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Wednesday, March 24, 1982
Chaitra 3, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

No. 24, Wednesday, March 24, 1982/Chaitra 3, 1904 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 24, 1982/Chaitra
3, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
There has been a coup in Bangla Desh.
We would like the Government to
make a statement on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Let there be a obituary reference.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जल्दी से करवा
लेते हैं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
He says : I am surprised, you are
here ; I thought you were in Dacca.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got
secret report ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I am his CHELA.

MR. SPEAKER : He should be
proud of this CHELA.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
But he is disowning me. He says
God save him from such CHELAS.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चांदवा तथा लटेहर (बिहार) में एल्यूमिनियम
कारखानों की स्थापना करना

*436, श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या इस्पात
और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार
सरकार ने राज्य के पलामऊ जिले में

चांदवा तथा लटेहर स्थानों पर एल्यू-
मिनियम कारखानों की स्थापना की
सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां
पर प्रचुर मात्रा में बाक्साइट मिलता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पिछड़े तथा
आदिवासी क्षेत्र में शीघ्र ही इन कारखानों
की स्थापना करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब
तक ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI
SINHA) : (a) The Bihar State
Industrial Development Corporation
had applied for a letter of intent for
setting up an aluminium complex at
Latehar in 1974. The application
was not approved by the Central
Government as the Corporation had
not furnished full information on
availability of bauxite and power for
the project. The Government of
Bihar was, however, informed that
should the Corporation come up
with concrete proposal, it would be
considered on merits. No such pro-
posal has so far been received.

(b) The bauxite deposit in Palamau
district is estimated to be of the order
of 3 million tonnes.

(c) Apart from easy availability of
bauxite of requisite grade, adequate
and steady power supply at a reason-
able cost is essential for operation of
aluminium industry. Besides, the
capital investment required for setting
up an aluminium complex is also
extremely high and must be in
consonance with the priorities of
planned development.

At present, there is no proposal under consideration to set up an aluminium complex in the area.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाटेहर-चन्दवा एक आदिवासी और हरिजन पापुलेटिड एरिया है। वहां हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का कोई रोजगार नहीं है और लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं, इसलिए बिहार सरकार ने 1974 में एक प्रोजेक्ट भेजा था लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उस प्रोजेक्ट की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जिसके कारण यह उद्योग उड़ीसा में लगा दिया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस एरिया में बाक्साइट काफी मिलता है जो बिड़ला ब्रदर्स की प्राइवेट फैक्टरी में चला जाता है तो क्या उस बाक्साइट को जो बिड़ला ब्रदर्स ले जाते हैं उसको रोक कर पुनः लाटेहर-चन्दवा में एक फैक्ट्री लगाने की भारत सरकार कोशिश करेगी :

MR. SPEAKER : Last time, it was Ram Pyara : Now it is Ranjit-Singh.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि पलामू का लाटेहर एरिया, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, आदिवासियों से भरा हुआ है और बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी है, लेकिन मैंने अपने प्रारम्भिक जवाब में बताया कि 1974 में बिहार इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन ने एक लैटर आफ इस्टैट भारत सरकार को लिखा और जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से फुल इन्फार्मेशन मांगी गई। Regarding availability of bauxite and power, they have not furnished us with the required information.

उड़ीसा में पलामू से बाक्साइट नहीं जा रहा है; उड़ीसा का अलग अपना बाक्साइट

का रिजर्व बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिए वहां अलग बन रहा है। हमारे बिहार में टोटल बाक्साइट रिजर्व है 16.31 मिलियन टन और उसमें से 13.53 मिलियन टन से इण्डालको और हिंडालको के सुपरविजन में मुरी और रेनुकोट (बिहार और उत्तर-प्रदेश) में अलमिना और अल्यूमिनियम फैक्टरी चल रही हैं। बाकी करीब 3 मिलियन टन बाक्साइट जो बच जाता है, उससे एक अल्यूमिनियम फैक्टरी वहां खड़ी नहीं की जा सकती।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : 1900 वैन प्रति माह में बिड़ला ब्रदर्स बाक्साइट ले जाते हैं। जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में वहां बाक्साइट नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय ऐसा करेंगे कि बिड़ला ब्रदर्स वाले जो प्राइवेट फैक्टरी चला रहे हैं, उसमें वह न ले जा सकें, ऐसा आदेश देकर क्या कोई मिनी फैक्टरी बिठाने का आदेश भारत सरकार देगी ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मुरी की फैक्टरी की सप्लाई तोड़ी नहीं जा सकती। यह 1948 ईस्वी से चल रहा है।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister has stated that the probable reserve of bauxite is 16.5 million tonnes. Has the Geological Survey of India or MECON proved this quantity and quality of deposit in Bihar area ? If they have not done yet, will the Hon. Minister take the initiative to instruct the Geological Survey of India and MECON to explore the possibility of more deposits in that particular bauxite-bearing zone ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The suggestion of the Hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : जहां तक बाक्साइड का सवाल है, मैं उसी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। जो बिड़ला कम्पनी है और इण्डियन एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी है, दोनों कम्पनियों में मैं वहां की मजदूर यूनियन का जनरल सेक्रेटरी हूँ। मन्त्री महोदया ने 16 मिलियन टन के लगभग बाक्साइड पलामू जिले में मिलता है, बताया है। परन्तु जितनी भी माइन्स हैं वह सारी रांची जिले में हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि रांची जिले के नेतरहाट और जोभीहाट तथा अन्य कई पहाड़ियों में करोड़ों टन बाक्साइड अभी भी पड़ा हुआ है। मन्त्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि आज बेकारी की वजह से लाखों लोग उस इलाके से काम की तलाश में बाहर चले गए हैं, गांव के गांव खाली पड़े हैं। मानवता के नाते यदि भारत सरकार चाहे तो करोड़ों टन बाक्साइड उस इलाके में पड़ा हुआ है। दो-दो, कम्पनियां वहां चल रही हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां एक बाक्साइड का अल्यूमिनियम का प्लान्ट आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्र में लगाने का मन्त्री महोदया प्रयास करेंगी ताकि इस इलाके से बेरोजगारी दूर की जा सके।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने बाक्साइड के फिगर दे दिए हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है, मैं इन्वेस्टिगेशन करा लूंगी और यदि रेक्वायर्ड ऐवेलिबिलिटी हो जाएगी, तो मैं एक एल्यूमिनियम प्लांट बिहार को देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। बशर्ते कि शर्तें पूरी हो जाएं।

Improvement of conditions of Prisons

*437. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the prison administration in several states;

(b) whether there have been critical conditions in several States so far the question of prison administration is concerned;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or suggested to the State Governments for the improvement of the conditions of prisons and what has been the result of these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of House.

Statement

Improvement of conditions of Prisons :

(a) to (d). 'Prisons' being a State subject, several States have set up, from time to time, committees/commissions to study the prison administration. The Government of India, too, have been giving technical advice and guidance to the states for the improvement of prison administration based on the recommendations of the expert committees set up at the national level for the purpose. At present, the Committee on Jail Reforms is studying the various aspects of prison administration in the country to suggest improvements.

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 6 crores in the form of loans and grants was given to the various State Governments during 1977-79. These funds are being utilised by the concerned States for construction of jail buildings, provision of amenities in the existing jails, modernisation of equipment required for agriculture

industry and jail security. Grants-in-aid are also being sanctioned out of the allocation of Rs 48.31 crores recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission for upgrading the standard of jail administration in 11 States over a period of 5 years (1979-84). Schemes relating to improvement in diet of prisoners, provision of amenities in the existing jails and additions to jail capacity as approved by the Government of India are being implemented by these States.

Government of India are aware of the need for further improvement of prison conditions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, why Ram Vilas Paswan is interested in improvement of conditions in jails ?

MR. SPEAKER : Does he want for himself ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : जाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 24 नवम्बर, 1981 को इसी सदन में जेलों में व्यापक घांघली की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचा था और मैंने कहा था कि इस देश में ऐसे जेल हैं, जहां कैदियों को 9 बजे रात को छोड़ दिया जाता है और उनसे डकैती करवा कर सवेरा होने से पहले बन्द कर दिया जाता है। मैंने इस बारे में मुजफ्फरपुर केन्द्रीय कारागार का उदाहरण दिया था, जहां मैं अक्तूबर में बन्द था ।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : क्या माननीय सदस्य को रात को छोड़ा गया ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 9 बजे रात को कैदियों को छोड़ा जाता है और उनसे डकैती करवा कर सवेरा होने से पहले बन्द

कर दिया जाता है। कानपुर जेल के सम्बन्ध में भी इस प्रकार के समाचार आए हैं कि बच्चों के साथ बलात्कार होता है, अनैतिक कार्य किया जाता है। बहुत से पेपर्स और मैगज़ीन्स में इस तरह के समाचार आ रहे हैं। आपके बगल में तिहाड़ जेल है। वहां कैदी खुले-आम थ्रोटन करते हैं कि अगर मेरे खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की गई, तो मैं अधिकारियों को एक्सपोज़ कर दूंगा, उनके बर्गलिंग और भ्रष्टाचार को खोल दूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मैंने इसी सदन में जो मामला उठाया था, क्या सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध कोई तथ्यों की जानकारी ली है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, in fact the Government of India with the consent of the various State Governments are constantly trying to improve the situation in various jails in our country.

Sir, I can tell the House that as on 30-6-1981 we had a total number of about 1043 jails in our country. We have set up various committees and commissions at State level and also various committees at the Central level to identify the areas where things can be improved. As a matter of fact, I can also inform the Hon. House that in pursuance of the recommendation of the All India Jail Manual Committee, 1957-59, a Manual has been...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : That is why I am telling you.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साथ ही हमेशा कहते हैं कि पायटिड

क्वैश्चन करो। आप मंत्री महोदय को भी कहें कि वह टु दि प्वाइंट उत्तर दें।

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For a question another question is being shot up. Is this the way in which we have to carry on ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has asked something and he is replying something else.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Just to improve the prison conditions a draft model prison manual for the guidance of the States had been given. This had been given to various State Governments in 1964 and we had asked the various State Governments to adopt the Manual thereby to improve the situation in jails, and some State Governments have done it. We are constantly trying to improve the situation.

MR. SPEAKER : About the matter that he has been let off in the night, this and that what is your reply ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We have no knowledge about this.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। मैंने 24 नवम्बर को इसी सदन में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत इस मामले को उठाया था और मैंने आपको फोटोस्टेट कापी भिजवाई थी। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में प्रिपेयर्ड रहना चाहिए। यह कोई साधारण एल्लिगेशन नहीं है। एल्लिगेशन है कि वहां रात में डकैती कारवाई जाती है, एल्लिगेशन है कि बच्चों के साथ अनैतिक काम किया जाता है। मैंने वह भी एल्लिगेशन लगाया था कि उनको किस तरह का सड़ा हुआ सामान दिया जाता है और किस तरह

से जेल छोड़ने के समय या जेल में आने के समय उनसे पैसा वसूला जाता है तथा कैदियों के बीच में भेद-भाव किया जाता है। मैंने यह सारा मामला यहां पर उठाया था, नवम्बर के महीने में, और अब मार्च का महीना है, मैं मन्त्री जी से सीधी बात जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल जो मैंने संसद में उठाया था उसको क्या आपने रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया है या उसपर कोई जांच भी कारवाई है? अगर कोई जांच कारवाई है तो उसका क्या रिजल्ट निकला है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब ने जो शिकायत की थी उसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से अभी तक हमको कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है। जब सारी डिटेल्स आ जायेगी तब उसको बता देंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर पढ़कर सुनाया था फिर भी मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि उनको नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह कहा है कि आपने 377 में जो यहां पर मामला उठाया था उसको इन्क्वायरी के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के पास भेजा हुआ है लेकिन वहां से अभी कोई जानकारी नहीं आई है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इन्होंने इन्क्वायरी के लिए नहीं भेजा है। अगर भेजा है तो बतायें कि किस तारीख को भेजा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब, सदन के मेम्बर साहबान की बहुत अहमियत है। अगर कोई साधारण आदमी भी कोई शिकायत भेजता है तो उसको भी हम मुताल्लिक अफसरान और रियासत के पास भेजते हैं। सदन में अगर कोई बात आ जाए तो उसको कभी भी इग्नोर नहीं किया जाता है। उसको भेजा गया है, डेट तो याद नहीं है, अगर डेट की जरूरत हो तो डेट भी बतलाई जा सकती है। बहरहाल मैंने यह कहा है कि मेरे पास उसकी पूरी जानकारी और वापसी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आयेगी तो आपको देंगे—यह भी कहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि लोगों का सुधार करने के लिए जेलें बनाई गई हैं लेकिन गली से भी अगर कोई जेल में पहुँच जाता है तो वह पक्का क्रिमिनल बन जाता है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बनी जेलें चली आ रहीं हैं। क्या कैदियों के सुधार के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिए गए हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन कैदियों की 6 महीने की भी सजा नहीं होती है उन्हें भी जेलों में दस-दस साल तक पड़े रहना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार से जेलों में जो ओवरक्राउडिंग रहती है उसको बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है जैसे 6 महीने से अधिक अन्डर-ट्रायल प्रिजनर्स को जेल में न रखा जाए?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have already stated that various steps have been taken to improve the conditions in the jail in our country. Besides this various administrative measures have also been taken. States have been in-

structed to adopt administrative measures including setting up of State and District level committees to review the cases of under-trial and prisoners. They have been instructed to give legal aid to the poor and indigent prisoners and to strengthen the machinery and to set up State Board of visitors to see that the things can be improved. We have given this guidance to the State Governments repeatedly and asked them to implement. About the other points which he has raised, in the light of the Supreme Court's observations we have asked the State Government to follow them strictly.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय गृह मन्त्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार ही 30 जून, 1981 तक देश भर में 16 वर्ष की आयु के 2482 बाल अपराधी कैदी थे जो आम कैदियों के साथ रहते हैं और क्या इन बाल अपराधी कैदियों के लिए पृथक कानून और नियम बना हुआ है जिसके अनुसार गुनहगार अपराधियों के साथ इन बाल अपराधियों को रखना गैर-कानूनी है?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir all those children who are coming as convicts and who are imprisoned for violating various laws are lodged in common Jails where the Children Act is not enforced and separate institutions for their care, treatment and rehabilitation are not available. This is the position today. We are trying to improve it.

श्रीमति प्रमिला दंडवते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिए से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि देश में ऐसी कितनी जेल हैं, जो खास कर महिलाओं के लिए हैं और ऐसी कितनी जेल हैं कि जहाँ पर पोलिटिकल प्रिजनर्स कन्विक्ट्स

और प्रोस्टीचूट्स, इस क्राइम के लिए जो लोग पकड़े जाते हैं, उनको अलग रखने का कुछ इन्तजाम है? मेरा खुद का अनुभव यह है कि इमरजेंसी में जब मुझे भेजा गया था, प्रोस्टीचूट्स जो पहले पकड़े जाते हैं, उसके बाद वे पक्के होते हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है और रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए कोई अच्छा कार्यक्रम नहीं होता है। इसलिए वहां से जाने के बाद, they are compelled to resort again to prostitution. क्या इसमें कुछ सुधार करने की आपके पास कोई योजना है?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : About the first question, how many prisons are there where women are kept exclusively, that particular information, I will collect and place it on the Table of the House. Regarding other things, we are also attempting to segregate different types of people to keep them in different areas. This is our attempt and we are doing it.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं गृह मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत सारी बुनियादी बातें कह दी कि हम जेलों में यह सुधार कर रहे हैं, वह सुधार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में देखा जाए तो क्या मंत्री बता सकेंगे कि दिल्ली में जेल-एडवाइजरी कमेटी का गठन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? यदि हुआ है, तो जो सिफारिशें उसने की हैं, उन पर कहां तक कार्यवाही की गई है और लागू किया गया है? जो बुनियादी सवाल है, उसको तो वे जवाब नहीं देते हैं और धुमा-फिराकर बात करते हैं, तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या हो रहा है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आपका नाम जैल सिंह है, इसका ख्याल करके बोलिएगा।

श्री जैल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, स्वामी जी को मालूम हो गया कि मेरा नाम पहले जेनरल सिंह था, फिर जैल सिंह कहने लगे

और फिर जेल से गड़बड़ होती थी। इस पर किसी ने कहा कि "जैड" से लिखा करो। इसलिए अब मेरा नाम जैल सिंह है, जेल सिंह नहीं रहा।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : उसके लिए मैं क्षमा मांगता हूँ।

श्री जैल सिंह : पता नहीं स्वामी जी को कैसे पता चला। मैं लाहौर में पकड़ा गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे भी तो साधारण घादमी थे, फिर स्वामी बन गए।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपको एक वाक्या सुनाना चाहता हूँ। लाहौर में पहली बार जब मैं पकड़ा गया, तो उन्होंने पूछा कि तुम्हारा नाम क्या है? कृपाण का मोर्चा था, मैंने कहा—मेरा नाम जेल सिंह है। उन्होंने कहा—भूठ बोलते हो, जेल के दरवाजे पर खड़े हो, इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हो। फिर उन्होंने पूछा—तुम्हारे पिता का नाम क्या है? मैंने कहा—गुरु गोविन्द सिंह। उन्होंने फिर कहा—भूठ बोलते हो, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह को तो तीन सौ साल हो गए हमने जा कर कह दिया, बात यह ठीक थी, लेकिन उसके बाद सुधार हो गया कि "जे" से न लिखा जाए, "जैड" से लिखा जाए।

जहां तक शास्त्री जी के प्रश्न का संबंध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनकी भी तसल्ली करवाना चाहते हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : शास्त्री जी को वैसे तो तसल्ली है, लेकिन और तसल्ली कर देंगे।

जेल के संबंध में हमने एक कमेटी मुर्कारि की थी, जिसके चेयरमैन जसटिस मुल्लाह हैं। उन्होंने इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दी और अभी

भी वे नु। देखा-देखी कर रहे हैं, जिसके लिए उन्होंने और समय मांगा है। हमने उनको और समय दे दिया है। तिरुवल्लूर जेल के संबंध में उनकी सिफारिशों पर क. वाही शुरू कर दी गई है। तीन जगहों पर उसको हम बांट रहे हैं—बच्चों के लिए, लेज के लिए एक कम्पाटमेंट होगा और दूसरे दिनों के लिए एक अलग गारा या जो अण्डर-ट्रायल पर है, उसके लिए अलग होगा, ताकि रक्षा की जा सके। सारी जाना सारी के लिए मैं यह भी बता दूंगा कि आन्तरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब टरकाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे तो आपको सारी डि. बता रहे हैं कि हमने सभी प्रान्तों को लि. है। भारत में पांच प्रान्तों में अभी तक बोस्टल जेल का इन्तजाम नहीं है उनको ह. कह दिया है कि बोस्टल जेल का इन्तजाम किया जाए। हमारे बाबा बच्चों के लिए उनको जेल में रखना पड़ता है, उनकी ए. फेशन और उनके सुधार का इन्तजाम उन के लिए भी इन्तजाम किया जाएगा, ताकि बोस्टल जेल में किया जाता है। इसलिए यह अण्डर-कन्स्ट्रक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जमीन ले ली गई है और जमीन पर अलहिदा ब्लाक बनाए जायेंगे।

श्री धर्मबास शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा कि दिल्ली जेल एडवाइजरी कमेटी का गठन हुआ है या नहीं? ज्ञानी जी ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की जेलों के सुधार के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें करनी चाहिए, उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनी है और दिल्ली की जो जेल एडवाइजरी कमेटी होती है, उसके लिए विजिटर होते हैं और वे साल दो साल के

बाद बदल जाते हैं। मुझे इस वक्त उनके नाम याद नहीं हैं लेकिन अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो आप एल० जी० से पूछ सकते हैं या मैं बुला कर पता कर दूंगा कि नई कमेटी बन गई है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडवाइजर इन्हीं को बना दो।

इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीप्रिन्टर और टाइप राइटर

138. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत में इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीप्रिन्टर और टाइप राइटर बनाने वाली कितनी फर्मों में और

(ख) क्या भारतीय फर्मों इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीप्रिन्टर और टाइप राइटर स्वयं बनाती हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उन विदेशी फर्मों का ब्यारा क्या है उनके सहयोग से इलेक्ट्रोनिक टेलीप्रिन्टर और टाइप राइटर बनाए जा रहे हैं और उन फर्मों का पूंजी-निवेश कितना है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Electronic teleprinters and Electronic typewriters are not yet in production in the country. However, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited floated a tender inviting foreign technical collaboration proposals for manufacture of electronic teleprinters. This tender is under evaluation and the collaborator is yet to be selected. The estimated cost of the project as per H.T.L.'s feasibility report is Rs. 5 crores. As for Electronic Typewriters (also called Word Processors)

a Letter of Intent has been issued to a small scale company.

श्री निहाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के बारे में सारे विश्व में डींग मारी जा रही है लेकिन जहां बहुत से देश चांद पर पहुँच गये हैं, वहां हिन्दुस्तान अभी तक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर तक नहीं बना पाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके क्या कारण हैं। क्या यहां पर टेक्नीशियनों की कमी की वजह से या पैसे की कमी की वजह से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर नहीं बना पाए हैं ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : I do not think what the Hon. Member mentioned is really true. The capability to manufacture electronic teleprinters and electronic typewriters is within the country. But, as the Hon. Member is aware, it depends on the demand for such a system required by the people in the country. A small-scale industry company was given an approval in 1979 to manufacture 1000 nos. of electronic typewriters. But they have not yet started production because the demand in the country today is not as yet that large.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कितने दिनों तक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर बना सकेंगे ?

श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह : मैंने अभी यह जबाब दिया है कि इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर के लिए एक छोटे उद्योगपति को यह लाइसेंस 1979 में दिया गया था लेकिन अभी तक वह इस को बना नहीं पाए हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर की एक कम्पनी एच० टी० एल० इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर बना रही है लेकिन इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर नहीं बना रही है।

श्री भानु प्रताप शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर लि० की लाइसेंस कैंपेसिटी एप्रूव की गई है इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर की और इलैक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटर की, वह क्या है और क्या इन दोनों के लिए फोरैन कोलाब्रेशन के लिए टेंडर्स फ्लोट कर दिये हैं या किसी से फोरैन कोलाब्रेशन टाइड-अप हो गया है या नहीं ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : I think I have answered in my main reply. But I will repeat it. The HTL which is a public sector company under the Ministry of Communications floated a tender. These tenders are being evaluated. There are a number of tenderers....

