith in the capacity of our Government, to maintain peace.

Please remember that our Government has the capacity to assure the people, peace, strength, law and order and also communal harmony.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister of Home Affairs will speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I must admit that for the first time in the last eight years I have been in Parliament. I feel overwhelmed. I am not normally given to emotion, particularly when I stand on the floor of the House but the manner in which the debate has been raised to new heights at this last sitting is something for which I have to be particularly grateful to the speakers and it is on this note that I would like this debate to be concluded.

For three days, therefore, whatever, has happened I would like to describe it as an example of एकम् सद्ब्रह्म बहुधा वदन्ति. For three days, this बहुधा वदन्ति has been going on but today in the last three or four speeches, एकम् सत् has come out in all its glory, in all its splendour that we are all for the unity of this country, we are all for the integrity of the country and the greatness of this Parliament is that howsoever rough may be the weather through which it passes, it invariably comes out right at the end. So, I would not like to go into the details.

Again, I have participated in so many debates. When I look back, I can hardly remember another debate of this kind in which almost every point that needs to be raised and answered. Whatever I say now would be only a repetition of what has been said either by Members or by me. The views of the Government have come out loud and clear. There is no question of any doubt lingering in the minds of anyone.

Of course, this is not the end of the story.

The White Paper does not claim to give everything that every one in this country or elsewhere wants to know.

It has never claimed that. No White Paper released so far by the Government of India can claim that. I know the White Paper regarding the old State of Hyderabad I hail from. I can raise any number of questions that were not answered in that White Paper!

21.00 hrs.

I do not want to talk about White Papers. But about the one with which I am concerned, the point is that it brings out the essentials of what one needs to know, what posterity needs to know. You do not have to lose yourself in essential details. The main thrust is there; certain questions have been answered; the direction has been given the background has been provided. The questions of when, how, where, etc., are matters to be decided by the Government. You can always say that something should have been done long before. Again there can be a view that it should not have been at all. So, it is a question of judgement, it is a question of assessment. And that assessment, I would like to submit to this House, was made correctly, and when the action took place, every one in this country heaved a sigh of relief. There is absolutely no doubt about that. Of course, we always have hindsight. We can improvise arguments: यह होना तो वह होता, वह होता तो क्या होता।

This kind of subjunctive mood, as they call it in grammar, is always there, it is available to every one. We are speculative by nature to some extent. We can always speculate what would have happened if that had not happened or if this had not happened. But what has happened has happened. Now, the question is to look ahead, not back. If only the atmosphere which I found in this last sitting had been generated, say, the day before yesterday or it had been brought back from time to time, once every ten speakers, may be we would have been able to conclude the debate even earlier because the atmosphere, now is one of agreement, consensus. The atmosphere according to me, is not one of debate or dissension. That has been injected now. I cannot say that this has been injected just casually like that. There are attendant circumstances which tended to inject this thing. But, finally, it has come out well, as I said. And I would like to say this on the process that we are

going to adopt hereafter. Many suggestions have come about the healing touch. The healing touch naturally would vary from time to time, from place to place. The process would also be varied. It cannot be the same everywhere, at all times, and, therefore, I am grateful to the Members for the suggestions which they have given. Some of them may be implemented; some of them may not be implemented immediately; some of them may not be implemented at all. All the same, I would like to express my gratitude to them.

There is only one point which perhaps needs to be reiterated and that is, at no point, at no point, let me repeat, was there any real agreement forthcoming, was there any real agreement emerging from the horizon. It was all an attempt to find an agreement, to persuade the Akali leadership to come to an agreement. I know that the Opposition also did the same. But it had to be continued. The Akali leadership did not want to come to the tripartite talks. So, instead of saying, 'Why did you talk' or 'Why did you not talk', let us understand that the process of negotiations was never broken, but it never succeeded. History would have been different if it had succeeded at any point of time.

This is the misunderstanding that was sought to be created. For what reasons I need not go into. But this is not correct. As a person who was not the Home Minister at that time but who was to some extent along with other colleagues involved in this process of negotiations and a person who conducted these negotiations in the best of cordial atmosphere, I would say that there was no rancour of any kind because we were hoping to find a solution, and all this waiting, all this patience was because we hoped to find a solution but everyone knows that the moment a solution was in sight or may be would have come in sight, there were forces which did not want any solution and fresh killings took place. This is a fact which no one can deny. This can be proved to the hilt. So why are we blaming each other? This is what I would like to ask. We have to blame some other forces. Those forces were at work and the conspiracy of circumstances was such that those forces prevailed until the end, as a result of which an action had to be taken which we all wished to avoid, which the Members of the

Opposition also wanted to avoid and I don't think that they expressed in so many words that the action should be expedited. They said solution should be expedited. Yes. But what is the solution that they brought? Every emissary—there were, I do not know how many, perhaps scores of them, may be hundreds of them, I have come across quite a number—from topmost leaders down to ordinary workers of all Parties, not just Congress (I) alone. Such people came to me, such people came to other colleagues also about to those who they thought had something to do with this. We heard them patiently for hours and hours and hours, trying to understand if some bright idea comes from someone who may himself not be supposed to be very bright, who is not known to be very bright, but still from whom a bright idea can come, or some idea which may lead to some thing bright or something hopeful. So this was the amount of patience we all exercised. I do not think that this was wrong. Patient negotiation is never wrong. No one can guarantee that this patience is going to pay. But no one can say looking back that it was all wrong merely because it has not succeeded. This is the worst kind of hindsight that one can think of. Suppose this action had been taken in the beginning itself, that would have been a point of much greater criticism, much greater hurt and distress and anguish than it has actually become.