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : What is the licensed capacity for these electronic teleprinters and typewriters ? I wanted to know the capacity sanctioned by the Ministry of Industry.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : About electronic teleprinters that HTL has tendered for, the Cabinet approved Rs. 5 crores sanction for which now the tender is yet being evaluated. We cannot at present say as to what further details are.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Before getting an industrial licence, this company cannot go ahead.

"Brain Bank" for Distinguished Scientists and Technologists Staying Abroad

*439. **SHRI UTAM RATHOD :**
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY :
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a "brain bank" is proposed to be set up for

collecting details about distinguished scientists and technologists staying abroad ;

(b) if so, details thereof :

(c) how Government intend to utilise the services of such distinguished scientists and technologists for developmental work in the country ; and

(d) what incentives are being provided to attract such distinguished Indians to come back to our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) & (b). Details have been and are being collected about distinguished scientists and technologists of Indian origin settled abroad. Various schemes/procedures in operation are : maintenance of a register entitled "Indians Abroad Register" by Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) ; implementation of the TOKTEN Scheme by CSIR and UNDP ; collection and collation of information by the Department of Science & Technology ; and the implementation of a Scheme entitled "National Electronics Fellowship Scheme" by the Department of Electronics.

(c) & (d). We should be glad to have the services of such scientists for development of science and technology in educational institutions, research laboratories, etc. and to set up and strengthen industrial ventures. An Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Science & Technology has been set up to analyse and

solve the problems that come in the way of using the services of Indian scientists & technologists working abroad. A complete package programme, to provide relevant information to simplify procedures (in terms of licensing, finances, contact points, etc.) is under preparation to assist those interested in setting up industrial ventures. Some Indian scientists & technologists abroad are interested to ensure better interaction with the scientific community by way of exchange of information, short and long term visits, individual and group discussions, joint research projects, etc. For these problems, arrangements have been and are being made through travel, research grants, necessary provision of local facilities, etc. Appropriate twinning between the Indian experts from abroad and those working in India is being effected to ensure a conducive environment for research and development.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : It is unfortunate that most of our scientists and technologists have preferred to go abroad and to work in foreign countries. Some of them, in fact, want to come back and join Government Service in India. But they generally feel—at least as those who have come back feel—that they would be humiliated and would not be given proper treatment.

Certain scientists and technicians abroad who have been thinking in terms of returning to India and starting some industries have certain things to say. As far as I remember, last week's 'Statesman' carried an article wherein some scientists were interviewed in America. They have said that the working conditions and the licensing system in India are not good. There is something called 'greasing system.' I hope the Hon. Minister knows about it. They have also charged about 'red-tapism.' (Interruptions).

I have intentionally said 'greasing system' for greasing palm. Here for a simple work they take 3 to 4 months. I would like to know how the Government is going to rectify these things in order to attract our scientists who are abroad to our country.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : The Hon. Member has posed a question which, I am sure, every Indian is seriously concerned with and is worried about. But I would like to assure the Hon. Members that Government of India took up this question in all earnestness in 1980. The serious brain-drain has affected to a great extent, our technical manpower.

But, through you, I would like to inform this august House that we are also proud of the brain power available and which we have within the country.

The basic cause of brain-drain is not that our scientists have a liking to go abroad or that they would like to leave our country and go away. The real trouble lies in the fact that here in India, in several fields of Science and Technology, our scientists unfortunately do not get the appropriate facilities and the proper environment for their work.

But today we are proud of the leadership that we have of our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has instituted a number of actions to be taken within various Departments. A Cell has been created in the Department of Science and Technology.

After the inauguration of the Science Congress in Mysore by the Prime Minister. She had announced the setting up of a National Biotechnological Board. A visit to the United States has been paid by Prof. Swaminathan.

These steps, to a certain degree, will not only reverse the brain drain but would create a 'brain bank'.

The Indian scientists and technicians in specified priority areas who are working abroad would collaborate with our experts who are here in India in the various Schemes which are being formulated, as well as in the Schemes which are already in existence and would keep us updated and abreast with the latest technologies developed abroad. The result would be that thereby we would stand to gain by these scientists and technicians of India who are working abroad in their highly specialised fields with all the latest equipment.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : It is said in reply to Part (c) & (d) of the question that :

"we should be glad to have the services of such scientists for development of science and technology."

That means you are expecting them to come here on your own conditions.

I have specifically asked in Part (d) of the Question:

"What incentives are being provided to attract such distinguished Indians to come back to our country?"

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : The specific incentives were announced in import policy on April 3, 1981. This is rather a lengthy statement. If the Hon. Member wants, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Those who want to join government service—he has not replied to that part of my question.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : As far as employment within the Government of India goes, I am sure the

Hon. Member is aware that certain procedure and means of appointment to the government service through UPSC has had its procedural wranglas which we are trying to rectify. Here I would like to mention one thing and which I am sure the Hon. Member would consider, and that is housing, the accommodation that government officers i.e. the scientists, are provided: today we cannot give accommodation to even 30 per cent of the scientists who are employed in Government Service. This is a very major deterrent for scientists to work within the Government. But we are trying to rectify these problems because this was not looked into earlier.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I have an important point to make. According to the recent study of the International Development Research Centre, India incurred an estimated loss of 144 million dollars on the migrant physicians to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. This is confined only for a decade running from 1961 to 1971. If we take into account the similar losses in the next decade, that is, running from 1972 to 1981, the loss would be more than double, and if you add the further loss incurred on the medical expenditure on the doctors who are serving in the oil-rich countries, this will mount further and further. What I would like to impress upon the House is this. Though ours is a developing economy, we are heavily subsidising not only primary and secondary education but also higher and technical education with an intention to see that these scientists and technologists would evince a sense of involvement in nation-building activities, but under some pretext or the other, they are running away from the country. The main reason appears to be better pay and better amenities. I am happy and I congratulate the Hon. Minister for evincing interest to set up a brain bank. This problem can be tackled in two ways. We have experience that Parliament has been successful

in seeking accountability and evaluation in some of the important areas of our national life; for instance, Public Accounts, Public Undertakings and Estimates. Therefore, Parliament with its sovereign powers will be able to seek accountability and evaluation of the huge financial allocations, specially those earmarked for the development of science and technology. A Parliamentary Committee on Science and Technology with necessary powers will be able to do the job by not only seeking accountability and evaluation of the huge expenditure meant for science and technology and thereby preventing exclusive individual benefit at the cost of tax-payer but by also reversing the process of brain-drain, as the Minister has correctly said, by taking timely and thoughtful decisions and making recommendations for encouraging the Indian scientists abroad to bring with them the proper equipment when they come back, without any restrictions, so that they would be able to transform the know how for the development of our country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether, apart from the CSIR, they have any special device to derive the best out of the crores of rupees of expenditure for science and technology, and if they do not have, whether they would consider the need for setting up a Parliamentary Committee on Science and Technology which can look after this work.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH: The Hon. Member has spoken about a Parliamentary Committee, but I am sure he is aware of the Consultative Committee on Science and Technology and various other scientific committees of the House.

Regarding doctors who are going abroad, it is not really within the purview of my Department of Science and Technology, but I would like to say one thing. Many of the doctors who have gone abroad, as I mentioned earlier, are not there only because of financial reasons; many go for research and many go for

advanced studies. It is true that financial emoluments do change the considerations for them to live in India, but we must also be proud of the various doctors who are in India and who are working in the rural areas without the kind of advantages that they get abroad.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : In this question the answer is too general. I want to put a specific question. In his answer the Hon. Minister has stated that an Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Science and Technology had been set up to analyse and solve the problems that come in the way of using the services of Indian scientists and technologists working abroad. Two aspects of the question have to be viewed now. One is that those scientists and technologists who are already working here should be assured of proper environment to continue their work here and they should be encouraged. So I must ask the Minister to tell me what is the rate of brain drain from India after 1980. That is whether the number of scientists who are going abroad is less or more. I am told that it is more. So, will the Minister assure the House that a proper environment for the scientists and technologists—of course, salary is an important thing—but a proper environment for the scientists and technologists in the R & D effort will be assured so that they should feel that they are also doing their job properly for the country.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : The Hon. Member has raised a very valid question. But I would like to state here that within the constraints of our finances—I am sure the Hon. Member will also agree with the interest our Prime Minister takes in scientific advancement and our scientists—we have increased our science and technology budget for

this year. Not only that, the achievements of our scientists to-day, I am sure, have been acknowledged...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about emoluments and incentives for them ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Within the framework of the Government of India and the Pay Commissions that have been set up before, as you will be aware, it is very difficult to just increase the emoluments of one group of people serving the Government of India...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But scientists are different.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : I am very happy the Hon. Member says that and I definitely agree that within the structure of our salary, as I said, we will have to look into this aspect if we want to see to-day that our scientists and our very eminent technicians are able to survive and live and work in the normal conditions.

One aspect the Hon. Member has mentioned—of more people going abroad. I would like to say that we do not have an authentic report. But there is a register known as the Indians Abroad Register and for the period 1977-81 I will give him the figures as to the number of people enrolled: 1977—682; 1979—443; 1980—391; 1981—382. So you will see that the number has decreased and not increased.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We are all aware of the brain drain and the damage that is causing to our country. We have also heard some vague assurances from time to time that conditions and atmosphere are being created for the return of such scientists to the country. To my mind the biggest deterrent to the return of scientists is the impudent

and overbearing attitude of the bureaucracy. I want to bring to your notice one instance.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: There is a scientist in Bihar. He is a potential Nobel Laureate. He is only 23 years old....

MR. SPEAKER: You have got that under Rule 377. Now you are asking the same question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Have you admitted, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER, We have to verify it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I would like to know about this. Is the bureaucracy prepared to create conditions and will the Minister assure the House that he will look into this specific complaint of scientists and technologists that the bureaucracy is adopting a very unhelpful attitude towards their return to India and the conditions that should be created for their work here ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I will.

News Captioned "Checking Brain Drain within India"

*440. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article in the Calcutta edition of the Statesman dated 30 January, 1982 under the caption "Checking Brain drain within India" ;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to check "brain drain" and to attract the Indian experts working abroad; if so, steps taken on that with the details of the offers proposed for them ;

(c) number of the scientists, engineers and doctors of this country working abroad as on 1 January, 1982 and the loss suffered due to that per year by the country ;

(d) whether any study has been made into the reasons of their flight ; and

(e) if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government is aware of the article referred to, which appeared in the Calcutta edition of the Statesman dated 30th January, 1982. Some of our qualified manpower in Science and Technology have migrated to advanced countries, because of better working conditions, opportunities in their specialised areas, as also better material conditions. To check this, efforts are being made to improve the position in all these aspects. The article in question deals specifically with medical services. As far as the S&T Sector is concerned, a provision of Rs. 3367 crores (both plan and non-plan) has been made for the Sixth Plan period as against Rs. 1809 crores for the period 1974-79. We are trying to open up new opportunities in challenging areas as well as to improve the living and working conditions of scientists and technologists. It is the policy of Government to check the brain drain as also to attract Indian experts working abroad.

In order to utilize the expertise of the Indian scientists and technologists settled abroad, several measures have been taken by the

Government under various operational schemes of CSIR, DST and Department of Electronics. A complete package programme, to provide relevant information, to simplify procedures (in terms of licensing, finances, contact points etc.) is under preparation to assist those interested in setting up industrial ventures. Several new institutions in high priority areas have been recently opened and others are currently being planned.

No precise information is available regarding the exact number of scientists, engineers and doctors working abroad. However, as per the "Indians Abroad Register" maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the registration for which is voluntary, the number of Indian scientists, technologists, engineers and medical personnel abroad as on 1-1-1982 was 22467; out of these, 10,830 have reported their return to India. Government has also taken several measures which should lead to increased employment opportunities for the qualified scientific and technical manpower in the country.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, if you look at the statement, you will find that there is a roundabout answer to some specific and pointed queries. For example, my (c) part of this question is :

"the number of the scientists, engineers and doctors of this country working abroad and the loss suffered due to that per year by this country".

This has not been answered. Sir, you know that for an under developed country a skilled manpower happens to be the biggest capital. So brain drain means flight of capital from this country. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a recent Study of the UNCTAD where it has been said that brain drain is a reverse transfer of

technology and the developed countries spend a sum of 46 billion dollars as aid. But, because of this brain drain, they have gained 50 billion dollars from the developing countries. In view of this, I would like to know whether there has been any calculation made on financial and other losses suffered by this country because of this flight. The second point I would like to know from him is this. If you see the trend, it is very bad. The Minister's long answer to my earlier question was not complete. I would like to point out that the National Register for the CSIR recorded 4,379 of such personnel in 1961, 6,924 in 1973, 20,504 in 1975 and now it is 22,000 as you have given in the answer. In view of that, I would like to ask him whether the recent dilution in the concept of self-reliance and dependence on foreign collaboration has created frustration within the Indian technologists and scientists which has led to the flight of brain from this country to the other countries.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Sir, I am sure the Hon. Member will appreciate that with the leadership that we have in the country, to-day, (*Interruptions*) self-reliance, I feel, is a most important aspect and we are proud of the achievements that the country has made during the regime of Mrs. Gandhi. So, it is totally untrue to say that the policy is being diluted.

I wish the Member went back to the years when he was associated with the parties that had come to power for a short span in between. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, the Hon. Member wanted to know the number of scientists who are abroad and the cash equivalent we have lost on account of them. This is a very hypothetical question and it is difficult to evaluate. On the other hand, as I mentioned, in the last question, we must also realise the value added because of our scientists and technologists who are

abroad who are working in certain specified and high-priority critical areas. With the infractural facilities that we have in India to-day, they are taking advantage of it and we are creating this procedure where the training of research that these Indians get abroad would help us to get the latest research inputs that are being developed in the developed world.

SHRI A. K. ROY : We wrongly blame the bureaucrats for everything. (*Interruptions*). The real culprits are the politicians.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not all politicians but some.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, something must be left unsaid to be understood. For example, the present question relates to the response and reaction of Miss M. Mehta, one Research Scholar in the Medical Institute in England. And what did she say? She said that it is a wrong impression which is being propagated from this House that Indian scientists are going abroad on account of money and they are not sufficiently patriotic. They are patriotic but it is because of the political interference in every appointment that she could not come. I can give you another example.

MR. SPEAKER : I want a question and not an example.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I would like to know whether the Minister would enquire as to how many applications in different Ministries from the foreign qualified Indian engineers and technicians are pending for more than six months and they are being harrassed by procedural delays?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Sir, the member asked about the applications pending but pending for what...

SHRI A. K. ROY : Pending for your approval.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Approval of what.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, the Bureau of Public Enterprises have selected people and sent the list to the Ministry and the Ministry does not approve of these appointments because they do not cater to their political views. Should this be the sorry state of affairs we want to know.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : I have stated earlier that the approval is not by the Ministry but it is called by the UPSC.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I think, the Minister has been very vague and inspite of his very laudable objective to stop brain drain the facts show otherwise. Now, the figures have been quoted and there are at least twenty two thousand. It is not the Young people who are going abroad but even very well established and experienced people like head of SAIL, head of MECON, head of HECL and other equally high ranking officials have gone abroad.

Sir, I was visiting Vikrant and a very high official of our Navy told me that many experienced electricians and welders have gone abroad—who had been working with that Organisation for the last 20 years—for more attractive proposals and, as such, the modernisation and maintenance of Vikrant was delayed. Sir, he was worried that because of Government policy not to pay sufficient emoluments in comparison to other companies even the modernisation of Vikrant has been delayed which is a matter of great concern. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether Government is taking any steps to bring forward, legislation to stop the International agencies and countries from getting

our experienced hands on a higher scale? Will the Government take some legislative steps in this direction?

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Sir, the Hon. Member is well aware that within our democratic framework we cannot do what he is trying to say. We cannot take legislative action and stop people from going abroad. Sir, he should also be aware that the scientists and technicians that go abroad, go because of exposure to certain sophisticated and specialised areas for which we do not have sufficient facilities today.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, the Minister is again and again only saying that they are going abroad for advance research. This is not correct. They are going for higher emoluments and I asked him specifically on that what Government is going to do. I quoted the examples of head of SAIL, MECON and HECL. They were not the people who went for advanced studies. They were high-ranking, officers and they went for higher salaries.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : In my reply I said that scientists and technologists to go abroad also for reasons of higher emoluments. I said that; I did not hide that fact at all.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The question was: What are you going to do?

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : I have already stated at least 6 schemes that

we have formulated recently to reverse the trend.

Assets and Liabilities of Dalmia Cement Ltd.

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

(a) what is the total liability and assets of erstwhile Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has loaned a huge amount to Shri R. Dalmia; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) & (b). As per the Statement of Affairs of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., as on 15th May, 1980, filed by the Directors of the Company, the assets and liabilities, as on that date, were as in the STATEMENT laid on the Table of the House. This includes an amount of Rs. 214.40 lakhs recoverable from M/s. Dadri Cement Company which was a sole proprietorship of late Shri R. K. Dalmia.

(c) Every effort is being made by the Cement Corporation of India, in whom the Company has been vested on its nationalisation, to recover the amount to the extent possible.

Statement
Details of liabilities and assets of erstwhile Dalmia Dadri
Cement Limited as on 15-5-1980.

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
Share Capital	14,52,550.00	Fixed Assets	
Reserves & Surplus	28,18,202.81	Gross	2,10,39,262.11
Secured Loans	35,53,644.71	Less Dep.	1,97,72,780.01
			12,66,482.10
Current Liabilities & Provisions	7,43,19,337.81	Investment	4,06,118.35
Provisions for gratuity	81,31,531.31	Current Assets Loan & Advances	
		(a) Current Assets	88,50,763.76
		(b) Loans & Advances	2,87,21,587.18
		<i>Profit & Loss A/C</i>	
		As per last Balance Sheet	4,15,95,639.44
		Loss as per Profit & Loss A/C	94,34,675.22
		Diff. in Trial	0.59
		Balance	5,10,30,315.25
	9,02,75,266.64		9,02,75,266.64

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
 In reply to my question relating to Dalmia-Dadri Cement Company the Hon. Minister has stated that the Statement of Affairs has been filed by the Directors of the company and then in the same para, he has stated that the Dadri Cement Company was a sole proprietorship of the late Shri R.K. Dalmia. May I know from the Hon. Minister the names of the Directors of the company? If there are so many directors, how does it fall in the definition of 'Sole proprietorship'? This is part (a) of my question, and then part (b) of the same question is this: The information laid on the Table of the House shows that loans and advances amounted to Rs. 2,87,21,587.18

paise. May I know from the Minister whether these loans and advances were given to one individual, was it drawn by one individual from the factory, that is, the late Shri Ramkrishna Dalmia, which was payable and returnable in 6 monthly instalments with interest? If so, may I know whether any amount of loan taken by late Shri R.K. Dalmia was returned by him?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As I stated in my main reply, the Dadri Cement Company was under the sole proprietorship of the late Shri R.K. Dalmia. This company was the sole selling agent of Dalmia Dadri Cement Company. There is this relationship between

these two companies; in view of that, and because these amounts were due from the late Shri R.K. Dalmia, and the fact that this unit was taken over only last year, certain details are now being looked into by Cement Corporation of India.

Necessary action will be taken after all these details have been gone into. And, out of this amount of Rs. 2,87,21,587—Rs. 2,14,00,000 is recoverable from Dadri Cement Company. Other advances are due to contractors, suppliers, advances to employees and other miscellaneous items.

SHRICHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Cement Corporation of India have taken any steps to collect facts and figures regarding the properties, immovable and moveable, belonging to the late Shri R.K. Dalmia, which have been left behind by him? If so, what measures have been taken by the Government to take preventive measures against alienation of the properties by the heir-apparent of the late Shri Ramkrishna Dalmia?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the Corporation is trying to get a copy of the will of late Shri Dalmia because it has not been possible to find out the legal heirs as yet. The Corporation is trying to locate the certified copy of the will and the difficulty is all the more because we are told that this Dadri Cement Company is not functioning at present. The Corporation is trying its best.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manpower for Computer Industry

*442. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of the computer and information processing

industry in the country is being hampered by a shortage of trained manpower:

(b) if so, the number of personnel being trained annually; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to develop the areas of computer scheme in the country?

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

(b) During the year 1980, 130 B. Techs., 120 M. Techs., and 12 Ph. Ds. were trained in computer science. In addition a large number attended short-term courses in programming, systems analysis, etc. run by various private, public sector agencies and other institutions.

(c) The Department of Electronics (DOE) set up a Panel on Computer Manpower Development in January 1980. This panel examined the need for various types of computer manpower and forecast the demand over 1980-85 and the total supply which would take place over 1980-85 if the output remained that of the current (1980) educational system. The profile arrived at is as follows:—

	Ph. D.	M. Tech.	B. Tech.	System Analysis/ MCA
Demand (1980-85)	250	2500	1500	2500
Supply (1980-1985) at 1980 out-turn level	60	600	650	—

In view of this shortages, the panel had recommended the following action steps:

(i) initiation of a teachers training programme.

- (ii) initiation/augmentation of B. Tech./M. Tech. programmes in computer science.
- (iii) initiation of a new programme "Master in Computer Applications".
- (iv) initiation of a training programme on Microprocessor Based Systems.
- (v) initiation of a special training programme for maintenance and improvement of systems software.
- (vi) initiation of a continuing education programme.
- (vii) preparation of good educational material.

These recommendations were accepted by the Electronics Commission at its meeting held on March 4, 1981 and a Rs. 10.7 crores programme was approved by the Commission, Rs. 5 crores of which was to be spent during the Sixth Plan i.e. up till March, 1985 and the rest in the Seventh Plan. Action is being taken accordingly by the Department of Electronics (DOE) through an approved plan programme of the DOE called "Special Computer Manpower Programme". Over the last 9 months, the following activities have been undertaken by the DOE by way of implementation :

- (i) Teachers training programme and initiation/augmentation of B. Tech./M.Tech. programmes in cooperation with the UGC and Ministry of Education.
- (ii) Special training programme for systems software maintenance and improvement has also been initiated at IIT Kanpur.
- (iii) Microprocessor based systems training programme for teachers/industrialists by DOE itself. A number of courses have been organised.

- (iv) Finalisation of curriculum for the new Master in Computer Application (MCA) programme is under-way.

Most of the above follow-up action is being taken through an approved plan programme (1980-85) of Department of Electronics entitled Special Manpower Development Programme.

Setting up of Industries in Eastern U. P.

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the recommendations of the study group of the Planning Commission headed by Shri Patel, regarding the establishment of industries in the four backward districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by him in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Based on the report of the Joint Study Team on the problems of development in Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Deoria districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, the State Government were given accelerated Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores in 1964-65. Subsequently, the State Government have taken various measures for the development of these districts. As far as establishment of industries is concerned, three sugar mills, one cotton spinning mill, and one plant protection unit have been set up in these districts. Besides, industrial approvals have been issued for two industrial alcohol plants, one more sugar mill and one paper plant.

Meeting of Chairman of Science Advisory Committee in Washington

*444. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Science Advisory Committee had a meeting with the scientists of Indian Origin in Washington recently to mobilise help there in field of bio-technology ;

(b) whether any proposal has been formulated to associate the Indian technicians with the work in India ;

(c) whether positive suggestions were made during the meetings ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the course of his visit to the United States to chair the U. N. Advisory Committee on Science & Technology for Development, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Chairman of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) had two meetings on February 14, 1982 in New York and February 18, 1982 in Washington with a cross section of Indian scientists in the field of Biotechnology. The proposals which emerged out of the meetings are as follows ;

(i) Organisation of a "Research Resource Cell" in the National Biotechnology Board to attend to

different aspects of man-power development and materials production and supply in the area of Biotechnology.

(ii) Initiation of a pattern of collaboration with scientists of Indian Origin along the following lines :

(a) Institutional twinning, between institutions in India and in the USA.

(b) Investigator — initiated tie-up between Indian and foreign scientists for collaborative research projects.

(c) Joint appointment systems involving providing appropriate academic positions in Indian Universities to Indian scientists working abroad.

(iii) Setting up of two Standing Advisory Committees consisting of Indian scientists living abroad (one for North America and another for Europe) to provide an institutional mechanism for continuous feed back relationship between scientists working in India and abroad.

(iv) Initiation of steps and providing necessary assistance for bringing Indian scientists settled abroad to work on specific problems and to organised training programmes.

(v) Setting up of a Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RDAC) to suggest safety guidelines for work in the field of genetic engineering.

(vi) Extending appropriate assistance to Science and Technology Entrepreneurs in the area of Biotechnology under the aegis of the National S & T Entrepreneurship Development Board.

**Mathew Committee Report on
Employment facilities to
Rural Areas**

*445 SHRI RAM PRASAD
AHIRWAR :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what are the recommendations of Mathew Committee regarding extension of Employment Exchange facilities to rural areas ;

(b) details of decision in this regard ; and

(c) reasons that led to the appointment of the Mathew Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

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

(b) The recommendations of the Mathew Committee concerning extension of Employment Exchange Organisation upto Block level are still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Mathew Committee was appointed in pursuance of the assurance given in Rajya Sabha during the course of discussions on Starred Question No. 122 dated 18-11-1977.

Statement

Recommendations of the Mathew Committee regarding extension of Employment Exchange facilities to Rural Areas.

Recommendation No. 14 :

A full employment policy should aim at filling all stomachs and not merely keeping all hands busy. The only possible remedy to rural unem-

ployment and poverty is to create more opportunities for productive employment to rural workers during non-agricultural seasons when they are unemployed. The Employment Exchange Organisation should undertake registration, collection of employment and unemployment intelligence, dissemination of information and guidance and thus assist in the creation of off-season employment opportunities at Block level.

Recommendation No. 15 :

The Employment Exchange Organisation should act as an early warning device for the organisation of relief works in rural areas and help in recruiting local persons to such works during seasons of local severe unemployment.

Recommendation No. 16 :

While the National Sample Survey Organisation may be charged with quinquennial surveys of employment and unemployment to study long term trends and analytical features, the Employment Exchange Organisation should prepare monthly/quarterly reports of the state of employment/unemployment at State levels to assist employment planning at those levels; it may also assist the National Sample Survey in organising its quinquennial employment and unemployment surveys. (The staff should be temporarily strengthened when such special tasks are undertaken).

Recommendation No. 17 :

The Employment Exchange Organisation should itself undertake detailed local surveys on unemployment during seasons of severe unemployment, with the help of additional technical staff sanctioned for the purpose.

Recommendation No. 32 :

Employment Exchange Organisation should consider developing a

system of monthly labour force reporting in the rural areas and quarterly labour force reporting in the urban areas and the substance and form of these reports should be settled in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation and improved progressively. For such a scheme, additional staff would have to be appointed.

Recommendation No. 43 :

The work of Employment Exchange should be extended to rural areas and skeleton staff be provided for this work at the Block level.

New Technologies Evolved by SAIL and CSIR

*446. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the role of the Research and Development Wing of the Steel Authority of India and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in evolving new technologies ;

(b) whether any new technology has been evolved by them and put to commercial use so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) :

(a) to (c). The Research and Development Wing of Steel Authority of India Limited is engaged in updating the existing technology for improvement of quality, development of new products and reduction of cost of production.

In collaboration with the council of Scientific and Industrial Research, R&D Centre has undertaken the following projects involving new technology which are being put to commercial use ;

(i) *Beneficiation of iron ore* : In view of the high alumina content of Indian iron ore, preferential removal of alumina has been achieved with the use of polymer additive developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (CSIR). The commercial use of this technology is continuing at the iron ore mines at Bursua ;

(ii) *Development of cold bonded pellet* : In collaboration with the Jorhat Laboratory, various parameters for production of cold bonded pellets of adequate strength have been developed. Use of these pellets in the low shaft furnace of Kalinga Iron Works has resulted in increased productivity. A demonstration plant at Indian Iron & Steel Company, Burnpur is envisaged ;

(iii) *Line dust injection* : This technology has been a success and setting up of a demonstration plant at Durgapur Steel Plant has been planned :

(iv) *External desulphurisation of hot metal using optimum mixture of Soda ash and lime* : This is being treated at the demonstration level in Durgapur Steel Plant. Further adoption of this technique at Bhilai Steel Plant under 4 Million Tonne expansion is being undertaken.

Creation of a separate Insurance Fund

*447. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a separate fund is being created as insurance fund to protect workers in the event of employers defaulting on their Provident Fund Contribution ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The suggestion made in this behalf is still under examination of Government.

Review of Working of Key Industries

*448. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a review of the working of key industries in the country with a view to locate their infrastructural deficiencies, capacity utilisation etc. ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). While no specific proposal to review the working of key industries is under consideration, the working of these industries is constantly under review of the Government. All efforts are made to remove all constraints and to achieve optimum utilisation of capacity by these industries.

Direct Recruitment to Cadre of Assistants and Section Officers

*449. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders to do away with the backlog vacancies in respect of direct recruitment quota in the cadre of Assistants ;

(b) whether Government have received representations from Section Officers, individually and also through their recognised Associations to extend this order in the case of direct recruitment to the cadre of Section Officers also; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on these representations and decision taken by Government about this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This matter is pending in the Departmental Council of Department of Personnel and A.R. and is being considered alongwith certain other related issues.

Deaths due to Illicit Liquor in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh

*450. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of deaths in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh due to sale of illicit liquor by liquor contractors and certain cooperative societies; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to protect the tribals from exploitation by liquor contractors and bogus Cooperative Societies selling liquor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken by the State Government to generally protect tribals from exploitation by liquor contractors. Tribals are allowed free tapping and distillation for domestic consumption. Priority in lease of arrack shops in tribal areas is assigned in the order (a) shops run by Government agencies (b) Arrack Cooperative Societies formed by tribals and (c) limited auction participated in by tribal bidders.

जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी में घाटा

*451. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड एक सरकारी कम्पनी में परिवर्तित की गई थी और क्या मार्च 1980 तक इस कम्पनी का कुल घाटा 35.95 करोड़ रु० का था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भारी घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार तत्व क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी 1 अप्रैल, 1973 को एक सरकारी कम्पनी बनी थी और मार्च 1980 तक इसे 35.95 करोड़ रु० का कुल घाटा हुआ ।

(ख) घाटे के प्रमुख कारण ये हैं :—

बिजली की भारी कमी, वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुरूप क्रयादेशों की कमी, कम्पनी में फालतू जन-शक्ति का होना, अलाभकारी मूल्यों पर प्राप्त किये गये क्रयादेश, जरूरत के समय माल (उत्पादन के लिये आवश्यक) की अनुपलब्धता अथवा अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता, भारी वित्तीय प्रभार और मजदूरों की उत्पादकता में कमी ।

Regional Offices for Minorities Commission

*452. SHRI G.M. BANAT-WALLA : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the suggestion of the Minorities Commission to set up regional offices ;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the time by which Government expect to take a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A proposal received from Minorities Commission's for setting up Regional Offices was considered; and has been deferred in consultation with the Commission.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

सोन नदी में प्रदूषण

*453. श्री बलवीर सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल्स, भ्रमलई से बहाए गए विषाक्त पानी के कारण सोन नदी का पानी कितनी दूरी तक प्रदूषित हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या निर्माणाधीन वाण सागर परियोजना के भी इस प्रदूष से प्रभावित हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) सोन नदी के दूषित पानी से प्रभावित गांवों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या सोन नदी के दूषित पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिये किये गये उपायों का कोई अच्छा प्रभाव रहा और यदि हां, तो क्या प्रभावित क्षेत्र का पानी पीने तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयुक्त हो गया है ।

और

(ड) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस बारे में निर्धारित शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने और सार्वजनिक हितों के विपरीत कार्य करने के लिये सरकार का इस कागज मिल के प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) संसाधित किए जाने के बावजूद मिल के कुल बहिश्चावों का 20 से 30 प्रतिशत तक निर्धारित क्षमिटी मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं होता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, मिल के बहिश्चाव बहाने के स्थान से 40 किलोमीटर अनुप्रवाह तक भी, सोन नदी के जल के गुण में प्रदूषण के चिन्ह दिखाई देते हैं। ओरियन्ट पेपर मिल के 40 किलोमीटर नीचे नदी के जल के गुण सम्बन्धी सूचना इस समय एकत्र नहीं की जा रही है।

(ख) पेपर मिल के अपशिष्ट पानी में कोई विषाक्त अथवा स्थायी रसायन नहीं होते हैं, अतः इससे बाण सागर परियोजना द्वारा निर्मित जलाशय के पानी की क्वालिटी को प्रभावित करने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) उद्योग ने ऐसे 69 ग्रामों में राहत कार्य किया है जिन्हें प्रभावित निर्धारित किया गया था। यह राहत कार्य कुओं और तालाबों के निर्माण, गहरा करने और मरम्मत द्वारा किया जाता है।

(घ) यद्यपि उद्योग ने संसाधन उपाय किये हैं, परन्तु पानी पीने, नहाने आदि के योग्य नहीं बना है, किन्तु कृषि के लिये उपयुक्त रहता है।

(ङ) सरकार के सम्मुख ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

“Effect of Asiad Construction Work on Environment in Delhi”

*454. SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction work in Delhi in connection with the Asiad will have a telling effect on the environment of our Capital;

(b) how many full grown trees have to be felled for the construction work; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the balance of environment in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). The environment of our Capital is not likely to deteriorate as a consequence of the construction work in connection with the Asiad. According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 712 trees have had to be felled in the course of the construction work. However, to compensate for this loss and to improve the environment the Delhi Administration is in the process of planting about 3500 trees in the construction area, while the Delhi Development Authority has planted 15,70,000 trees and shrubs all over Delhi upto March 15, 1982.

Declaration of Palghat District (Kerala) as Industrially Backward

*455. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether declaring Palghat district of Kerala an industrially backward district is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A decision to declare Palghat district in Kerala as industrially backward would be taken after the Government has taken a view on the recommendations contained in the Report on Industrial Dispersal submitted by the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas.

Resignation of Chairman of Maruti Limited

*456. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
DR. A. U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri S. Moolgaokar, who was recently appointed Chairman of the nationalised Maruti Limited, has resigned ; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The resignation of Shri S. Moolgaokar who was appointed as a Director on the Board and also as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Maruti Udyog Limited on 22-4-1981, was accepted with effect from December 24, 1981, at his request.

Plan Assistance to Tripura

*335. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that the State of Tripura was badly hit by drought and tribal upsurge, Government are considering to give cent per cent Plan assistance to Tripura ;

(b) whether the State Government have requested for the same ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ; and

(d) the details of special consideration Government are going to bestow on tiny States like Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The approved Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay for Tripura is Rs. 245 crores which is to be financed through State's resources estimated at Rs. 40.87 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 204.13 crores.

(b) and (c). The State Chief Minister had requested to Planning Commission in March, 1981 that the State's Annual Plan 1981-82 may be fully financed by the Centre. It was not found feasible to agree to this proposal as the scheme of financing the State Plan had been finalised after discussion with the State Chief Minister and within the framework of the Sixth Plan.

(d) The Annual Plans of States like Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur as determined within the framework of Sixth Plan which itself gives special consideration to such States and in light of the assessment of their resources position, the need to maintain tempo of development and other relevant factors.

News Item Captioned "Centre delaying Tamil Nadu Files"

4882. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will be Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express, Madurai edition dated 10 January, 1982 captioned "Centre delaying Tamil Nadu files" ;

(b) how many applications for industrial licences Tamil Nadu Government have submitted during 1981 date of submission, subject matter of the applications and other details ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government, however, strongly repudiate allegation made in the Press Report. No proposal for setting up Industries in Tamil Nadu has been unduly delayed. In the matter of industrial licensing, no discrimination, whatsoever, has been made against Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). Seven industrial licence applications were received from various Tamil Nadu State Government Undertaking during the year 1981, out of which six have already been disposed of. Only one industrial licence application received on 10-12-1981 for the manufacture of Printed Circuit Boards is under consideration. Every effort is being made to dispose of this application as early as possible.

Reported Involvement of IPS Officers in Khalistan Movement

4883. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report regarding the involvement of some IPS officers in the Khalistan Movement ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them ;

(c) whether motor cycles, vehicles and weapons under the control of some of the police officers and personnel are used for Khalistan Movement ; and

(d) the reasons why Government are very lenient towards such officers and personnel in the police department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Govt. of Punjab some allegations regarding involvement of IPS officers were received by them, but investigation so far made does not substantiate the allegations.

(c) No police vehicle or weapon has so far been found to be used for the Khalistan Movement but this fact has to be further verified after the arrest of some suspects.

(d) No leniency is being shown towards any police personnel. Three Head Constables of the State Police were found to be directly involved in the recent shoot-out in Punjab and one other policeman was reported to be giving shelter to some of the suspects. All these persons have been named as accused and declared proclaimed offenders. One of them has since been arrested.

Foreign Assistance for Oceanographic Research

4884. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries which have agreed to provide assistance for development of oceanographic research in the country ; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) (1)
The Federal Republic of Germany

has provided assistance for an Oceanographic Research Vessel with equipment;

(2) The Danish Government has agreed to provide assistance for a Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel with equipment;

(3) The Norwegian Government under the Norwegian Aid Development Agency is providing assistance to the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, for two projects—one in the area of coastal zone management and the other in the area of geological and geo-physical survey of the continent.

(b) The terms and conditions of above mentioned assistance programmes is as below :

The German loan has an interest rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Loan is payable in 40 years starting from June 1991 and is subject to the condition that the vessel is utilised for Oceanographic research.

The Danish Loan is free of interest and is to be paid in 25 years commencing October, 1991. The loan is subject to the vessel being used for fisheries and oceanographic research as well for consultancy services in connection with the fertiliser project near Bombay.

Taking over of Asian Refractories, Calcutta by Bokaro Steel Corporation

4885. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2501 on 6 March, 1981 regarding taking over of Asian Refractories, Calcutta by Bokaro Steel Corporation, and state :

(a) whether the Court, where the amount of Rs. 81 lakhs was deposited, has distributed the same to the parties viz. shareholders and unsecur-

ed creditors concerned and the basis for such distribution ; and

(b) if the amount has not been distributed, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1971, the Government of India was required to deposit in the Calcutta High Court a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs as compensation for being distributed by the Court. This has since been deposited with the High Court, Calcutta. Government have no information as to the distribution of the amount by the Court.

Proceedings against Economic Offenders

4886. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Cr. P.C. under section 110 provides for proceedings against economic and social offences like adulteration, non-payment of provident fund, hoarding, black marketing, untouchability, smuggling etc. ; and

(b) if so, what are the State-wise annual figures of the number of proceedings launched against economic offenders in each State and Union Territory of the country ?

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

(b) The information is being collected from the States and the Union Territories and, on receipt will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accidents in Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.

4887. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) total number of accidents took place under the CIL's subsidiaries during the last year due to violation of Mines Safety Rules, details thereof ; and

(b) steps taken by Government against those who are violating the rules ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMA VIR) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Wood Based Power Projects

4888. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some wood based power projects have been set up in the country ;

(b) if not, whether efforts have been made for the setting up of the wood based power project in any part of the country ; and

(c) the progress made so far in achieving the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT SHRI (P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). One wood based power unit is being set up in Gujarat. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is taking up a few other such projects in different parts of the country in association with its projects for installing faster growing species of wood and other biomass.

Existing Price of Non-levy Cement

4889. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the existing price of non-levy cement in the market and the steps proposed to stop the practice of selling levy cement as non-levy cement ;

(b) whether any modalities had been worked out to meet the demand of cement for minor repairs ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) According to the new policy on cement prices, the cement producers are free to fix the price of non-levy cement. As such, it is difficult to indicate the price of this variety of cement. Despatches of cement against levy quota are monitored closely and possibility of sale of levy cement as non-levy cement is very remote.

(b) and (c). Small quantities of cement for minor repairs and maintenance of residential houses will be met from the levy quota of cement under the State Sector.

Targets for Mobilising Resources

4890. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed by Government for mobilising resources in 1982-83 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The required information will be furnished in the Annual Plan document (1982-83).

Suspension of Death Sentences in States

4891. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons, State-wise whose sentence for death or life imprisonment had been suspended or given remission, wholly or partly during the last three years including the current financial year by Government;

(b) the names of such persons for this period whose requests for this purpose were rejected, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the grant of suspension remission for some and the rejection for others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The names of the persons whose death sentences were commuted by the President or whose requests for such commutation were rejected by the President during the last three years including the current financial year are given State-wise in the Statement. There have been no cases of remission or suspension by the Union Government of sentence of life imprisonment during the said period.

(c) No reasons for acceptance or rejection of requests for suspension/remission of sentences etc. are communicated to the individuals concerned and it will not be in the public interest to disclose such reasons.

Statement

Name of the persons whose mercy petitions were accepted and death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment

Name of persons whose mercy petitions requesting for commutation of death sentence were rejected

Year 1979-80

Haryana

1. Ram Phal
2. Jagmohan Singh)
3. Gurdev Singh)
4. Narpal Singh)

Maharashtra

5. Sopan Rambhan Jhote
6. Dagadu Bhagoji Pardhi
7. Devya Bajirar Pardhi
8. Sukhya Chintaman Pardhi

Madhya Pradesh

1. Jugga

Punjab

9. Malawa

10. Kartar

Rajasthan

11. Shankeria @ Ratan Lal

2. Karnail

*Tamil Nadu*12. **Kuruvi @ Muthu****Year 1980-81***Uttar Pradesh*

1. **Ramanathan**
2. **Gopal Singh**
3. **Nanuka**
4. **Khandara Singh**)
5. **Choor Singh**)
6. **Gurmeet Singh**)
7. **Kasham Singh**)

Year 1981-82*Delhi*

1. **Jasbir Singh @ Billa**
2. **Kuljit Singh @ Ranga**

Maharashtra

3. **Dajiram Nana Gaikwad**

Punjab

4. **Dalip Singh**
5. **Kundan Singh**

Tamil Nadu

6. **Periakaruppa Nadar**
7. **Avanashi**
8. **Gurusamy Naicker.**

Uttar Pradesh

9. **Jita Singh**
10. **Harbans Singh**
11. **Maya Ram**
12. **Ramesh**
13. **Prakash Satya @ Prakash**
14. **Laxman**
15. **Nathu Gorem**
16. **Davinder Prashad Tiwari.**

Adverse effects of Mining in Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra

4892. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mining in village Redy in Vengurla Taluka of the Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra has produced adverse effects on agriculture, irrigation and environment in the vicinity of mining area ; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to ensure that the hardships to the residents due to these adverse effects are removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) According to the Director, Geology Mining, Government of Maharashtra, water level in Redy village area has been affected due to mining activity.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra, has constituted a Mine Authority for Redy Mining area to solve the problems and difficulties faced by the Local residents due to mining activities carried out by various mining companies in that area with the Assistant Collector in Sindhudurg district as Chairman of the authority.

Appointment of Commissioner of Payments for Dalmia Dadri Cement Factory

4893. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :
SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner of Payment for the Nationalised Dalmia

Dadri Cement Factory has since been appointed ;

(b) if so, his name and location of office and whether he has started working ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a sum of R. 84 lakhs of the nationalised company is lying with the Reserve Bank of India and the workers of the factory with all their family members are starving for want of payment of their dues ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take urgently to mitigate the hardship thus being caused to the affected workers of this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Appointment of an Officer as Commissioner of Payments in respect of the erstwhile Dalmia Dadri Cement Company Limited has been approved. The Officer is expected to join his duty shortly.

(d) & (e). A provision of Rs. 84.87 lakhs, as provided in the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981 has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1981-82 and is expected to be released in favour of the Commissioner of Payments in accordance with the provisions of the Act shortly. Disbursement of this amount by the Commissioner of Payments is expected to mitigate the hardships caused to the affected workers of the factory.

बोकारो इस्पात नगर के लोगों के लिए
रिहायशी मकानों तथा पेय जल की
व्यवस्था

4894. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात
नगर में बहुत से दुधारू पशुओं के शैड हैं
जिनमें बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में काम करने
वाले हजारों लोग वर्षों से रह रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि क्या इन
निवासियों के लिए अब तक न तो रिहायशी
मकानों की और न ही पेय जल की कोई
व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार उनके लिए रिहायशी मकानों और
पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि
हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में
राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क)
से (ग) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है
और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

घूस के आरोप पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के
कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी

4895. श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान
कितने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को
घूस के आरोप पर गिरफ्तार किया गया ;
और

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोगों को दण्डित
गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री पी० बेंकट सुबबय्या)
(क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा पिछले
तीन वर्षों के दौरान 105 केन्द्रीय सरकारी
कर्मचारियों को रिस्वत लेने के आरोप पर
गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) अभी तक निर्णीत मामलों में से,
12 केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दण्डित
किया जा चुका है ।

Reversion of Adverse Trend in Industrial Relations

4896. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) what steps Central Govern-
ment have taken to reverse the
adverse trend on the industrial rela-
tions front in their respective areas,
particularly in several States ;

(b) whether Government have
studied the loss in man-days, State-
wise, during last year as well as
during the current financial year ;
and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) Govern-
ment is keeping a constant watch
on the industrial relations situation
in the country. Industrial Relations
Machinery both at the Centre and
the States continue to make efforts
to reduce the work-stoppages and
loss of man days through mediation,
preventive conciliation, adjudication
and arbitration, as necessary under
the existing statutory provisions and
voluntary arrangements.