So I would like to respectfully submit to the House that according to our likes, according to the opinions of various elements, various types, various hues, the GCM and the LCM comes out that on the whole this was the right action at the right time and in the right manner and, as has been described, with the utmost sacrifice and patience on the part of the Army.

I do not know of any hour which could be called a greater hour of glory for Indian secularism, the faith in secularism that our country has. No one has won and no one has lost. It is secularism that has triumphed and it shall triumph.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : One clarification. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister. In the White Paper you have rightly said that a lasting

solution would come through discussion and negotiation. I would like to know discussion with whom and for what and when, because you know this is the most important thing. You have not clarified it in the White Paper.

MR. SPEAKER : It is understood.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : No, they have said in the White Paper very lightly. This is the most important question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This has all been answered. यह तो वही रामायण वाली बात हुई कि सारी रात रामायण सुनते रहे और फिर पूछा कि सीता कौन थी ।

श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव : वही बात हुई ।
I am very precise. I understand the whole thing.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY : Discussion with whom? When you say that Punjab problem has to be solved, is it discussion with the Opposition leaders or the Akali leaders or with whom?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The matter is very simple. Yesterday some other Hon. Member also said "You only saw the Akalis and nobody else. How do I see anybody else when there is an agitation going on led by the Akalis? I can certainly consult everybody. I can certainly take into confidence many others, but I have not seen any example of an agitation going on led by 'A' and the Government all the time talk to 'B' 'C' 'D', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. This kind of thing is not on. That is the simple reason. We had to bring the agitation to an end, to a peaceful end, to an amicable end. Therefore, we had to talk to those who were running the agitation rightly or wrongly, in our opinion it was wrong. If they consider it right...

AN HON. MEMBER ; That is what we wanted to know

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We talked to them.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But today's paper carries the news.....

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I think that is writ large in every paragraph of the White Paper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Today the newspaper has carried your view.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is this ? Is this not a debate ? Do you think we have come here to hear your sermon ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Sit down please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Today the newspaper has come out your view that you will not talk with the Akalis. That is why I wanted this clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : The time will come some time, when there is a situation of peace.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this is a question which is a very important one.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : He is trying to cross-examine me, I know. The point is : I have never said that we are not going to talk to the Akalis, we are not going to talk to 'A', 'B', 'C'. What I said was that certainly a political solution has to be found. In the finding of a political solution, we have to see first that normalcy is restored in an abnormal situation, we have seen that political solutions could not be found, try as you may, you will not be able to, because there are forces which want to frustrate your process of finding a political solution. So, all these things would have to be considered. We will have to wait for the right time, may be, it may not be a very long wait. I really do not know. I am not a prophet. I will have to see my way. It is a

question of going step by step. This is all I said.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, professor, You also perhaps have some questions. You did not even thank me, I have given you so much of time for this debate.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I was thanking you, Sir. You are always helpful, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Prof. Ajit Kumar, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Shri Indrajit Gupta have moved an amendment each to the motion moved by P. V. Narasimha Rao regarding the White Paper on Punjab agitation. I find that they are not present in the House. If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion moved by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, to the vote of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, it has never been put to vote.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : How can you put it to the vote of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a substantive motion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is a motion. We have discussed. That is all. It is only a motion to take into consideration.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has already been taken into consideration,

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH : If there was an affirmative motion, you could have put that to the vote of the House. There is no affirmative motion...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I has never happened before.

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO : I am wondering, if there is no motion, what were the amendments to ?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is a motion that the White Paper should be taken into consideration. But if they wanted an approval, there should have been a motion to that effect from the Government side... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see the motion itself. The motion is :

“That this House takes note of the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation, laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1984.”

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We have already taken note of it and discussed,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Yes, the House has already taken note of it ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This debate is in pursuance of a motion. The motion cannot be left in the air.

We have voted on the amendments to the motion. I just do not see how we can escape voting on the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the logical point ; there is no escape.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not changing the motion, it remains the same... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : This is something redundant. We have already taken note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : No, according to the book, we have to put it to the vote of the House.

श्री बटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। मगर यह गलत हो रहा है। यह बाल की खाल नहीं निकाल रहे हैं, हम खाल में से बाल निकाल रहे हैं। इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : अब बाल भी छोड़िए और खाल भी छोड़िए।

MR. SPEAKER : We have to put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That this House takes note of the White Paper on the Punjab Agitation, laid on the Table of the House on 23rd July, 1984.”

The motion was adopted.

21-18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 30, 1984 Sravana 8, 1906 (Saka).