(b) and (c) : A Statement
showing the relevant figures on man-
days lost during 1980 and 1981,
State-wise and sphere-wise is atta-
ched.

Statement

The Number of Mandays lost in Central and States Spheres during 1980 and 1981 by States (in thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	1980			1981(P)		
		C.S.	S.S.	Total	C.S.	S.S.	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261	292	553	342	197	539
2.	Assam	*	83	83	—	13	13
3.	Bihar	224	797	1021	130	1357	1486
4.	Gujarat	13	1033	1046	41	655	696
5.	Haryana	4	358	362	5	341	347
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	18	20	4	1	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23	44	66	4	6	10
8.	Karnataka	21	959	980	28	3277	3305
9.	Kerala	23	1227	1250	46	924	970
10.	Madhya Pradesh	694	136	830	1185	87	1272
11.	Maharashtra	315	3200	3515	119	1594	1713
12.	Manipur	—	*	*	—	56	56
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	93	166	259	70	203	273
16.	Punjab	6	290	296	6	75	81
17.	Rajasthan	42	505	547	65	766	831
18.	Sikkim	—	2	2	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	165	3542	3707	26	4352	4378
20.	Tripura	—	*	*	NA	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	57	799	856	3	1142	1145
22.	West Bengal	170	6066	6236	498	7540	8038
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	24	25	—	31	31
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	1
25.	Chandigarh	1	2	3	3	4	7
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	23	60	83	16	49	65
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	77	99	132	39	170
29.	Lakshdeep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	84	84	—	72	72
Total :		2,162	19,163	21,925	2,724	22,780	25,504

C.S. = Central Sphere S.S. = State Sphere

(P) = Provisional and based on the returns received in the Labour Bureau, Simla till 30-1-82.

NA. = Not available, * = below 500, — = Nil

N.B. = Total may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

Allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan in Orissa

4897. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount proposed to be allocated to the State of Orissa for implementing tribal sub-plan programme in 1982-83 ;

(b) the main programmes proposed to be undertaken in Orissa in 1982-83 for the welfare of the Adivasis in that State ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) The tentative allocation of special Central Assistance to the Government of Orissa for the tribal sub-plan for 1982-83 is Rs. 12 crores.

(b) and (c). The main programme for tribal welfare in Orissa will be the tribal sub-plan which covers almost all developmental fields. The proposed sector-wise allocation of the special Central Assistance in 1982-83 is as given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Sector-wise outlay of Special Central Assistance.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Allocation
1.	E. R. R. P.	400.00
2.	TSP Programme	200.00
3.	Soil Conservation	15.00
4.	Horticulture	15.00
5.	Irrigation	100.00
6.	Animal Husbandry	Nil
7.	Fishery	Nil
8.	Sericulture	35.00
9.	Bee-keeping	5.00
10.	Communication	20.00
11.	Drinking water	20.00

12.	Health	35.00
13.	Settlement	10.00
14.	Cooperation IDCC	50.00
15.	Administration monitoring Evaluation & Project Formulation	75.00
16.	Educational schemes	220.00

Total : 1200.00

Licence prices of Tyres and Tubes

4898. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modi Rubber Ltd. has been given a letter of intent to increase the production of tyres ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any other tyre & tube manufacturing companies are given such letters of intent to expand their capacities ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government are aware that the prices of tyres & tubes have considerably increased during the last few years ; and

(f) if so, whether Government have taken any measures to see that the prices are in conformity with the cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRINARAYAN DATTTIWARI): (a) to (d). A Statement is attached.

(c) and (f). There is no formal or informal control over the prices of automobile tyres and tubes. However, the Government have already requested the BICP to examine the claims of the manufacturers that the price increases are warranted by increase in costs of raw materials and other unavoidable cost elements and to advise the Government on appropriate steps. The report is awaited.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company	LI No. and Date	Capacity approved/ per year
1.	M/s. Modi Rubber Limited, Modinagar	736 (80) dt. 6-12-1980	30,000 Aero tyres/ tubes 20,000 OTR tyres/ tubes
2.	do	737 (80) dt. 6-12-1980	1.25 lakh nos. of Tractor and ADV tyres/tubes
3.	M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited, Mysore	753 (80) dt. 9-12-1980	2.50 lakh nos. of auto tyres/tubes
4.	M/s. Modi Rubber Limited, Modinagar	244 (81) dt. 5-5-1981	4 lakh nos. of Scooter/Motorcycle tyres and tubes
5.	M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Limited, Bombay	257 (81) dt. 7-5-1981	4 lakh nos. of Scooter/Motorcycle tyres and tubes
6.	M/s. Ibcon Private Limited, Bangalore	373 (81) dt. 22-6-1981	10 lakh nos. of auto. tyres/tubes
7.	M/s. The Kerala State Indus- trial Development Corporation, Trivandrum	586 (81) dt. 24-9-1981	5 lakh nos. of Scooter/Motorcycle Rickshaw tyres and tubes
8.	M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited, Mysore	99 (82) dt. 17-2-1982	2.5 lakh nos. of auto. tyres/tubes.

**Pay Scale of Constable Drivers of
Delhi Police at par with Railway
Protection Force**

4899. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent Supreme Court's verdict holding the right to equal pay for equal work a fundamental right and enforceable as such ;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has suggested to Government that the pay scales of the constable-drivers of Delhi Police be revised upwardly to bring them at par with their counter-parts in the Railway Protection Force; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The total emoluments admissible to the Constable Drivers in Delhi Police are already comparable to those admissible to the Drivers in the Delhi Administration and Railway Protection Force. The position is being explained to the Supreme Court by means of a Review Petition in the case.

Compensation to Employees of J.B. Plastics, Delhi

4900. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6958 on 8 April, 1981 regarding compensation to employees of J. B. Plastics, Delhi and state :

(a) whether the period of temporary disablement benefit has since expired in the case ;

(b) whether the matter has been reviewed as assured ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor, and the steps Government propose to take to decide the compensation at a stretch ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The amount of benefit due for the period has also been paid.

(b) to (d). The employee is being referred to the Medical Board which is scheduled to meet on the 30th March, 1982 for final assessment of the loss of earning capacity. The decision regarding payment of benefit, if any, for the subsequent period will be taken on receipt of the findings of the Medical Board.

Resignation by the Trustees of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi

4901 : SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some trustees of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi have resigned ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) the reasons given for their resignation ; and

(d) whether such resignations have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). Government have no official information regarding the resignation of its trustees.

पोलीथीन बैगों में सीमेंट की पैकिंग

4902. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट बैगों को खोल कर सीमेंट के साथ राख इत्यादि मिलाकर डीलर उन्हें काला बाजार में बेचते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार काला बाजारी को रोकने के लिए सीमेंट की पैकिंग पोलीथीन के बैगों में करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यतः कमी है। इस स्थिति में इस प्रकार के कदाचारों जैसे कि सीमेंट में मिलावट और कालाबाजारी की संभावनाओं को नकारा नहीं जा सकता।

(ख) सीमेंट के बोरी में से झड़ने को रोकने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने सीमेंट पैक करने के लिये पटसन के बोरी की एक सुधरी हुई किस्म का विकास किया है। सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि 1 अक्टूबर, 1982 से सभी सीमेंट एककों के लिए सुधरी हुई बुनाई के नमूने के 100 प्रतिशत नए गनी बैगों का प्रयोग अनिवार्य कर दिया जाएगा।

More E.S.I. Hospitals in Bihar

4903. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of E.S.I. hospitals set up in Bihar ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more E.S.I. hospitals in those districts of the State where large number of people are working in the factories ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up an E. S. I. hospital in Madhipura district of Bihar ; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) 5 Hospitals and 1 Annexe.

(b) Yes, Sir. A 50 bedded Hospital at Ranchi and a 20 bedded Annexe at Koilwer in District Bhojpur are under construction. The E. S. I. Corporation have also agreed, in principle, to construct three new hospitals and a new Annexe, as per details given below :—

1. E.S.I. Hospital, Patna 50 beds.
2. E.S.I. Hospital, Bihar-sharif (District Nalanda)
3. E.S.I. Hospital, Giridih 50 beds.
4. E.S.I. Annexe, Jhumari-talaya (District Giridih)

The Corporation have also agreed to provide additional 50 beds in the existing E.S.I. Hospital at Phulwari-sharif (Patna).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sponge Iron Project in Maharashtra

4904. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether SICOM Ltd. of Maharashtra has proposed a sponge iron project based on petroleum gas as the reducing agent to be located in Raigad District, Maharashtra ;

(b) whether a similar project in Hajira in Gujarat has been cleared by the Government of India ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that as compared to the Hajira Project, the SICOM Project will save Rs. 25 crores in transport costs alone ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Presumably, the question refers to the cost of transportation of raw materials to the plant site of the proposed Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) and State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM)

projects. Both the projects have yet to tie up their sources of supply of raw materials. An appraisal of the original proposal, however, revealed that the costs on transportation of raw materials for the SICOM project would be higher by Rs. 8/- per tonne than for the GIIC project.

Regularisation of Officiating Staff in C.S.I.R.

4905. SHRI BHEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise number of persons officiating on higher posts for the past 5 years or so in Engineering Unit, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research ;

(b) whether any of these officiating persons have been regularised and if so, on what basis ; and

(c) whether other persons officiating on higher posts will also be regularised on the same basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRON-

MENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) As of now, no person is officiating on higher post in the Engineering Unit of C. S. I. R. for the past 5 years.

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

Scales of Draughtsmen of C.S.I.R.

4906. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2908 dated 9 December, 1981 regarding scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR and state :

(a) whether information referred to in parts (c) and (d) of the question has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Copy of information sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, in fulfilment of the assurance, is attached.

Statement

S. No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

Unstarred Question No. 2908 dated the 9th December, 1981 by Shri Keshorao Pardhi. Shri Hiralal R. Parmar :

Scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR :
Referring to reply given to USQ. No. 4435 on 16th September, 1981 regarding scales of Draughtsmen of CSIR and asking :—

(a) whether the upgraded post of Senior Draughtsman in CSIR are the selection grade given to the persons with 11 years service ;

(b) whether the scale of upgraded posts of Senior Draughtsman is equivalent to Junior Draughtsman of CPWD ;

(c) the comparative chart giving scales of qualified tracers, Junior Draughtsman and Senior Draughtsman in CSIR w.e.f. 1 January, 1973

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

(c) The scales of Pay of the Junior Draughtsman and Senior Draughtsman as in vogue in CSIR are given below :—

Name of the posts	Scale of Pay
1. Jr. Draughtsman	Rs. 380-560 w.e.f. 1-1-1973
2. Sr. Draughtsman	Rs. 380-640 do

and those extended to CPWD, DDA, Department of Science and Technology, NDMC in conformity with Third Pay Commission ; and

(d) the action being taken to bestow justice by first implementing Third Pay Commission Report and then the general personnel policy of CSIR for Scientific and Technical staff effective from 1st February, 1981 and published in November, 1981.

3. Sr. Draughtsman Rs. 425-700 w.e.f. 1-8-1979 by upgrading 50% of the posts in Grade Rs. 380-640.

In addition to the above scale of Draughtsman, there is a scale of Rs. 260-430 for Tracers.

In C.P.W.D., D.D.A., Department of Science & Technology, M.C.D. etc. there are different designations for such posts presumably due to their individual job requirements and cadre structure and their scales of pay are stated below :—

Draftsman Grade-III	Rs. 330-560
Draftsman Grade-II	Rs. 425-700
Draftsman Grade-I	Rs. 550-750

(d) The various concessions/liberalisations now made available to the Draughtsmen of CSIR are :

(i) As stated in reply to part (c) 50% of the posts of Senior Draftsman (Rs. 380-640) were placed in the higher scale of Rs. 425-700 w.e.f. 1-8-1979. According to the new personnel policy for assessment and promotion of Scientific and Technical staff introduced with effect from 1-2-1981, the scale of Rs. 380-560 has been replaced by the higher scale of Rs. 380-640.

(ii) Those Draftsman who possess the requisite technical qualifications viz. a three years diploma are now eligible for promotion by periodical assessment to the following grades and

5
4
3
2
1
their promotion will not be dependent on the existence of vacancies :—

Grades

1. Rs. 330-560
2. Rs. 380-640
3. Rs. 425-700
4. (1) Rs. 550-900
(2) Rs. 650-1200
(3) Rs. 700-1300

(iii) The posts of Draftsman have now been classified as 'Technical' and the age of superannuation raised to 60 years while in the other department mentioned in reply to part (c) above the retirement is on attaining the age of 58 years.

Dual Price Policy of Cement

4907. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the dual price policy of cement announced recently by Government ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the middle income group people recently allotted land by Cooperative Societies after waiting for 20 to 25 years will be hit by this decision;

(c) whether Government will raise the limit for allotment of levy cement to those also having covered area exceeding 850 sq. ft. and upto about 1500 sq. ft. with a view to safeguard the interests of persons likely to suffer badly by this dual cement policy ;

(d) whether Government will ensure that cement is made available to the people already registered with the Civil Supplies Department or with the Controller of Cement against Foreign Exchange at the levy rates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c). A copy of the Press Note issued on 27-2-1982 detailing the new policy on cement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-3735/82].

(d) and (e). The scheme of priority allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange was discontinued with effect from 1-3-1982 and applications received till that date will be entertained for allotment of cement at levy rates. As regards registrations with Civil Supplies Departments, it has been decided that the allotment of cement

effective from 28-2-1982 will be in accordance with the new policy.

News Item Captioned "Cement costly even after partial Decontrol"

4908. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Cement costly even after partial decontrol" appearing in the "Economic Times", New Delhi dated 9 March, 1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) what consideration has weighed with Government in permitting the cement manufacturers to mop up the huge difference between the levy cement and levy free cement being sold by them at their own price at the expense of the consumer; and

(d) what check Government propose to exercise to fix the Ceiling of the levy free cement being now booked by these manufacturers on their own terms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Under the new policy for cement announced by Govt. on 7-2-82, there is no distribution or price control over non-levy cement. With the additional availability of cement from new capacities which are materialising and the increased production of the existing factories, the price of non-levy cement is expected to come down. Further, import of cement would also be resorted to, to maintain the price of non-levy cement at a reasonable level.

Regulation of Service Conditions of Government Employees and prosecuted Acquitted by Trial Court

4909. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) guidelines laid down to regulate the service conditions of those Government employees against whom prosecutions were launched for alleged offences and acquitted by the trial court and reinstated but against which appeals have been preferred in High Court ;

(b) whether such employees against whom appeals are pending are eligible for annual increments and promotions ; if not what are restrictions and limitations ;

(c) whether their suspension period can be regularised during the pendency of the appeal to enable them to draw their arrears of pay and allowances for that period ;

(d) whether such employees are eligible to claim their increments (involving Efficiency Bar) which became due to them much before the institution of prosecution proceedings but delayed due to administrative inaction and lingering till date ; and

(e) whether such employees are eligible for Leave Travel Concession facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) :

(a) & (b). There are no separate guidelines in this regard. If the employees are not under suspension

during the tendency of appeals in High Court, and are on duty, their eligibility for increments & promotion will be regulated in accordance with the normal provisions in this regard.

(c) If the employees continue to be under suspension during the pendency of appeals, the question of regulating the period of suspension will not arise. If the suspension is revoked, the competent authority can consider the question of regularising the suspension period and passing appropriate orders on merits.

(d) If the employees are not under suspension, there is no bar to their being considered for crossing the Efficiency Bar on Merits of each case.

(e) Yes, Sir, provided they are otherwise eligible for LTC under the rules governing the grant of the LTC, and they are not under suspension.

पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

4910. श्री दया राम शास्त्री :

श्री एन० ई० होरो :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को पेश कर दिया था उसे अब तक प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) प्रतिवेदन को सरकार द्वारा कब तक प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) और (ख) पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन 31-12-80 को पेश कर दिया था। आयोग की सिफारिशों विस्तृत हैं और इन पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों से परामर्श करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार संसद के चालू बजट सत्र के दौरान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए सहमत है।

Proposal made by Task Force of Science Advisory Committee of Cabinet Re : Family Planning

4911. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force appointed by the Science Advisory Committee of Cabinet has made certain proposals regarding family planning;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to create a national programme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) had appointed a Task Force under the chairmanship of Prof. V. Ramalingaswami, DG, ICMR and (SACC) member to go into the adequacy of ongoing research efforts in contraceptive technologies and also into the delivery systems including the trans-

fer of proven technologies. The report of the Task Force was endorsed by SACC the final report of SACC is entitled "Report on Development of a National programme of Population Stabilisation." Some of the major suggestions made in the report are : (i) Setting of a *Population Board* which should not be merely advisory but have both coordinating and operational powers, having multiple channels of access to several Ministries and Departments and backed by a Review Committee at Cabinet level.

(ii) A sound *Management Information System* for proper monitoring of the programme, including providing suitable administrative support and technical guidance.

(iii) Broadening the conceptual base of the programme by making it a *social movement* by involving local leaders and generating peer group pressures, thereby enhancing the community participation and the role of voluntary organisations.

(iv) The two-child family norm should be promoted as a mass movement through national campaigns.

(v) The goal of reaching a Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) of one or a two-child family by the year 2000 appears to be perfectly feasible.

(vi) Political commitment to the family planning programme on an all party basis must continue to be highlighted at frequent intervals at all levels-national, state and district.

(vii) The linkages of family planning with the existing health care delivery system should be strengthened particularly with services which help to reduce infant and child mortality and with the Minimum Needs Programme.

(viii) Innovative schemes of incentives should be formulated so that the acceptors of family planning may be able to have socio-economic benefits.

(ix) Research should be strengthened to improve existing contraceptive methods as well as to develop new contraceptive technology. This would mean an increase in the allocation of funds as well as support to the scientists, both on a short term and long-term basis.

T. V. Contract Transfer Norms

4912. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :
SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have ignored the T. V. Contract Transfer Norms as alleged in the "Financial Express" of 17 February, 1982;

(b) the truth or veracity of this remarks; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The DGS&D has issued a Letter of Intent to Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) for supply of 4 colour T. V. OB Vans along with associated accessories. ETTDC proposes to import all the electronic equipment required for these OB Vans (except Mobile Radio Telephone) from the U.K. and assemble these imported equipment into coaches/vans built in the country.

In this process our engineers will gain experience in assembling, integ-

rating and commissioning OB Vans based on imported equipment as also in building the special coaches required for OB Vans. Pye PVT Ltd., ETIDC's sub-contractor, will be responsible for ensuring that the complete OB Vans as integrated in India, do meet the technical specifications laid down by DGS & D.

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

Production in Ashok Paper Mills in Bihar

4913. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the commissioning of Ashok Paper Mills in Bihar in 1975, it could never achieve the target of 40 tonnes of paper per day ;

(b) whether the share percentage in the company is - Assam 36.5 per cent, Bihar 13 per cent, Financial institutions 46.5 per cent, and the rest by private parties ; and

(c) the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to put both the Bihar and Assam units of the Mills on a sound footing ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Although the Ashok Paper Mills, Bihar achieved the production of 40 tonnes per day on a number of days, the annual production did not exceed 9000 tonnes during the last five years.

(b) The percentage of shareholding in the company is as follows :—

Government of Assam	31
Government of Bihar	16
Financial Institutions	48.5
Others	4.5

(c) The following steps are being taken for improvement of the working of the mills :—

- (i) Captive power Plants have been installed at both the units and State Electricity Boards have also been approached to supply power on sustained basis.
- (ii) Movement of important inputs by road, although at a very heavy cost, has also been resorted to.
- (iii) To tide over the financial difficulties arising out of continued loss, Assam and Bihar Governments have been approached for granting soft loans to meet the working capital requirements.

Financial Institutions have also been approached for granting loans for balancing equipments so that existing production capacities of both the units can be fully utilised.

Organisation of Training by Institute of Applied Manpower Research

4914. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has organised training programme on concepts, measurement and policy issues relating to employment and unemployment at State and district level ;

(b) if so, when such programme has been started by the Applied Manpower institute ;

(c) the name of the States where such programmes have been undertaken and areas covered ; and

(d) the details about the duration of the programme ?

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

(b) to (d). The Training Programme, which was open to all the States/ Union Territories, was organised between the 10th and 17th February 1982 in Delhi. Officers from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Delhi Administration, and some Central Organisations participated in the Programme.

Pension to dependents of Freedom Fighters killed in Chauri-Chora Movement

4915. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters killed in Chauri-Chora movement who or whose dependents are being given pensions by Central Government indicating the period since when and the amount of pension being given in each case ;

(b) the number of such dependents whose applications have so far been received by Government and are under consideration :

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a special officer to expedite grant of pensions to these freedom fighters and their dependents, so as to enable them to get the pensions on the spot and without any delay ;

(d) whether the dependents of Police personnel killed in this movement are being given any pension and if so, the amount thereof and since when it is being given ; and

(e) the amount provided by Central Government for the memorial being constructed in the memory of freedom fighters, foundation of which was laid by the Prime Minister on 6th February ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). So far 97 persons have staked their claims for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension on the basis of their involvement in Chauri-Chora Movement. Out of these 23 persons have since been sanctioned pension as freedom fighters or their dependents. The amount of pension in these cases w. e. f. 1-8-80 is Rs. 200/- p. m. for dependents and Rs. 300/- in case of self freedom fighter. Rest of the case could not be finalised on account of failure of the applicants to substantiate their claims. The applications, however, are still coming in and are in various stages of processing in consultation with the State Government.

On receipt of a letter from Shri Ashfaq Hussain in October, 1981, it was felt that the participants and the dependents of Chauri-Chora Movement were not aware of the provisions of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Accordingly, State Governments was requested to make arrangements for necessary publicity and availability of application forms through various valid media. The State Governments have responded appropriately. A conference have also been reported to have been organised in Chauri-Chora by the Freedom Fighters Cell mainly to highlight the provisions of the Samman Pension Scheme.

(d) The information is being collected.

(e) The Central Government do not undertake to construct Memorials except 'Martyrs' Memorial' which is under construction at Willingdon Crescent in New Delhi. The expenditure involved in memorial at Chauri-Chora would obviously be born by Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

भविष्य निधि आयोग, बिहार में सतर्कता
जांच

4916. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि भविष्य निधि आयुक्त बिहार के कार्यालय में कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनके मामलों में विभागीय सतर्कता द्वारा जांच की जा रही है, आयुक्त ने उनको अपने कार्यालय में रखा है और उनको महत्वपूर्ण सीटें दे रखी हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है : —

(क) और (ख) ये निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, बिहार के कार्यालय में जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ गम्भीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं, उन्हें जहां तक हो सके महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

एशियाई खेलों के लिये बीजा

4917. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार नवम्बर, 1982 में आयोजित किये जाने वाले एशियाई खेलों में सम्मिलित होने वाले विदेशियों के प्रवेश को सुविधा-जनक बनाने के विचार से बीजा दिये जाने के बारे में शर्तों के ढील देने का है ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) और (ख) सरकार ने खेलों के आयोजकों द्वारा विदेशियों को जारी किये गये पहचान पत्रों पर, एशियन खेलों में भाग लेने के लिए आने वाले विदेशियों को प्रवेश की अनुमति देने का सिद्धान्त रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है।

**Report submitted by
Antarctica Team**

4918. SHRI SATYASADHAN
CHAKRABORTY ;
SHRI M.M.A. KHAN ;
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA-
MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the successful Indian expedition team to the Antarctica has submitted any report regarding the expedition ;

(b) if so, the details of the said report ; and

(c) if not, when the said report is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The final report is expected soon.

**Indians Working in Private
Agencies in Libya and
Arabian Countries**

4919. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the number of Indians recruited and working in private agencies or companies in Libya and other Arabian countries; and

(b) what are their wages as compared to those of European and other Asian country workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Indian Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Losses in Tanning and Footwear
Corporation**

4920. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tanning and Footwear Corporation of India are continuously suffering losses in the last decade;

(b) if so, how much in each year; and

(c) the steps taken during the decade ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The amount of losses suffered by the Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur,

during the last 10 years is as follows :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	67.53
1972-73	98.69
1973-74	56.57
1974-75	87.79
1975-76	36.39
1976-77	217.61
1977-78	280.35
1978-79	277.49
1979-80	360.03
1980-81	360.33

(c) The following steps, *inter alia*, have been taken :—

- (i) Additions to plant and machinery have been made from time to time at an approximate cost of Rs. 287.72 lakhs towards replacement, modernisation and expansion;
- (ii) Wage structure has been rationalised and regular scales of pay introduced for various categories of industrial workmen ;
- (iii) Revised Corporate Plan for modernisation and expansion of production facilities at an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 385.46 lakhs has been sanctioned;
- (iv) Capital base has been restructured with a view to correcting the adverse debt equity ratio :
- (v) Studies were undertaken through the National Productivity Council for fixing production norms, manpower assessment, job evaluation and introduction of incentive scheme in production departments, and through the Work Study Unit of this Ministry for assessment of the ministerial staff strength.

Formula to Liquidate Unauthorised Overdrafts by States

4921. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI S.M KRISHNA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI MAGANBHAI
BAROT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have evolved an new formula to liquidate unauthorised overdrafts by States on the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, what is the new formula envisaged by the Planning Minister in consultation with the Finance Ministry ; and

(c) to what extent this formula will help to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c)—The Overdrafts Regulation Scheme of 1978 is still in force. The State Governments are expected to liquidate deficits emerging at the end of the year 1981-82 as agreed to in the discussions between the Planning Commission and the Chief Ministers of States concerned over a period not exceeding three years.

Requirement of Cement for various Thermal Power Projects of Madhya Pradesh

4922. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the requirement of cement for the various Thermal Power Projects of Madhya Pradesh and whether any such requirement was sent by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, if so, what was the quantity required and what was the allotment made during the last three years ; and

(b) if the required quantity was not allotted, what were the causes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In spite of general shortage of cement in the country, a system of pre-reservation of cement for the priority sector of irrigation and power is in force. Requirement of cement for power projects is assessed by the Central Electricity Authority and the full quantity, as recommended by this authority, is allotted within the parameters of total quantity earmarked for irrigation and power sectors every quarter. Further, instructions have been issued to the cement factories to make supplies to the irrigation and power projects on priority.

Woolen Cloth in Khadi and Village Industries

4923. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of stock of woollen cloth lying unsold in the khadi institutions run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other approved Khadi Institutes together with the date from which it is lying unsold ;

(b) whether weaving and spinning work of woollen cloth in the above institutions is at standstill for the last three years rendering lakhs of workers unemployed ;

(c) whether Barmar and Jaisalmer districts where woollen industries are in abundance have been affected; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government this year and proposed to be taken in future to sell the unsold stock ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SH. NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The value of opening stock and closing stock of woollen khadi in respect of Institutions and khadi and village industries departmental stores taken together for the last three financial years is as under :

Year	Opening Stock (Rs. in lakhs)	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Closing Stock as on 31st, March (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	1,002.19	1,951.10	1,441.25
1979-80	1,441.25	2,222.28	2,515.58
1980-81	2,515.58	1,959.87	2,089.33

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There was difficulty in sale of woollen khadi due to lack of severity of cold during 1979-80 and 1980-81. The production of woollen khadi was slightly curtailed and thereby the employment during 1980-81 also declined. However, with a view to give impetus to sale of woollen khadi, special rebate for longer period was sanctioned in 1980-81 and 1981-82, besides permitting the opening of sales Bhandars inside and outside Rajasthan. With these measures and also due to longer duration of winter (this year), the producing institutions are reported to have brought down considerably the accumulated stock of woollen khadi goods. No complaints about problem of accumulated stock have been received by the Khadi & Village Industries Commission from any of the Rajasthan institutions.

Fall in Industrial Growth in Punjab

4924. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of furnace oil is slowing down industrial growth in Punjab ;

(b) whether it is also true that lack of availability of sufficient quota of iron, steel, billets and m.s. rounds etc. is retarding growth of the various industries in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government to help in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir. According to the State Government of Punjab, the position of supply of furnace oil is satisfactory.

(b) and (c). Iron and Steel materials are distributed in accordance with the Joint Plant Committee Guidelines under which priority sectors are given direct allocation while other consumers have to register their demand with the main producers who effect the supply on the basis of availability. There is a general improvement in availability of steel during the current year. In so far as Punjab is concerned, excepting for light structural material and pig iron, there is no scarcity of iron and steel materials in the State. Allocations of imported pig iron have eased the shortage of this material. Enhancement of the allocation of structurals is being planned for 1982-83.

Shortage of Cement in Punjab

4925. SHRI L. S. TUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious shortage of cement in Punjab State affecting economic and industrial development of this border State;

(b) whether in view of the serious shortages affecting development Government would consider increase in quarterly allocation from existing supplies to 4.76 lakh tonnes

as requested by the State Government and

(c) whether Government will also ensure timely and full supplies against this allotment to ease the present desperate situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and to this extent it is likely that certain economic & industrial development programmes in Punjab may have been affected.

(b) and (c). With the announcement of the policy in regard to distribution of cement involving partial decontrol, requirements of cement from levy quota will be met only in respect of priority sectors. The quarterly allocation of cement among the various States in the context of the new policy is being worked out. Every effort will be made to ensure that despatches of cement against allocations are made as expeditiously as possible.

Supply of Cement to West Bengal during 1980-81

4926. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of cement to West Bengal during the year 1981 ;

(b) the actual arrival of cement during the year 1981 in the West Bengal ;

(c) the total shortfall of supply of cement to West Bengal during the year 1981 ; and

(d) whether Centre has taken any steps to meet the crisis of cement in West Bengal by supplying excess cement in the 1st and 2nd quarter of 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI); (a) to (c). A Statement indicating the total allocation and despatches of cement to West Bengal during the year 1981 is attached.

(d) Allocation of cement to West Bengal was increased from 3,00,300 tonnes in Quarter III/81 to 3,57,300 tonnes in Quarter IV/81. This basic allocation was repeated in Quarter I/82. Allocation of cement during the Quarter II/82 to the States including West Bengal is being worked out, in the context of recent decision of the Government on partial de-control of cement.

Statement

Allocation and despatches made to West Bengal during 1981.

(In '000 Tonnes)

Period	Allocation		Despatches	
	Basic	Adhoc	Total	
Qr. I/81	300.3	15.3	315.6	247.4
Qr. II/81	300.3	24.0	324.3	262.4
Qr. III/81	300.3	13.0	313.3	265.6
Qr. IV/81	357.3	3.0	360.3	313.6
			1313.5	1089.0

Khadi Gramo-dyogs running in Loss

4927. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that most of the Khadi Gramodyogs in the country are running in huge loss;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Khadi and Village in-

dustries programmes under KVIC are expanding year after year in terms of production, sales, employment and earnings. However, some individual units might be facing difficulties due to competition from organised sector, low level of technology, inadequate arrangements for supply of raw materials and marketing. To remove these difficulties, assistance is rendered in upgradation of technology, supply of improved tools, equipment and machinery, supply of raw materials, marketing arrangements, rebate on khadi goods and loans at very low rates of interest for setting up village industries. No interest is charged on khadi loans.

कोटला (गुड़गांव) हरियाणा में परमाणु बिजली घर

4928. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा में जिला गुड़गांव में कोटला नामक स्थान पर परमाणु बिजली घर की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बिजलीघर की स्थापना पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाना है ; और

(ग) इस बिजलीघर की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी और इस बिजलीघर की स्थापना का काम कब तक आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी, पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Amendment of Preventive Detention Law to provide Legal Assistance to Detenus

4929. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has recently suggested the amendment in connection with the preventive detention law so as to allow detenus to have legal assistance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court had earlier observed in Nand Lal Bajaj Vs. State of Punjab (1981) that it was expected that Parliament while making a law to regulate the procedure before an Advisory Board under Article 22(7) (c) of the Constitution should provide the detenus the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice. In the same judgment the Supreme Court had observed that the matter, however, is essentially political and falls within the domain of the legislature not the judiciary. In a later judgment, in the case of A.K. Roy etc. Vs. Union of India the Supreme Court has observed that they experience difficulty in taking the view that the procedure of the Advisory Boards in which the detenu is denied the right of legal representation is unfair, unjust and unreasonable.

(c) Government's policy continues to be that a detenu held under preventive detention laws would not be allowed to appear through a legal practitioner in proceedings before the Advisory Board. However, he has the right to consult a lawyer of his choice for the purpose of pre-

paring his representation against detention or for preparing writ petition or for other proceedings for securing his release. Also if the detaining authority or the Government takes the aid of a legal practitioner or a legal adviser before the Advisory Board the detenu will be allowed the same facility.

Maintenance of Provident Fund Account by National Fertilizer Ltd.

4930. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the maintenance of the provident fund account of the casual labourers working on the permanent nature of jobs in the National Fertilizer Limited ;

(b) if so steps taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) if no steps are taken, the reasons for that ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A reference regarding provident fund of casual labourers employed by M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd., Panipat has been received.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination in consultation with Provident Fund authorities.

Production of Photovoltaic Cells from Energy

4931. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed for mass production of photovoltaic

cells to meet the energy requirements of the country; if so, by what time it would be possible to operate water pumping systems based on solar energy;

(b) whether any estimate has been prepared for reduction in the cost of irrigation per acre of land by implementing photovoltaic cell;

(c) whether any time bound production programme by the CEL had been prepared for use of solar cells by small consumers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (d). A pilot plant for the production of solar photovoltaic cells is currently being established at the Central Electronics Limited by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). The objective of the project is to produce 1 MW of solar cells and modules per year by 1985. Plans are being made for additional units of larger capacity in the country; these will become operational in the next Plan. Photovoltaic systems such as water pumps, lighting systems, community TV sets etc. are already being made by CEL. Several pumps have been installed in various parts of the country by CASE for purposes of demonstration and field trial. Plans have also been made for the use of solar cells for providing power to calculators, watches, radio sets etc. Such devices and systems will become available to individual consumers as production increases. The cost of irrigating land using solar photovoltaic pumps is presently high but is expected to come down with increase in production and improvements in technology.

परमाणु विद्युत उत्पादन में भारत-
मिस्र सहयोग

4932. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने परमाणु विद्युत उत्पादन में मिस्र को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सहायता किस तारीख को दी जायेगी और उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

Setting up of Solar Thermal Energy Centre

4933. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up a Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) for large scale development, demonstration and commercialisation of prototype Solar equipment and renewable energy;

(b) if so, all the details thereof, such as location, cost and production targets;

(c) whether Government have decided to give money incentives to producers and consumers of Solar Thermal Energy equipment;

(d) if so, the financial and other benefits offered by Centre and State Governments; and

(e) at what locations Solar installations plants and projects have been planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is setting up a Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC). The expected outlay will be approximately Rs. 6.5 crores. The Centre will promote application of solar thermal technologists through prototype development and fabrication, testing and standardisation, systems engineering and demonstration, with a view to accelerate utilisation of solar energy, mainly for decentralised applications. The Centre will be located near Delhi.

(c) and (d). Fiscal and promotional incentives are being introduced by Government to give an impetus to industrial production of renewable energy devices and systems. Among the incentives already announced are an enhanced depreciation allowance, exemption from excise duty and soft-term loans at the Central level, and exemption from sales tax and octroi in several States. Government is also providing a subsidy for solar cookers. Various subsidies are already available, particularly in rural areas, for biogas plants, water pumping devices, etc. Further the production of renewable energy equipment has been delicensed.

(e) A countrywide field demonstration programme of renewable energy devices and systems is being implemented. It is proposed to

install such systems for purposes of demonstration and trial in every district in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Various installations have been completed, and sites for further installations are being selected in consultation with the State Governments.

Representation from Lakshadweep Government Employees

4934. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on 5 February 1981 the Lakshadweep Government Employees Association handed over a representation to the Prime Minister at Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government on the said representation; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

The points raised in the memorandum presented to the Prime Minister on 2-5-81 by the Lakshadweep Government Employees Association, which represents mainly employees recruited from mainland, were considered by the Government and appropriate instructions were issued to the Lakshadweep Administration. In brief, the points raised and the action taken thereon are indicated below :—

S. No.	Point raised	Comments/Action taken
1.	A systematic Administration is needed in Lakshadweep :	The Administration is carried out keeping in view the needs of the territory.
2.	Setting up of a separate Cell to deal promptly with representations of Service Association and according formal recognition to the Association :	Adequate arrangements exist to deal with representations of Government servants and their Associations. As regards recognition at present this cannot be given as the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 are inoperative. However genuine grievances presented to the Administration are looked into.
3.	Grant of Island Special Pay to all employees :	Several Writ petitions on this issue have been filed by the employees in the Kerala High Court and any further decision on this issue will depend on the Judgement of the Kerala High Court on these writs.
4.	Reservation of seats to children of mainland recruits for Professional Courses and grant of employment to them under the Administration :	On a writ filed by a mainland recruit, the Kerala High Court have quashed the rules framed by the local Administration in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for nomination of candidates against Medical and Pre-Medical seats to the territory, Government have decided to go in appeal against the Judgement of the Kerala High Court. A stay petition and a special leave petition have accordingly being filed in the Supreme Court. Final decision regarding reservation of professional seats can, therefore, be taken only on the basis of the outcome of these petitions.
5.	Regularisation of service of mainland employees :	In order to eliminate unequal competition with mainlanders with the local people who are classified as Scheduled Tribes on account of the socio-economic backwardness, executive instructions were issued by the Government of India reserving all Group C and D posts for local candidates. Only when qualified local candidates are not available others can be appointed either on deputation or on ad-hoc basis, subject to the condition that they will be replaced when qualified local candidates become available. These executive instructions have been challenged by some mainland employees in the Kerala High Court. Further course of action will depend on the decision of the Kerala High Court.
6.	Reinstatement of 6 Matric) Trained Teachers whose) ad-hoc appointments were) terminated :	

1 2

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7. Rationalisation of ship fare and abolition of Permit System in the case of relatives and domestic servants of Government Employees : A Committee has been constituted to rationalise the fare structure and its recommendations are awaited. As regards abolition of permits, the present system does not impose any disability in that, such permits are issued to relatives and domestic servants on the basis of declarations furnished by the concerned Government servants.
8. Grant of joining time to cover enforced halt : Whenever Government servants are stranded for want of timely sailing extended joining time is allowed.
9. Improvement of communication facilities: A second hand all weather vessel has been procured for improving communication facilities. This vessel is expected to be commissioned sometime in April/May this year.
10. Grant of Selection Grades to Government servants who have rendered 10 years of service : Selection Grades are sanctioned in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Finance in all cadres in Central Government Offices including the Administration.
11. Construction of Guest House and a Colony for Administration's staff at Cochin : When further additions are made to the existing building of the Administration at Cochin, the question of providing a Guest House will be considered. There is no proposal to have a Government Colony for the Administration's staff at Cochin. Like other Central Government Employees they are also eligible for House Rent Allowance at Cochin.
12. Revision of Pay Scales of various posts : Generally revised scales were prescribed on the basis of Third Pay Commission's recommendations keeping in view the pre-revised pay scales. The Administration was advised to take up further revision of pay scales if warranted after obtaining the recommendations of Staff Inspection Unit which is to conduct a study of the staffing pattern of the Administration shortly and to refer such cases to the Administrative Ministries concerned.
13. Removal of anomalies in fixation of pay scales, revision of pay scales of left out categories etc. The matter has been taken up by the Administration with the concerned Administrative Ministries.
14. Grant of stagnation increments : Orders of the Central Government do not provide for grant of any increments to those who are stagnating at the maximum of the scales. However, there are provisions to create selection grades in cadres where stagnation is acute. Such cases are being processed by the Administration.
15. Grant of Bonus to the staff of the Administration: No decision has been taken by the Government for payment of bonus to Central Government Employees in non-commercial Departments.

**Allotment of Seats for Pre-Medical
and M. B. B. S. Courses in
Lakshadweep**

4935. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of officials hail from mainland working in Lakshadweep whose children are denied of fundamental rights in the matter of allotment of seats in professional and post matric courses and appointments under the Administration ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the Judgement of division Bench of Kerala High Court in O. P. No. 2306 of 1980 in which the High Court have struck down the rules of Lakshadweep Administration for selection of pre-medical and M.B.B.S. courses as the rules were violative to Article 15 (i) and 16 (i) of the Constitution ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to honour the High Court Judgment, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Instructions were issued by the Government in 1975 reserving Group C and D posts for the local inhabitants who are classified as Scheduled Tribes, on account of their socio economic backwardness and as such were not in a position to compete with mainlanders in obtaining employment under the Administration. However, when qualified local candidates are not available, non-locals can be appointed to these posts either on deputation or on—ad-hoc basis in accordance with the these instructions. These instructions have been challenged in a writ filed before the Kerala High Court recently

and any further action in the matter will have to await the decision of the Court.

Seats for various professional courses allotted to the union territory, are primarily meant to benefit the local Scheduled Tribe candidates. As such while nominating candidates for such seats, over riding priority is given to qualified local candidates. Left over seats are given to others. Recently on a writ filed by a mainland recruit, the Kerala High Court have quashed the rules framed for nominating candidates against medical and pre-medical seats allotted to the territory. It was decided to go in appeal against the decision of the Kerala High Court to protect the interest of the local Scheduled Tribe candidates. Accordingly petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court for staying the Judgement of the Kerala High Court and for special leave to appeal against the said Judgement. Further action on allotment to medical and other professional seats will be taken in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court.

**Issue of Letters of Intent to Tamil
Nadu**

4936. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of letters of intent issued to industrialists in Tamil Nadu during the past three years ;

(b) the number of letters of intent that have been translated into industrial licences during the past three years; and

(c) the particulars of industrialists who have been issued the licences ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The following number of Letters of Intent were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for location of industries in

Tamil Nadu during the last three years.

Year	No. of Letters of Intent issued
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1979	35
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1980	52
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1981	68
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(b) Out of the above Letters of Intent issued during the last three years, 35 Letters of Intent have since been converted into Industrial Licences.

(c) Particulars, viz. name and address of the party, item of manufacture, location and capacity, of all the letters of intent and industrial licences are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter". Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

उत्तर प्रदेश की दलेरा जाति

4937. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वे जिले कौन-कौन हैं, जहां दलेरा जाति पाई जाती है और इस जाति की 1971 तथा 1981 में जिला-वार जनसंख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या दलेरा जाति के लोगों को भी वही सुविधायें दी जाती हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को दी जाती हैं ; यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं, जहां दलेरा मल्लाह और दलेरा कहार को अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल किया गया है ; और

(घ) दलेरा, मल्लाह और दलेरा कहार जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) दलेरा जाति की जनसंख्या के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्यों कि जनगणना में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के रूप में सूचीबद्ध समुदायों के अतिरिक्त जातिवार आंकड़े एकत्रित नहीं किए जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में दलेरा अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में सूचीबद्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। चूंकि दलेरा जाति को अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है, अतः अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को प्राप्त सुविधायें दलेराओं को नहीं दी गई हैं।

(ग) किसी भी राज्य या संघ शासित क्षेत्र में दलेरा, मल्लाह और दलेरा कहार को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) मल्लाह को केवल दिल्ली और प० बंगाल में अनुसूचित जाति के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है, अतः केवल इन दो क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को प्राप्त सुविधाओं को मल्लाह जाति के लोगों को दिया गया है। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को प्राप्त सुविधाएं भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्य राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में मल्लाहों को और सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में दलेरों और दलेरा कहारों को दिए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है क्यों कि इन राज्यों और संघ

शासित क्षेत्रों में ये जातियां अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में सूचीबद्ध नहीं हैं।

भाबुआ जिला (म० प्र०) के ग्राम भाभरा का नाम स्वतंत्रता सेनानी "चन्द्रशेखर आजाद" के नाम से रखना

4938. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के जिला भाबुआ के गांव भाभरा को विख्यात और अमर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी तथा शहीद "चन्द्रशेखर आजाद" का जन्म स्थान मानने में कोई विवाद है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो भाभरा गांव, जिला भाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश का नाम "शहीद चन्द्रशेखर" के नाम पर रखने में किस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Study Group on Complaints of Ladakhi People

4939. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Study Group to examine the complaints of the Ladakhi people ;

(b) if so, whether the study group visited Leh and other places and submitted its report ;

(c) if so, the major recommendations of the Study Group ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Indigenous Know-How to Manufacture Magnetic Tapes

4940. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that we have developed an indigenous know-how to manufacture magnetic tapes in our country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether some new entrepreneurs have shown interests in this process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Physical Laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have developed the know-how for coating formulation of audio magnetic tapes and has set up a pilot plant. The capacity of the pilot plant is 8 million meters per year of 6.25 millimeter tapes for spool tape recorders and 12 million meters per year of 3.81 millimeter tape for Cassette Recorders.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Concessions to Mini Cement Plants

4941. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL
PATEL :

* Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of concessions given to the mini cement plants ;

(b) whether Government are considering to withdraw those concessions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Under the policy announced on 27th February, 1982, all mini cement plants except those set up by the MRTP houses (composite plants including clinkering and grinding operations up to 66,000 tonnes per annum capacity) are free from price and distribution control. Further, under the Notification dated 28th February, 1982 issued by Ministry of Finance, cement manufactured in such mini cement plants is exempt from so much of the duty of excise as is in excess of Rs. 100/- per metric tonne subject to certain specified conditions.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to withdraw the concessions.

Amount allotted to states in Sixth Plan

4943. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the final allotted amount to States during the present Plan period ;

(b) how much (in rupees) have been (i) drawn, (ii) spent during this plan periods so far by the respective States ; and

(c) have the States marshalled their share towards the plan funds ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the State-wise approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, Annual Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the preliminary expenditure in 1980-81 is given in the enclosed statement. The figures of actual expenditure for 1981-82 are not yet available.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, some States have not found it feasible to raise their own resources to the level agreed for their Annual Plan 1980-81 due to their own particular circumstances. The actual position for 1981-82 is not yet available.

Statement*Amount allotted to States in Sixth Plan*

States	1980-81			
	Sixth Plan (1980-85 outlay)	Approved outlay	Prelmn. Actuals*	Approved outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	501.00	471.20	531.31
2. Assam	1115.00	198.00	192.60	210.00
3. Bihar	3225.00	476.61	465.47	560.00
4. Gujarat	3680.00	524.63	583.60	632.00

1	2	3	4	5
5. Haryana	1800.00	250.12	246.01	290.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	560.00	90.00	94.04	100.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	900.00	147.48	149.00	160.00
8. Karnataka	2265.00	384.55	396.93	419.00
9. Kerala	1550.00	273.00	299.06	275.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	541.00	566.15	640.43
11. Maharashtra	6175.00	882.90	895.55	1080.10
12. Manipur	240.00	41.85	39.77	43.00
13. Meghalaya	235.00	43.31	40.73	46.55
14. Nagaland	210.00	36.13	34.81	38.00
15. Orissa	1500.00	250.16	248.15	275.00
16. Punjab	1957.00	300.00	299.45	340.34
17. Rajasthan	2025.00	333.86	339.10	340.00
18. Sikkim	122.00	21.02	20.26	23.13
19. Tamil Nadu	3150.00	411.23	433.48	514.00
20. Tripura	245.00	39.81	40.33	45.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	933.83	972.44	1023.00
22. West Bengal	3500.00	575.10	450.89@	638.00
Total—All States	47204.00	7255.59	7279.02	8223.86

@Tentative.

* As indicated in the Draft proposals of the State Governments—1982-83—Annual Plans.

Air Pollution in Delhi

4944. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term report of the Delhi Administration sponsored project on air pollution indicated that in the Delhi region, air pollution is mainly due to suspended particulate matter, which is a health hazard and also the cause of reduced visibility and haziness over the city;

(b) whether the report has been examined; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The final report which is likely to contain detailed measures for prevention and control of air pollution will be examined and appropriate action will be taken accordingly.

Bearing of certain amount spent for the development of forest by paper industry

4945. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry is ready to bear a certain amount of burden for the development of forest plantation and in their maintenance which is the principal source of raw material for this industry;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same on the part of the Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Representative associations of the paper industry have been urging the need for development of industry oriented plantations of pulp-wood species. The industry is also prepared to bear a part of the expenses for the raising and maintenance of such plantations.

Nagaland Paper Mill of Hindustan Paper Corporation

4946. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagaland paper mill of the Hindustan Paper Corporation is facing several bottlenecks ;

(b) when the paper mill was originally scheduled to be commissioned and whether the target date has been deferred several times ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to help the project to commence commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The mill was originally scheduled to be completed by the end of 1976 and this has been deferred from time to time due to various reasons.

The mill has since been commissioned. For sustained commercial production supply of raw materials, power and development of road transport is being pursued with the Government of Nagaland. Question regarding extension of the railway line to the project and supply of other inputs, has also been taken up.

Construction of Bigger Samaj Sadan in R.K. Puram

4947. SHRI RAJNATHSONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased [to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4965 on 25 March 1981 regarding Samaj Sadan of Griha Kalyan Kendra R.K. Puram New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the proposal to construct a bigger Samaj Sadan in Sector-I R.K. Puram has since been given shape ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The design for the Samaj Sadan is yet to be drawn up.

Declaration of a Belt between Tripura and Mizoram as Disturbed Area

4948. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security forces have approached the Centre to

declare a 25 KM belt between Tripura and Mizoram as a 'disturbed area' for effective combing operations ; and

(b) if so, whether Centre has agreed to the request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A proposal to declare some area in Tripura along its boundary with the Union Territory of Mizoram as disturbed area under the Armed Forces Special Power Act, 1958 is under consideration of the Government.

Unions in E. P. F. Organisation

4949. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that two federations with same name viz. All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation are functioning in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) is it also a fact that one of these Federations is Registered under the Trade Unions Act while the other is not;

(c) whether of these two, the unregistered Federation has been accorded recognition by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, without proper verification of membership of these federations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAM VIR) : The Employees' Provident Fund Authorities have stated as follows :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The All-India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi was granted recog-

nition in 1974 when it was found that the majority of recognised unions were affiliated to it. As there is now a split in the Federation and there are rival claims regarding the representative character of the two Federations, it has been decided to verify the membership of the federations together with those of the unions affiliated thereto. The Chief Labour Commissioner has been conducting the verification and the work is in the final phase of completion.

Proposal for a More Pragmatic Production Plan for TISCO.

4950. SHRI KRIHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for a more pragmatic production plan for TISCO ;

(b) if so, what are those proposals ; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) ; (a) to (c). The production plan of M/s. TISCO is both pragmatic and rational as is evident from the high capacity utilization and profitability of M/s. TISCO. At present M/s. TISCO are engaged in a programme of modernization in order to combat obsolescence and improve productivity further.

Legislation for Enforcement of Reservation Order of SC/ST

4951. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to enact any legislation for the

enforcement of the reservation order for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe ;

- (b) if so, the facts thereof ; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR (a) to (c). The present system of regulating reservations through administrative instructions has been working satisfactorily. The Supreme Court has also held that reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under Article 16(4) can be provided through administrative instructions.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4952. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने उद्योग स्थापित किए गए हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लायसेंस मन्जूर किए गए थे; और

(ख) उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितना ऋण दिया गया और ऐसे कितने उद्योगपति हैं जिन्होंने इस ऋण का सदुपयोग किया तथा जिन्होंने इसका दुरुपयोग किया उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) वर्ष 1979 से 1981 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार किए गए 4 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से एक

लाइसेंस घड़ियों के ज्वैल बनाने के लिए मै० यूनाइटेड डायमण्ड लि० को दिया गया था। इस कम्पनी ने उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर दिया है। एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के फलीभूत होने में आमतौर से लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष तक जाते हैं। शेष औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जिन्हें अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है, कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित किसी भी राज्य में स्थित औद्योगिक एककों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है।

Cases RE : Dereliction of Duty by Delhi Police Personnel

4953. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that strictures against a number of Delhi Police Personnel are passed by judiciary in a number of cases for their dereliction of duty etc ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases having come to the notice of Government during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) what action Government have taken against such Police Personnel who involve innocent citizens on false cases ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The number of cases in which strictures have been passed against the Police personnel during

the last three years are indicated below :—

Year	Cases
1979	13
1980	12
1981	9

(c) and (d). Inquiries were conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates/Assistants Commissioner of Police, in all these cases. As a result of the inquiries and subsequent departmental action, penalty has been imposed in 11 cases, and departmental inquiries are in progress in 3 cases. Criminal case has been registered in one case. In 7 cases, the allegations have not been substantiated, and inquiries in 12 cases by the SDMs/ACPs, are still pending.

Import of Cement

4954. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme under which actual users in non-priority sectors would be allowed to import cement; and

(b) whether the prices of cement thus imported would be higher than the prevailing prices in the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: (a) Under the new policy on cement announced on 27-2-1982, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and State Trading Corporations are allowed to import cement freely on their own account or on account of actual users. Details of the procedure for such imports are being worked out.

(b) It is too early to draw any comparison of prices of cement yet to be imported with that of cement produced within the country.

Thorium Nitrate Plants in the Country

4955. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated requirement of Thorium Nitrate in the country whether it is proposed to set up Thorium Nitrate Plants in the country ;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to export the produce :

(c) whether any survey had been about Thorium bearing sands in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details and programme for its exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) The estimated average requirement of Thorium Nitrate in the country is about 175-200 tonnes per year. An old Thorium Nitrate Plant of the Department of Atomic Energy, set up in 1955, has been producing about 110-130 tonnes of this chemical per year. Measures are being taken to set up a new plant of 300 tonnes per year capacity in replacement of the existing plant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The estimated monazite reserves in the beach sands and inland placer deposits, bearing Thorium as a constituent, is estimated to be in the region of 40,00,000 tonnes. Thorium from monazite is extracted in the form of Thorium Hydroxide at the Rare Earths Plant of Indian Rare Earths Limited at Alwaye, and is stock-piled for potential use, except for a small portion converted into Thorium Nitrate.

Battery Vans For M.Ps

4956. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce two Battery Vans for transportation of M.Ps. during Parliament Sessions ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) when Battery Vans are proposed to be put on for Commercial sales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) Two prototype battery powered vehicles (Electra Vans) are being made available for use of the Members of Parliament.

(b) The vehicles do not use diesel or petrol and provide pollution free transportation. These have a seating capacity of 12 persons and a range of 75 Km. between charges. The maximum speed is 50 Km/hr. In the subsequent models currently being fabricated at Bharat Heavy Electricals under the R & D Programme initiated by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) the range will be increased to 100 Km per charge.

(c) Commercial sale of two wheeler battery powered scooters has already commenced. Proposals for commercial production of battery powered vans are under consideration and are likely to be taken up as soon as improved range has been achieved.

Abolition of Capital Punishment by other Countries

4957. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many countries have abolished the capital sentence as a measure of punishment; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and their views on this punishment and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKTASUBBAIAH) :

(a) and (b). In the second five-year report on capital punishment for the period 1974-78, presented by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the countries which have abolished capital punishment in one form or another have been classified into three categories viz. (1) "Abolitionist by law" which means that the country's laws do not provide for the death penalty (2) "Abolitionist by law for ordinary crimes only" which means that the death penalty is imposed for exceptional crimes and (3) "Abolitionist by custom" which means that although the country's law provide for the death penalty for ordinary crimes, either nobody has been sentenced to death for the past 40 years or more, or nobody sentenced to death in that period has been executed. It has been mentioned in the report that replies to enquiries were received from 62 Governments. The names of the countries falling under the categories "abolitionist by law" and "abolitionist for ordinary crimes only" are as under :

Austria, Capse Verde, Colombia, Costa Rice, Denmark, Ecuador,

Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Israel, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Seychelles, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In addition, one country, Belgium, is abolitionist by custom.

The Governments of these countries have not communicated their views to the Government of India and the question about the Government's reaction thereto does not arise. The Union Government has no proposal to abolish the death penalty altogether.

Recruitment in Government Service from Sportsman Quota

4958. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the minimum qualifications for recruitment in Government services of different categories out of sportsman quota;

(b) what are the guidelines under which these recruitments are made by respective agencies and percentage fixed; and

(c) whether a copy of the guidelines will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (c). No specific percentage of reservation has been made for appointment of sportsmen in Government services and posts. However, Ministries/Departments have been authorised the appoint meritorious sportsmen in Group 'C' and 'D' posts under them in relaxation of

recruitment procedure prescribed for such posts to the extent that these including all other reservations under existing orders do not exceed 50% of the total number of vacancies proposed to be filled by direct recruitment. Appointing authorities have also been given the discretion to withhold notifying to the Staff Selection Commission upto 5% of the vacancies for being filled by meritorious sportsmen. A copy of the guidelines issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See no. LT-3736/82)

Sample Survey on Land Holdings Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investments

4959. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Government have decided to conduct a Sample Survey on land holdings, live-stock holdings, debt and investments in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

A survey on land holdings, live-stock holdings and debt and investment is being conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during its 37th Round (January-December 1982). The survey is being carried out both in rural and urban areas of the country, and is expected to cover 4,114 villages and 2,544 urban blocks. The detailed enquiry schedules are being canvassed in a sample of 8 households per village and 6 households per urban block. Data are being collected from the sample households in two visits. The first visit will be carried out during

January-June 1982 covering the Kharif season of agricultural year 1981-82, and during the second visit (July-December 1982) the Rabi season of agricultural year 1981-82.

Rejection to Import of Technology

4960. SHRI GHULAM MASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Ministry has rejected the proposal that the private sector should not be permitted to import technology if such technology is available with the public sector undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the rejection;

(c) the extent to which the technology is available in India itself;

(d) the reasons for not realising the same technology instead of importing technology; and

(e) the total expenditure involved in importing the technology;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DAIT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Indigenous availability of technology, including that in the Public Sector is kept in view while examining proposals for import of technology. Government's policy is to permit import of technology in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture and for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively competition from monopolistic units and to suit the changing consumer preferences and/or to become effective in the export market.

(e) A statement showing remittances to foreign companies on

account of technical know-how and royalty during the years 1965-66 to 1978-79 is attached.

Remittances to Foreign Companies on Account of Technical Know-how and Royalty during the year 1965-66 to 1978-79.

(in rupees crores)

Year	Royalty	Technical know-how
1965-66	2.95	6.98
1966-67	5.13	10.43
1967-68	4.32	14.68
1968-69	4.78	17.97
1969-70	5.80	13.05
1970-71	5.23	20.63
1971-72	5.86	13.90
1972-73	7.33	11.33
1973-74	6.21	14.08
1974-75	8.46	12.56
1975-76	10.49	25.66
1976-77	15.88	37.80
1977-78	19.50	28.14
1978-79	12.65	55.52

House Rent Allowance to the Employees of Delhi Administration

4961. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees under Delhi Administration living in the houses owned by their parents in Delhi villages which are exempted from payment of House Tax are not being given House Rent Allowance by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when the House Rent Allowance admissible to such

employees has been stopped and what steps Government propose to take to restore House Rent Allowance to the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that the grant of House Rent Allowance to their employees is governed by the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time. According to these instructions, where an employee lives in a House owned by his wife, children, father or mother, he has to give a certificate that he is contributing towards the house tax/property tax in order to entitle him for House Rent Allowance. Those employees who do not pay or contribute towards the House/Property Tax are not entitled to any House Rent Allowance.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

श्रमिक संघों की सदस्यता का सत्यापन

4962. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सत्यापन हेतु केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघों द्वारा सदस्यों की सूची प्रस्तुत किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम तारीख 31 जनवरी, 1982 निर्धारित की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुछ केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संघों ने सत्यापन के लिए अपने सदस्यों की सूची अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे श्रमिक संघों के क्या नाम हैं और उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार

का रवैया अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उनके रवैये के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) तीन केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठन, अर्थात् एटक, सीटू और एन० एल० ओ० 31-12-1980 की स्थिति सम्बन्धी अपनी सदस्यता के दावे सरकार को प्रस्तुत करने में असफल रहे हैं। कोई विशिष्ट कारण नहीं बताये गये हैं ।

(घ) अपनी सदस्यता के दावे सरकार को प्रस्तुत न कर सकने वाले उन केन्द्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों की सदस्यता की संख्या का निर्धारण उनके साथ सम्बद्ध श्रमिक संघों द्वारा श्रमिक संघ अधिनियम, 1926 के अधीन ट्रेड यूनियनों के रजिस्ट्रारों को प्रस्तुत की गई वार्षिक विवरणियों के आधार पर किया जायेगा । ऐसा विवरणियों की निर्धारित जांच करने के बाद ही किया जाएगा ।

अनुभाग अधिकारी के रूप में पदोन्नत किये जाने के लिये वर्ष 1979 और 1980 की चयन सूची में सहायकों को शामिल किया जाना

4963. श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामान्य श्रेणी में विचारार्थ शामिल किए गए केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के क्रम संख्या 220 तक के सहायकों को अनुभाग अधिकारी (के० स० से०) के रूप में पदोन्नत किये जाने के लिए 1979

और 1980 की चयन सूची में शामिल किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा 1979 को अनुपूरक चयन सूची और अनुभाग अधिकारियों (के० स० से०) की 1980 की चयन सूची (वरिष्ठता कोटा) कब तक जारी कर दी जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा समय पर कार्यवाही न किये जाने के कारण अनुभाग अधिकारी (के० स० से०) के पद पर स्थानापन्न रूप में कार्यरत सहायकों को बार-बार पदावनत किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) ऐसे सहायकों के हित की रक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, जो अनुभाग अधिकारी के पद पर स्थानापन्न रूप में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) :

(क) सामान्य वरिष्ठता सूची में क्रम-संख्या 220 तक के सहायक, अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड की वर्ष 1979 और 1980 की प्रवर सूची में शामिल किए जाने के लिए विचार के क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1979 की अनुपूरक प्रवर सूची और वर्ष 1980 की प्रवर सूची विभिन्न संवर्गों से पूर्ण सूचना प्राप्त होने के बाद ही जारी की जा सकती है। यह कार्रवाई पहले ही प्रारम्भ की जा चुकी है।

(ग) और (घ) कार्मिक विभाग के पास पात्र अधिकारियों जिनमें वे अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं जो सेवा निवृत्ति के समीप हैं, के प्रत्यावर्तन के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Modernisation and Upgradation in the Production Technology of Paper Industry

4964. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry need immediate renovation, modernisation and upgradation in the production technology for meeting the future needs of the products:

(b) if so, steps taken therefor;

(c) if no steps have been taken so far in this regard, the possibility for the same in the future ; and

(d) the total production of paper in the past three years as well as the future needs of the product ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c). Some of the existing paper mills in the country have old equipment, which requires modernisation/renovation. Some paper mills have taken up modernisation and renovation programme adopting the latest innovations and technology to improve capacity utilisation, economy of operation, and quality.

(d) The total production of paper and paper board during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)
1979	10.47
1980	11.12
1981	12.35 (Provisional)

The requirement of paper and paper board by 1984-85 is estimated to be about 15 lakh tonnes.

Growth Rate Targets of Sixth Plan

4965. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate targets and actuals of Sixth Five Year Plan so far ; and

(b) which are the principal areas in which the targets have fallen down and the measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan aims at 5.2 per cent overall annual growth rate in terms of Gross Domestic Product. The achievement in the first two years of the Plan in terms of GDP growth rate has been of the order of 6 per cent. However, Planning Commission has proposed to undertake a detailed mid-term review of the Sixth Five Year Plan during the course of 1982-83. The areas of shortfall, if any, and the policy measures can be indicated only after the completion of the exercise on the mid-term review.

Fixation of Seniority of Assistants of Ministry of Health

4966. SHRI D. M. PUTTEE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal advice of the Ministry of Law was sought three times by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on the representations of Assistants of the Ministry of Health regarding erroneous fixation of their seniority ; (b) if so, what advice has been given by that Ministry every time ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the matter was also discussed twice between the officers of the Ministry of Law and Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and if so, what decisions were taken as a

result of their discussions ; and

(d) what action has been taken or is being taken by Government in the light of the legal opinion of the Ministry of Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had certain doubts about the principles of fixation of seniority of direct recruit Assistants *vis-a-vis* departmental promotees on the basis of certain statutory orders issued in 1970. This is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली के जांच के विचाराधीन मामले

4967. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली के कितने मामले 1 जनवरी, 1982 की जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के पास विचाराधीन थे ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों का व्योरा क्या है मामले-वार, जिनके विरुद्ध यह जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) 175 मामले (मध्य प्रदेश के 67 और दिल्ली के 108 मामले ।

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध यह जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है उनके व्योरे बताना लोक हित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) जांचें पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही कार्रवाई सम्भव है।

Allocation for States Annual Plan to Implement 20 Point Programme

4968. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by some States to approach the Planning Commission to have a fresh look at the annual plans of the States in order to make adequate allocations for the implementation of the schemes framed under the 20 point programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) and (b). No State has approached the Planning Commission for a fresh look at its Annual Plan for 1982-83. However, at the Northern Zonal Council meeting held on 6th February 1982, the Member States had suggested that adequate funds should be provided for implementing the 20 Point Programme. Further, at the National Development Council meeting held on 14th March, 1982, one State had suggested provision of additional outlay for the Programme.

It is too early to have a fresh look at the State Plans for 1982-83 at this stage. However, the established procedures provide for adjustments in State Plan outlays within the available resources.

Setting up of an Integral Coach Factory at Allahabad

4969. SHRI NIREN GHOSH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jessop & Co. can manufacture integral coaches with some balancing equipment;

(b) what would be the quantum of outlay for this purpose;

(c) the reasons for establishing a new plant at Allahabad with big investment;

(d) whether the matter would be reconsidered; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI)

(a) and (b). A Project involving an investment of Rs. 292 lakhs towards balancing equipment for the manufacture of 300 units of Integral Coaches per annum by Jessop has been approved by the Government. It is expected to be completed in 1982-83. The production of integral coaches by Jessop will be taken up in 1983-84 after completion of the present order for non-integral meter gauge (M.G.) type coaches.

(c) to (e). A Survey Committee appointed by the Railway Board has projected a shortfall of 772 coaches per annum in the manufacturing capacity vis-a-vis demand during 1983-84. This shortfall has been worked out after taking into consideration the capacity of Jessop & Co. Ltd., the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and Integral Coach Factory. There is, therefore, a proposal to set up a new Railway Coach Production Unit in the Rail-Sector to meet the shortfall in Coach production capacity in the country. No decision has, however, yet been taken regarding the location of the proposed coach factory.

Dismissal of Government Headed by Chief Minister of Sikkim

4970. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI A. NEELALOHI-
THADASAN
NADAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received recently any representation

from the President of Sikkim Congress (R) and other M. L. As against the present Government headed by Chief Minister Nar Bahadur ; Bhandari ; and

(b) the reaction of Government and the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A representation from the President Sikkim Congress (R) and two others has been received which is under examination.

Mini Cement Plants in Tehri and Pauri Garhwal

4971. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mini cement plants have recently been set up in the country;

(b) if so, whether setting up of such plants have been considered by Central Government in Tehri and Pauri Garhwal of U. P. ; and

(c) what are the number of plants to be set up in each district ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) As on 1-3-1982, 102 mini cement plants have been approved for installation by way of grant of letters of intent/industrial licences and registration with Directorate General of Technical Development. Of these, three units have recently commenced production.

(b) and (c). No proposal for setting up mini cement plants in these Districts is under consideration of the Government.

Magnitude of Poverty in the Country

4972. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Statistical Organisation of the Government has failed to assess the magnitude of poverty in this country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the definition of 'poverty' has not been clearly brought out ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in order to fulfil this task ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The proportion of people below the poverty line at different points of time has been estimated in the past from the data on distribution of persons according to various ranges of consumption expenditure as available from the National Sample Surveys. These estimates for the year 1968-69, 1970-71, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1977-78 have been supplied to both the House of Parliament.

(b) and (c), No Sir. The Government have adopted the definition of the poverty line as given by the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand appointed by the Planning Commission in 1977 which has recommended the norms of per capita daily requirements of 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in Urban areas. The monetary counter-part of these calorie norms (including non-food items) have been worked out as Rs. 76 per capita per month for rural areas and Rs. 88 for Urban areas at 1979-80 prices. The proportion of people below the monthly per capita consumer expenditure thus obtained is used to determine the percentage of

persons below the poverty line. The concept of poverty followed at the official level is thus clearly defined.

Number of Licences issued for Mini Cement Plants

4973. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many licences have been issued for mini cement plants during the last two years and out of these how many have started construction;

(b) is it a fact that the remaining licences will be difficult to materialise with the revised cement price and distribution control policy ; and

(c) what is being planned to see that setting up mini cement plants continue to remain lucrative?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) 8 licences have been issued during the last two years for setting up of mini cement plants and all these units are reported to have started construction.

(b) and (c). Under the new cement price and distribution policy, mini cement plants (composite plants having clinkering and grinding operations up to 66,000 tonnes per annum capacity) are exempt from price and distribution control. Such mini cement plants are also eligible for an excise rebate of Rs. 35/- per tonne of cement. With these concessions the viability of mini cement plants is expected to improve enabling them to implement the capacities.

Take over of Sick Units

4974. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) a State-wise break-up of the number of sick industrial units taken over by Government during the last three years and the Bank liabilities of the sick units; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the number of sick industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The number of industrial undertakings, State-wise whose management has been taken-over by the Government during the last three years (since 1-4-1979) under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is as indicated below :

State	Number of units
Bihar	1
Maharashtra	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Orissa	1
West Bengal	5
Total	10

Data on bank liabilities of the above units are not available, as accounts of most of the units have not yet been audited

(b) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country, Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Government and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines are as below :

(i) The Administrative Ministries in the Central Government will have specific responsibility for prevention and remedial action in relation to sickness in industrial sector within their respective charge. They

- will have a Central role in monitoring sickness and coordinating action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units. In suitable cases they will also establish Standing Committees for major industrial sectors where sickness is wide spread.
- (ii) The financial institutions will strengthen the monitoring system so that it is possible to take timely corrective action to prevent incipient sickness. They will obtain periodical returns from the assisted units and from the Directors nominated by them on the Boards of such units. These will be analysed by Industrial Development Bank of India and results of the analysis conveyed to the financial institutions concerned and the Government.
- (iii) The Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on a diagnostic study. In case of growing sickness, the financial institutions will also consider assumption of management responsibility where they are confident of restoring a unit to health. The Ministry of Finance will issue suitable guidelines for take over of management.
- (iv) Where the Banks and Financial Institutions are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will deal with their outstanding dues to the unit in accordance with the normal banking procedures. However, before doing so, they will report the matter to the Central Government who will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternative including workers' participation in the management, can revive the undertaking.
- (v) Where it is decided to nationalise the undertaking, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.
- (vi) The industrial undertakings presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will also be dealt with in accordance with the above principles. It will be decided if the undertakings are to be nationalised or any other alternatives can provide a solution. If none of the alternatives are considered feasible, the Government may consider de-notification of the unit, in which event the Banks and Financial Institutions will deal with their outstanding dues to the undertaking in accordance with the normal banking procedures.

Assistance for setting up of Industries in U.P.

4975. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre's contribution in the development of industrial activities/complex in U.P. has been rather unsatisfactory, wanting and below the expectations of the people of that State, particularly in the Eastern Sector, which is far more behind, poor, backward and neglected ;

(b) if so, the Centre's assistance to U.P. for industrialisation during

the course of the last two years ;
and

(c) whether the Central plans of new industries are afoot in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) The locations of Central Sector industrial projects are primarily based on techno-economic considerations. During the VI Plan period an outlay of Rs. 219.28 crores for Central Industrial & Mineral Projects (excluding Coal and Petroleum) has been provided for Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Centre provides block grants to States for various sectors, the intra-sector allocation is done by the State Government themselves.

(c) The Central Sector Industrial and Mineral projects are given on pages 277 to 293 of the VI Five Year Plan document, for some of these projects the locations have not yet been decided. Some of them may be located in U.P. including in Eastern U.P.

Joint Statement by Trade Unions in Vikram Sarabhai * Space Centre

4976. SHRI A. NEELAL-OHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed a joint Statement issued by all the trade unions in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the Statement ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The Joint Statement has been issued by the following Associations/Unions in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre :

- (i) ISRO Staff Association
- (ii) Space Employees Association (affiliated to BMS)
- (iii) VSSC Employees Union (affiliated to INTUC)

It has been stated therein that :

- (i) On February 6, 1982 the management of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba, Trivandrum, issued a Circular stating that the Heavy Vehicle Drivers in the Centre had gone on illegal strike and therefore the return bus trips to the city could not be operated, and that arrangements had been made with the Railways to operate a special shuttle train service from Veli Railway Station to Trivandrum Central, even though the Heavy Vehicle Drivers were not on strike.
- (ii) On February 6, 1982, five Heavy Vehicle Drivers were served with suspension orders and 31 with charge-sheets in connection with their refusal to operate buses on January 13, 1982 to transport employees of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre to the University Stadium in Trivandrum to participate in the VSSC Annual Sports Meet.
- (iii) If the Heavy Vehicle Drivers were at fault, action could be taken against them in the nor-

mal course without suspending the bus services which has given a lot of hardship to the employees, most of whom have to cover a long distance for reaching the Railway Station.

Apart from the above, certain allegations such as harassment and discrimination of low paid employees have also been made against the authorities of the VSSC management, in the Joint Statement.

(c) The bus services for the staff working in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum have not been suspended or cancelled. From the 6th to the 11th of February, 1982, normal bus services could not be operated because of a sudden and illegal stoppage of work by the Heavy Vehicle Drivers of the Centre. A special shuttle train service was introduced with effect from February 6 between Trivandrum city and Thumba, with stops at Pettah and Kochu Veli enroute, as an alternative arrangement to enable transportation of the employees.

With the striking drivers having returned to work, at present, employees residing within 2 km. from Trivandrum Central, Pettah and Kochu Veli Railway Stations numbering about 1000 travel by the shuttle train to Thumba and back. These employees are authorised to travel in the shuttle train with passes issued to them for travel in the VSSC buses. Transportation facilities to the remaining 3000 employees staying in different parts of Trivandrum city to Thumba and back continue to be provided by the buses of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. The employees of the Centre have not been put to any hardship because of the introduction of the train service. The situation is considered satisfactory and changes if and when considered necessary will be made.

Action to suspend five drivers and to issue chargesheets to 31 other drivers had to be taken by the authorities of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in view of their indisciplined behaviour since January 13, 1982.

Meeting of International Social Security Associations in New Delhi

4977. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the principal decisions arrived at in the three day meeting of International Social Security Associations Committee of ILO held in Delhi recently; and

(b) the action thereon by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) and (b). The Sixth meeting of the International Social Security Associations on Provident Funds was held in Delhi from the 8th to the 10th of February, 1982. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation hosted the meeting. The discussions took place on the following aspects of Provident Fund :—

- (i) Extension of coverage to the self employed, the employees in small enterprises and the rural workers;
- (ii) Conversion/Provident of funds into more comprehensive social security schemes; and
- (iii) Recent organisational and operational improvements in Provident funds.

2. The report of the meeting is awaited from the International Social Security Association.

Exclusion of Detergents from Core Sector

4978. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1816 dated 2 December, 1981 regarding exploitation of Brand name 'Surf' by M/s. Hindustan Lever and state :

(a) whether amendments are proposed to be made in the MRTP/FERA so as to exclude foreign tie-ups in the field of detergent manufacturing;

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

(c) whether Appendix to FERA is proposed to be amended so as to exclude detergents from the Core Sector in view of the tremendous progress made by the indigenous industry in the field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d). Synthetic detergents are included in Appendix-I to the Industrial Policy Decisions of 2nd February, 1973. In terms of this decision, synthetic detergents are open for participation by companies registered under MRTP/FERA along with others. The MRTP Act and FERA are separate enactments and do not relate to the list of industries open for participation by MRTP/FERA companies. There is also no proposal to exclude synthetic detergents from Appendix I to the Industrial Policy decisions of 2nd February, 1973.

Recruitment of Employees in B. S. F. Air Wing

4979. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether B. S. F. Air Wing was created, about 10 years back;

(b) whether some employees were recruited directly to man some posts in the Air Wing:

(c) whether the employees have not been made permanent so far even though Government policy is that post needed on long term basis even in non-permanent establishment could be converted in permanent post to safeguard the service interest of the employee vide Government of India letter No. A-11019/6/75-EGI dated 24th March, 1976 from Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There are some permanent posts in the B.S.F. Air Wing. One of the basic conditions for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones is that the posts are required indefinitely. Certain posts in the B. S. F. Air Wing do not fulfil this condition and as such have not been declared permanent. The question of appointing persons substantively against these posts does not, therefore, arise at present.

Production of MICA

4980. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of mica expected during the current year :

(b) the export target fixed for the current year and for 1982-83 ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce new technology for higher production and more exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Mica production in the calendar year 1981 was 8377 tonnes of crude mica and 4352 tonnes of mica waste and scrap.

(b) The export target of mica for the year 1981-82 is 18,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 27.50 crores and for 1982-83 it is 18,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 30.50 crores.

(c) It is felt that more than stepping up production of mica in the country the immediate need is to diversify the export, by way of finished mica product instead of crude mica. Using new technology towards this end several recommendations have been made in the report of the Mica Committee and the same are under consideration of Government.

Setting up of a Double Cola Plant

4981. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an application from Double Cola manufacturers to put up a plant in India ; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with the status of the applicant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI) (a) and (b). While no proposal has been received for setting up a unit by "Double Cola Manufacturers" Shri V. C. Kumaran, a non-resident Indian, has submitted a proposal for setting up a unit under the name "Double Cola Manufacturing Company (India) Private Limited" within

the investment limit for small scale sector for the manufacture of Soft Drink Concentrates. The entire investment is proposed to be met by the non-resident on non-repatriable basis both as regards capital and dividends. While import of raw material and capital goods are contemplated, no foreign technical collaboration is involved.

Dowry Deaths in New Delhi

4982. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dowry deaths in New Delhi during the last three months and in how many cases the accused have been arrested and cases registered, month-wise ;

(b) considering the increase in the incidents of dowry deaths, will Government consider the question of providing free legal aid to the victim's family irrespective of the family income ; and

(c) will Government consider the question of forming legal aid committees in all the cities where the dowry deaths are mounting up and to increase the amount available for legal aid in such cases even by providing additional funds by Centre to State Governments to meet the exigency arising due to escalation of dowry deaths in important cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) The requisite figures are indicated below :—

	Dec. 1981	Jan, 1982	Feb. 1982
No. of cases of dowry deaths registered with Delhi Police	1	4	2
No. of persons arrested.	5	12	2

(b) and (c). These cases have been registered U/Ss. 306 of the Indian Penal Code and being a cognisable offence, is the concern of the Police. The question of incurring any legal expenses by the families of the deceased and consequently providing them free legal aid, does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण शिक्षा सम्मेलन

4983. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण शिक्षा सम्मेलन हाल ही में दिल्ली में हुआ था जिसमें परिस्थिति की संतुलन अनुरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव रखे गए थे;

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

(ग) सरकार ने उनके क्रियान्वयन हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) (क) तथा (ख) नई दिल्ली में 16 से 20 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक आयोजित किए गए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण शिक्षा सम्मेलन ने मानव गतिविधियों द्वारा उत्पन्न हो रहे पारिस्थितिकीय विघटन को नोट किया था। कुछ प्रतिनिधियों ने सुझाव दिया था कि पर्यावरणीय विघटन को छोड़ देने के लिए और पर्यावरण सुधार कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने के लिए जनता को प्रेरित करने हेतु समुचित पर्यावरणीय जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए।

(ग) सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों सरकार और सम्बन्धित विभागों अभिकरणों को अभी औपचारिक रूप से प्रस्तुत की जानी है।

Completion of Projects in pursuance of 20 Point Programme

4984. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects in pursuance to the new 20 point programme?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) The Industrial Policy has already been streamlined and is re-stated in the Industrial Policy Statement on 23rd July, 1980. Government have also taken a number of measures to stimulate industrial production. These include *inter alia* raising of investment limits in the case of small scale and ancillary industries, providing for automatic growth and regularisation of excess capacities in selected industries, streamlining the licensing procedures and reduction of time frame for disposal of applications, providing special facilities for setting up of 100% export oriented units, delegation of powers to administrative Ministries for approval of foreign collaboration proposals subject to certain conditions, streamlining the locational policy to remove genuine constraints, treating production for exports as outside the licensed capacity and not computing the same for purpose of determining 'dominance' under the MRTP Act, re-endorsement of production capacities on registration certificates and carrying-on-business licences, guidelines for setting up of mini cement plants, according preferences in licensing for proposals for setting up of industrial ventures in 'No industries districts' and backward areas/

districts over other locations, de-licensing of equipments for exploitation of alternate source of energy. Monitoring units have also been set up in all production Ministries to monitor implementation of industrial licences etc. All these measures are expected to ensure timely completion of projects as envisaged in the New 20-Point Programme.

सीमेंट के सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति

4985. श्री राम कृष्ण मोरे : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट की वर्तमान कमी को देखते हुए सरकार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति को उदार बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने सीमेंट की बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) तथा (ख) सीमेंट उद्योग में अतिरिक्त क्षमताओं को स्वीकृति देने के लिए सरकार पहले ही एक उदार नीति का पालन कर रही है। 1-3-1982 को 292.5 लाख मी० टन की विद्यमान क्षमता के अलावा 409.5 लाख मी० टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमताओं की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

Supply of pipes by Rourkela Steel Plant to a Private firm

4986. SHRI R. P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of 64" dia pipes were

supplied by Rourkela Steel Plant to a private firm, M/s. Perfect Engineering Services, Bombay/Nagpur during 1980;

(b) if so, the total quantity and its value of the supplies;

(c) whether it is a fact that schedules of manufacture of Rourkela Steel Plant for pipes were changed and readjusted to accord highest priority to the supplies; if so, why;

(d) whether a non-executive of Rourkela Steel Plant was sent to Nagpur for personally handing over the R/Rs to the above named private party; if so, why; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the non-executive referred at (d) above was subsequently promoted to class I cadre on conclusion of the supplies referred at (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). About 1991 tonnes of 64" dia S.W. Pipes were supplied by Rourkela Steel Plant valued at Rs. 79.67 lakhs to M/s Perfect Engineering Services, Nagpur during 1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir, Shri V. B. Parthy of Rourkela Steel Plant was sent to Nagpur for handing over the R/Rs to the Branch Manager, Branch SAIL'S Office of the Central Marketing Organisation at Nagpur.

(e) There is no connection between the promotion of Shri Parthy and his taking the R/Rs to Nagpur.

Indo-Japanese Collaboration for manufacturing Colour T. V.

4987. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-Japanese company now producing ophthalmic

lenses at its factory on the outskirts of Calcutta intends to manufacture T.V. Glass in the joint sector with the West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Limited ;

(b) whether the Indo-Asahi Glass company will also provide facilities for manufacturing colour T.V. shells if the Central Government decides to go in for colour TV and set up a project costing Rs. 30 crores either at Haldia or Kharagpur ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c). M/s. Indo-Asahi Glass Company Limited was granted a Letter of Intent on 15th April, 1981, for establishment of a new undertaking at Kharagpur, District Midnapore in the State of West Bengal, in joint sector with West Bengal Electronics Industrial Development Corporation Limited, for manufacture of 1 million pieces of T.V. Glass Shells. Later on, the the company has been informed that there is no objection to manufacture of Glass Shells—both for Colour and Black & White T.V. Picture Tubes—within the overall approved capacity of 1 million pieces.

Urge of North Indian Rubber Manufacturers Association

4988. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Association has urged the Prime Minister to intervene and save the small sector rubber industry from gradual decay and closure ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to import natural rubber to bridge the gap between indigenous production and consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Northern India Rubber Manufacturers' Federation, New Delhi has been making representations to the various Departments of the Government including the one addressed to the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister regarding shortage of natural rubber and its high prices, etc.

(b) Government review at regular intervals the demand supply position of natural rubber and whenever any shortfall is anticipated, import is authorised.

Causes for Low Capacity Utilisation

4989. SHRI H.N. MANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have tried to find out the causes for low capacity utilisation in the public and private sector industries ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a survey conducted by Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce has revealed that shortage of basic inputs like coal, power, iron and steel is causing under-utilisation of industries in the Northern India.

(c) whether any such survey has been conducted for the industries located in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and if so, the broad findings of the survey conducted ; and

(d) the steps being taken to help the industrial units to obtain these basic inputs so that they are able to

raise the capacity utilisation and enhance production of industrial goods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Optimum utilisation of industrial capacity is the corner stone of Government's Industrial Policy. With this end in view, performance of industry is being closely monitored.

(b) and (c). In their survey for the quarter October - December 1981, the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry have observed *inter alia* that the scarcity of essential industrial inputs is one of the major causes for under-utilisation of industrial capacity in the Northern Region. While according to the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, a detailed survey of capacity utilisation has not been conducted by them, some of the facts furnished by them pertain to comfortable power supply position and definite improvement in the supply of coal recently, and problems of pig iron and steel in the State.

(d) Steps taken by Government to secure fuller utilisation of capacity include close monitoring to achieve targets, ensuring timely availability of requisite inputs including through imports of raw materials in a timely manner, stress on power generation and distribution and quick implementation of projects including diversification etc. A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Industry to provide operational assistance to industrial undertakings and deal with problems relating to production constraints in respect of 20 key industries.

Deaths due to Adulterated Wine

4990. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who died in each State due to drinking

of adulterated wine during the year 1980-81 and from 1-4-1981 to 31-1-82;

(b) whether it is also a fact that adulterated wine trading is on the increase in most part of the country; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Liquor offences are regulated under the Indian Penal Code, Excise and prohibition Laws of the State Governments and Union Territories. No data in regard to number of persons who died in each State due to drinking of adulterated wine during the year 1980-81 and from 1-4-1981 to 31-1-82 is compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject.

(b) There is no information or report with the Government to conclude that adulterated wine trading is on the increase in most parts of the country.

(c) On the 28th April, 1981, all the State Government/Union Territories were, however, requested to evolve both short-term and long-term measures to tackle the problem of illicit liquor.

Availability of Steel Materials

4991. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the customers and small industries are facing serious difficulty in availability of steel materials; and

(b) whether Government would circulate guidelines for distribution of steel, its easy availability at fair price, from producers and their

stock yards in all parts of the country ?

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

(a) The availability of iron and steel has improved substantially during the current year. The total availability of steel between April, 81-February, 1982 was 8.9 million tonnes compared to 7.8 million tonne for the same period last year. Certain items like pig iron and structurals have, however, been in short supply, Government have arranged for adequate imports of these items.

(b) The guidelines for distribution of iron and steel have been published by the Joint Plant Committee in June, 1980. Subsequent changes in the guidelines as also notification of prices is published through the press for the convenience of consumers.

Amendment in the E.P.F. Act. Application and counting of casual Temporary Employees

4992. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many of the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 suffer from many legal fallacies inasmuch as they are not sustained in the Court of Law especially the definition of the work 'Employee' and there is large scale confusion in the minds of the authorities regarding counting of casual/temporary employees for the purpose of the applicability of the Act ; and

(b) in view of the above, whether Government would like to make necessary amendments specially to remove the doubts cropping in the minds of authorities regarding

application and counting of casual/temporary employees and other legal anomalies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The Government is seized of the various shortcomings in the existing provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(b) A suitable amendment Bill is expected to be brought forward soon.

Amendment to the Trade Unions Act

4993. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints that some trade union do not have membership lists, they do not hold annual elections for office bearers and failed to comply with the Trade Union Act ;

(b) whether it is proposed to amend the Act to streamline and strengthen the trade unions in the country ; and

(c) whether the proposed changes were discussed with the trade union, leaders, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The Trade Unions Act 1926 is administered by the Registrars of Trade Unions appointed by the State Governments and this also covers matters connected with trade unions whose objects are not confined to one State. The complaints regarding non-compliance of the provisions of the Act are received

by the Registrars concerned and Central Government has no specific information on this.

(b) and (c). Certain proposals for amendment of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are under consideration of Government in consultation with all concerned interests.

Alienation of Tribal Lands

4994. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-committee of the high-powered panel on minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections by the Union Government has expressed concern at the indiscreet alienation of lands belonging to tribals specially in Kerala ;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribals who had received land from Government were disposing them of systematically; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to reverse the trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The high power panel on Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections, constituted on 13-4-1981, a sub-Committee with Shri N. R. Naik and Ven'ble Lama Lobzang to study the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While visiting the State of Kerala, the members of this sub-committee had received, along with other complaints, grievances relating to alienation of tribal lands. This was discussed by the Committee also with the officers of the State Government for appropriate action.

Difficulties faced by Small Scale Industries

4995. SHRIMATI SAN-YOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INDSUTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the difficulties faced by the small scale industries for essential inputs;

(b) whether the Ford Foundation, the Lokanathan Committee and the Bhatt Committee have also studied the raw material input phenomenon in the small sector;

(c) the recommendations made by those Committees;

(d) the definite steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) In the recent past no such specific study has been undertaken.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The major recommendation of Lokanathan Committee was that the imported as well as scarce raw-materials should be equitably distributed without reference to sector to which the units actually belong subject to overall national priorities of the industries and their end products. These recommendation were further endorsed by Bhatt Committee and it was desired that the disparities in the method of allocation of raw-materials between large and small units should be removed. It was further suggested that the raw-materials supply to the small units, even in non-priority industries, must be related to its actual capacity and not on the value of machinery installed.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to assess the capacity of the small-scale consuming units on the basis of uniform norms. Allocations are largely made on the basis of actual demand related to the past off-take and pro-rated to the overall availability.

Challans Filed in case of Dacoities Registered in Delhi

4996. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases out of the total number of cases of dacoities registered in Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1980-81 wherein challans have been put in the courts and the number of cases pending investigation; and

(b) the number of cases abandoned as untraced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) and (b). The figures are indicated below :—

	1980	1981
1. No. of dacoity cases registered.	31	21
2. No. of cases cancelled.	4	—
3. No. of cases challaned.	8	7
4. No. of cases pending investigation.	3	9
5. No. of cases sent as untraced.	16	5

Actual installed capacity and production of cement in the Country

4997. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of cement in the country ;

(b) the actual production of cement in the country during the last three years i. e. in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 28-2-82) :

(c) the quantity of cement imported during the last three years as mentioned above and the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of cement each year ;

(d) the main reasons for which the production has been less than the installed capacity : and

(e) efforts that have been made to increase production of cement in the country to avoid import and drain on country's foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 29.25 million tonnes, as on 1-1-82.

(b) 1979-80 17.62 million tonnes.
1980-81 18.56 million tonnes.
1981-82 18.30 million tonnes.
(upto Feb. 82)

(c) : Year	Qty. (Lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crore)
1979-80	15.47	92.00
1980-81	19.74	118.44
1981-82 (upto 15-2-82)	14.49	90.56

(d) and (e). Cement Industry has not been in a position to fully utilise its installed capacity mainly on acco-

unt of infrastructural constraints in regard to availability of power in major cement producing States and to some extent availability of coal. Every effort is being made to provide these inputs to the industry to the extent possible.

Gun Factories Unearthed in Bihar

4998. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three gun factories were unearthed in Bihar during the month of February, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether large number of finished and unfinished fire arms were recovered there ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of such factories were unearthed in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, recently ;

(d) whether these factories were responsible for distributing the arms to the anti-social elements in the country ; and

(e) whether State Governments have been asked to take immediate measures to unearth such type of factories ?

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

Decision of U.N.I.D.O. to help Aluminium Industry in India

4999. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation have decided to help aluminium industry in India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) UNIDO have agreed to help in the preparation of Feasibility Report for setting up of a Research, Development and Design Centre for Aluminium under United Nations Development Programme and a preparatory Assistance Document has been signed between Government of India and UNDP in June, 1981. Following this, steps necessary for the preparation of feasibility report have been taken.

Allocation of Railway Electrification Programme

5000. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the Sixth Plan allocation for the railway electrification programme ; and

(b) the demand received from the Railway Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan for the Railways includes an outlay of Rs. 450 crores for 'Electrification' projects.

(b) At the time of formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Railways had requested an outlay of Rs. 450 crores, which was approved in full.

Policy regarding Small Scale Industries in Delhi

5001. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Industrial policy relating to Delhi ;

(b) what steps Government propose to help small scale and other industries in Delhi ; and

(c) the total number of small scale industries in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATTA TIWARI) (a) Delhi Administration follows the industrial policy laid down by the Central Government as enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 and the Industrial Policy Statement made by the Minister of State for Industry in the Parliament in July, 1980, keeping in view the metropolitan character of Delhi and its own Master Plan.

(b) The Government are already providing a number of services such as registration, provision of infrastructure, supply of scarce and controlled raw material, provision of finance and marketing, to help the Small Scale and other industries in Delhi.

(c) As at the end of December, 1981 the number of industrial units licensed in Delhi is 40940, including 16206 registered units. This includes an estimated 300 medium and large scale industrial units, and the rest are all small scale units. In addition, there are more than 3000 units in the rural areas which do not require licence.

Steel Supplied to Different Steel Yards in Madhya Pradesh during last one year

5002. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state how much steel was supplied to different steel yards in Madhya Pradesh during last one year and what was the demand of each steel yard in Madhya Pradesh and the reasons for supplying less quantities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Statewise and stockyardwise demand of steel is not maintained. The following quantities of steel have been supplied through the stockyards in Madhya Pradesh.

Location of stockyards	Agency	Quantity supplied during April-Dec., 1981 (In Tonnes)
Bhilai	SAIL	53,100
Indore	SAIL	45,000
Gwalior	SAIL	5,400
Bhopal	TISCO	11,100

Apart from supply of steel through stockyards, customers are also supplied steel items directly from the plants.

Lapses in Distribution of Steel

5003. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been serious lapses in the distribution of steel;

(b) whether Steel is denied to the Small, Middle income group house builders in major cities;

(c) whether the traders have also criticised the distribution policy; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the demand of the small consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Individual house builders and registered cooperative house building societies have been given top most priority for allocation of steel along with other nationally important priority sectors like defence, railways, P & T etc. In view of improved availability of steel the entitlement of residential house builders was increased from 5 to 10 tonnes in August, 1981. SAIL is giving a price concession of Rs. 50/- per tonne on supply of first 5 tonnes of steel to house builders. However, major portion of items required for house building activity is produced by mini steel plant and re-rollers and sold through their own channels. The market price of their products is comparable with SAIL stockyard prices.

(c) In a memorandum submitted to Government the traders have asked for an increased share of production to be marketed through trade. With the increase in production SAIL has increased supplies to trade.

Narrowing the gap between Worker and the Management

5004. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the root cause of inadequate production and industrial dispute is Government's failure to give due importance to the united efforts of the workers and the

management to achieve the desired results, by wiping out the differences between a high salaried official and low salaried subordinates ;

(b) whether the success achieved by the developed countries lies in the united efforts of these two elements of the production ;

(c) if so, the thinking of Government to narrow the gap between the two elements, in details ; and

(d) efforts made, if any, in the past in this direction and the result achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) The increase in industrial production during 1981-82 is expected to be around 8 per cent as against 4 per cent in 1980-81 and a decline of 1.4 per cent in 1979-80. Notable increases in production have taken place in a large number of key industries where production is expected to achieve new peak levels. There has also been a continuing improvement in the labour relations situation. Both the public sector and the private sector have contributed to the improvement in industrial production. The root cause of industrial disputes cannot be considered to be only the difference between the salaries of higher officials and their subordinates.

(b) to (d). In the case of public sector enterprises, Government's policy is to narrow the gap between the lowest paid workers and the top management through rationalisation of the structure of emoluments and maintenance of relativities between the managerial staff and their subordinates. In this process, if any distortions and inequalities are found, these are corrected while effecting revision of pay scales, allowances and perks. In actual practice, the gap has been greatly narrowed by providing full neutralisation of the rise

in cost at the lowest level and the substantial tax liability at the highest level. It has also been the policy of the Government to encourage workers' participation in management to bring about a greater involvement of workers with the management. Government is also engaged in the formulation of the basic principles of a National wage policy which is intended to be finalised in consultation with the representatives of employers, workers and other interests concerned at the next tripartite labour conference.

सरकार को राजस्थान में खनिजों से
अर्जित राजस्व

5005. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सिरोही और जालौर जिलों में प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध खनिजों से सरकार द्वारा कितना राजस्व कमाया जाता है और उस पर कितना व्यय होता है ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान बड़ी मात्रा में खनिजों के मिलने की कोई सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) :

(क) राज्य सरकार के खान तथा भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा सिरोही और जालौर जिलों में खनिजों से रायल्टी तथा लगान के रूप में अर्जित राजस्व राशि 1980-81 वर्ष में 11.19 लाख रुपये तथा अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 तक 4.90 लाख रुपये थी। 1980-81 के दौरान किया गया व्यय 6.64 लाख रुपये तथा अप्रैल, 1981 से जनवरी, 1982 तक 4.02 लाख रुपये था।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 में सिरोही तथा जालौर जिलों में खनिज मिलने की सम्भावनायें मौजूद हैं लेकिन यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि प्राप्त खनिज बड़ी मात्रा में होंगे। राज्य के खान विभाग तथा भारतीय

भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए टोही कार्य और खनिज खोज कार्य को देखते हुए 1982-83 के दौरान टंगस्टन तांबा तथा चूना पत्थर के और निक्षेप पाए जाने की सम्भावना है।

बम्बई तथा दिल्ली स्थित खादी
ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कर्मचारियों हेतु
सरकारी आवास

5006. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग मुख्यालयों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आबंटन किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें क्वार्टरों का आबंटन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन्हें मकान किराये भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आबंटन न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है, इस लिए इसके कर्मचारी सरकारी आवास प्राप्त करने के पात्र नहीं हैं। किन्तु आयोग ने बम्बई में लगभग 205 क्वार्टरों का अधिग्रहण किया है तथा 32 और क्वार्टरों का अधिग्रहण शीघ्र ही कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है। दिल्ली में, आवास किराये पर ले लिया गया है और आयोग के दो कर्मचारियों को इनका आबंटन कर दिया गया है। इस समय बम्बई और दिल्ली में कुल मिलाकर 204 व्यक्तियों को क्वार्टर दिए गए हैं। आयोग के कर्मचारी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की किराया भत्ता दर पर आवास किराया भत्ते के पात्र हैं। निधियों के अभाव के कारण मांग के अनु-रूप क्वार्टर दे पाना सम्भव नहीं है।

रंगीन दूरदर्शन का निर्माण

5007. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का रंगीन दूरदर्शन के विकास के लिए सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, पिलानी को कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में उप मंत्री (डा० एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : सरकार रंगीन दूरदर्शन रिसीवरों का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट), पिलानी को सभी प्रकार का सहयोग प्रदान कर रही है। किंतु, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में सरकार इस समय किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Losses in Public Undertakings

5009. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**
SHRI R. PRABHU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain public sectors units under his Ministry have suffered huge loss in 1980-81 and 1981-82 as compared to 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken to improve their functioning and to increase profits ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The accounts for the year 1981-82 in respect of individual public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry have not yet been closed and audited and as such it is not possible to indicate the exact figures of profit and loss for this year. A statement showing the profit/loss of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Industry during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is attached.

(b) The following factors have affected the financial performance of these Public Sector Undertakings to a varying extent.

- (i) Shortage of Power ;
- (ii) Shortage of steel and other raw materials;
- (iii) Paucity of working capital;
- (iv) Low/uneven order book position;
- (v) Low capacity utilisation due to old obsolete plant and equipment.

(c) Following steps have been taken to improve the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings.

- (i) Stand-by D. G. Sets have been installed by Public Sector Undertakings particularly in the Eastern Region, to overcome the power shortage.
- (ii) Some undertakings have been brought under Category 'A' for supply of steel through regular quarterly allocations being made by JPC.
- (iii) Capacity utilisation of the Public Sector Undertakings is being improved by way of balancing the line of production and replacement of old plants and machinery.
- (iv) Units have also taken steps to diversify into other profitable areas of manufacture which would also provide them with a regular base load.
- (v) The other steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Undertakings inter-alia, include strengthening of management at the top, provision of Working Capital, helping them resolve their problems vis-a-vis other Public Sector Undertakings and Government Departments, to help them in securing orders by keeping a constant dialogue with the major user Ministries.

Statement

Showing the Profit & Loss of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**PROFIT (+)/LOSS (-)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	(+)2.47 (For the calendar year 1979)	(-)103.55 (From 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1981)
2.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.	(-)15.59	(-)30.04
3.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	(-)134.16	(-)183.34
4.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	(+)109.55	(+)39.06
5.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	—*	(-)85.00 (From 15-10-1980 to 31-3-1981)
6.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	—*	(-)49.71 (From 15-10-1980 to 31-3-1981)
7.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(+)294.00	(+)738.00
8.	Hindustan Paper Corporation (Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.)	(-)107.68	(-)105.82
9.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	(+)266.65	(+)362.86
10.	(a) Hindustan Salts Ltd.	(+)9.68 (From Oct. 1979 to Sept. 1980)	(+)5.00 (From Oct. 1980 to Sept. 1981)
	(b) Sambhar Salts Ltd.	(+)15.35 (From Oct. 1979 to Sept. 1980)	(+)40.00 (From Oct. 1980 to Sept. 1981)
11.	Instrumentation Ltd.	(+)424.44	(+)385.01
12.	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	(-)28.15	(-)3.99
13.	National Instruments Ltd.	(-)269.24	(-)303.41
14.	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	(+)49.49	(-)48.45
15.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	(-)133.86	(-)85.47
16.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	(-)360.03	(-)360.33

ESTIMATED

*Nationalised in Oct., 1980.

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

PROFIT (+)/LOSS (—) STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Undertaking	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (Provisional)
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	(+) 4330	(+) 3752
2.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	(+) 33	(+) 48
3.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	(—) 100	(—) 242
4.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	(—) 42	(—) 21
5.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Company Ltd.	(—) 88	(—) 65
6.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	(—) 857	(—) 863
7.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	(—) 961	(—) 921
8.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Ltd.	(—) 3478	(—) 5113
9.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	(+) 2373	(+) 1961
10.	Jessop & Company Ltd.	(—) 931	(—) 1165
11.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	(—) 954	(—) 1550
12.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	(+) 5	(—) 42
13.	Scooter India Ltd.	(—) 445	(—) 490
14.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	(—) 6	(—) 353
15.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	(+) 9	(+) 3
16.	Lagan Jute Company Ltd.	(+) 14	(+) 106
17.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Ltd.	—	(—) 57*
18.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	(—) 708	(—) 1144

*From 25-10-1980 to 31-3-1980.

Increase in Satta Gamblers in Delhi

5010. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of Satta Gamblers in New Delhi ;

(b) whether any drive has been launched against the Satta gamblers of the capital in the last two months;

(c) if so, the number of persons indulging in such gambling arrested during the period ;

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). No increase in the incidents of Satta Gambling has been noticed in Delhi. The Delhi Police

are keeping a vigil and conduct raids whenever information about such activities come to their notice. During the first 2 months of the current year 40 cases have been registered against the Satta Gamblers against 39 registered during the corresponding period last year.

(c) 79 persons have been arrested in these cases.

(d) Out of the 79 persons arrested, cases against 25 have been challaned in the Court, and cases against 54 are pending investigation. In the cases challaned, 8 persons have been convicted and cases against 17 are pending trial.

CBI Enquiry into a subject under Concurrent List

5011. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government can direct C.B.I. enquiry into any subject falling under concurrent list of the Constitution without the consent of the State Government ; and

(d) if so, what is the procedure for instituting such an enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIP. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Aluminium

5012. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to make all out

effort for self-sufficiency in aluminium ;

(b) if so, what are the steps proposed to be taken during the Sixth Plan period to increase aluminium production in the country ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The present installed capacity of 321,170 tonnes per annum for production of aluminium, if fully utilised, is adequate to meet the present requirements of the metal with marginal imports. Inadequacy of power prevents full utilisation of capacity. Action has been initiated for augmenting power supply both from the existing grid and captive sources. Keeping in view the long term demand for the metal, the National Aluminium Company Limited is setting up an aluminium complex in Orissa, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1242.4 crores, which includes an aluminium smelter of 218,000 tonnes per annum capacity. The Orissa Aluminium Smelter is expected to be commissioned in 1985-86 and reach the rated capacity in 1987. Creation of further capacity, including expansion of the existing smelters will also be considered, if necessary.

Robberies by Auto Drivers

5013. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of robbery by auto drivers registered in various police stations in New Delhi during the last six months ;

(b) whether it is a fact that looting of night passengers by auto drivers has been increasing in New Delhi ;

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to check such crimes in the capital ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) During the last 6 months i.e. from 1st September, 1981 to 28th February, 1982 the following number of cases of robbery committed by use of automobiles have been registered in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Robberies committed by using	No. of cases registered
1. TSRs	2
2. Scooters/ Motor Cycles	11
3. Cars	14
Total :	<u>27</u>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d). The following steps have been taken to check incidents of crime committed by use of automobiles :

1. Checking of vehicles during night time by stopping them at road barriers.
2. The antecedents of mechanics working in automobile workshops are checked.
3. Police-men in plain clothes as well as in uniforms keep a watch at the Railway Stations, ISBT and other important Bus-Stops.
4. Watch is also kept at Cinema Halls for late night shows.

5. Mobile patrolling including Armed Patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor-cycles is organised.

Guidelines for formation of Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation

5014. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had sent guidelines to various States for the formation of Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation at the State level ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have constituted such Scheduled Caste Finance Corporations in their States ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have not set up such Scheduled Castes Finance Corporations ; and

(d) if so, the names of the States where such Corporations have not been set up so far; and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have sent guidelines to States on the formation of Scheduled Castes Development Corporation. The names of the States which have set up such Scheduled Castes Development Corporations is given in the *enclosed Statement*. The Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim have not set up such Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.

Statement

The Names of the States where Scheduled Castes Development Corporations have been set up

S. No.	Name of State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Gujarat
5.	Haryana
6.	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Karnataka
8.	Kerala
9.	Maharashtra
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Punjab
12.	Orissa
13.	Rajasthan
14.	Tripura
15.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Uttar Pradesh
17.	West Bengal.

Committee to Review the Progress of Cement Industry

5018. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI MAGANBHAI
BAROT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee to review the progress of the Cement Industry;

(b) if so, when that Committee submitted its report;

(c) whether that Committee had reviewed the progress of the mini-cement plants;

(d) if so, the opinion expressed by the Committee about the mini-cement plant; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in implementing the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30th December, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Committee had expressed views in favour of setting up mini cement plants in future in remote and distant areas of the country. This is in accordance with the guidelines being followed by Government in regard to setting up of mini cement plants.

Assent to State Bills

5016. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Bills passed by the State Legislatures which have been granted President's assent during the last 3 years, year-wise for each State; and

(b) the names of such Bills as are still pending for President's assent and the dates since when they are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) and (b). The requisite information is laid on the Table of the House as in Annexures I and II. [Placed in Library. (See No. LT-3737/82)]

Representation in Recruitment to B.S.F.

5017. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is ensured that there is proper representation to each one of the States in the matters of recruitment to Border Security Force ; and

(b) if so, the procedure for recruitment followed in this regard and whether any complaints have also been received from any part of the country regarding inadequate representation in recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Recruitment of constabulary in B.S.F. is made through recruiting centres located in various parts of the country. Thus the recruitment is broad based and candidates from all over the country are given equal opportunity in the matter of enlistment in the Border Security Force.

(b) A complaint was received about inadequate recruitment of locals to B.S.F. in Hazaribagh (Bihar) Recruitment Centre. On verification, the complaint was found to be incorrect.

Plan Allocations for Railways

5018. PROF. MADHU DAN-DAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the allocations made by the Planning Commission to the Railways for the annual plan outlay for 1982-83 are far less than what was demanded by the Railways ; and

(b) if so, will the Commission keep in view the fact that Railways provide the infrastructure for the development of nation's economy while making allocations in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Ministry of Railways proposed an outlay of Rs. 1300 crores for the Annual Plan 1982-83, while the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 1137 crores.

(b) The importance of Railways as infrastructure is always kept in mind by the Planning Commission while formulating the Plans. The outlay for 1982-83 for Railways was decided on the basis of needs of the Railways, availability of resources and the competing needs of other sectors.

Handing over of Dalmia-Dadri Cement Factory to Cement Corporation of India

5019. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the lapse of eight months after the take over of the Dalmia-Dadri Cement Factory by the Cement Corporation of India, all the retrenched workers of the company have not so far been absorbed by the Cement Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the difficulties which are lying in the way of Government in according necessary relief to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Of the 1600 employees whose services were terminated by the erstwhile Messrs Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Cement Corporation of India have appointed 422 workers after nationalisation of the company. The Corporation expects to appoint another 400 miners in a phased manner as soon as the quarry starts working and clinkerisation at Charkhi Dadri taken up. The claims of the remaining ex-employees who were retrenched by the erstwhile management of the company will be entertained by the Commissioner of Payments and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981.

Appointment of Class IV Employees in Bokaro Steel Plant

5020. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Management of the Bokaro Steel Plant ignoring the reserved quota for the Harijans, calls only for the names of the displaced persons from the Bokaro Employment Exchange for the appointment of class IV employees ;

(b) what are the total number of employment of class IV during the last three years and what are the percentages of Harijans and displaced persons in the said employment ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to enforce the reservation theory of Harijans in Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Programme for Expansion, Modernisation and Technical Upgradation of Steel Plants

5021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme for expansion, modernisation and technological upgradation of the existing steel plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c). Expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants to 4 million tonnes stage at an estimated cost of Rs. 1378.33 crores and Rs. 1582 crores respectively are under implementation.

Government have already sanctioned the expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur from 1.6 lakh tonnes to 2.6 lakh tonnes of liquid steel at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores.

Schemes for modernisation of Bhilai Steel Plant and further expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant are under preparation.

Schemes for modernisation, technological upgradation and expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants and Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited are also being prepared.

Tata Iron & Steel Company had undertaken a modernisation programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 203 crores and the modernisation is expected to be completed by March, 1983.

Car Manufacturing Units

5022. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the places of the car manufacturing units of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the production methods in these car plants are outdated;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to suggest those car manufacturing plants to adopt some new method to improve the technological features and innovations of the cars under production;

(d) whether Government have also a proposal to increase the production of the car in the country;

(e) if so, whether any collaboration is going to be made with any foreign country for this purpose; and

(f) the details about the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Three units have been licensed by the Government for the manufacture of passenger cars as mentioned below :—

Name of the Unit (M/s)	Location of the Plant
Hindustan Motors Limited	Hooghly (West Bengal)
Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Kurla, Kalyan and Wadala (Maharashtra)
Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.	Perungalathur (Tamil Nadu)

Besides, M/s. Sunrise Auto Industries Ltd., Bangalore is registered with DGTD for the manufacture of passenger cars. The company has manufactured a small number of three wheeler cars.

(b) and (c). The production technologies employed by the car manufacturers and the models of passenger cars produced in India presently are not contemporary with those in the developed countries. Government have emphasised upon the Industry the need for modernisation of production technologies, product upgradation and optimisation of fuel efficiency.

(d) Government propose to manufacture fuel efficient cars based on the latest technology in the public sector enterprise, Maruti Udyog Limited.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Discussion are in progress with a number of leading overseas automobile manufacturers for collaboration with Maruti Udyog Limited.

Setting up of Industries in Orissa

5023. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of forest based industries proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1982-83; and

(b) the particulars of those industries and the places of Orissa where those industries are proposed to be located?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The following Industrial Licences have been granted for setting up forest based industries in Orissa:—

Sl. No.	Name of Party	Item of Manufacture	Location	Annual Capacity
1.	Sewa Papers Ltd.	Paper & Pulp	Jeypore, Dist. Koraput	21,000 tonnes
2.	Konark Wood Panels Ltd.	Core Veneer Board	Jeypore Dist. Koraput	18,000 M ³

Setting up of Mineral based Industries in Orissa

5024. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up mineral based industries in the mining areas of various States in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the total number of such mineral based industries proposed to be set up in the mines areas of Orissa.

(c) the names of those industries and the places of location of those industries proposed to be set up in the mining belt of Orissa in 1982-83 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). No new mineral based industry is proposed to be set up by the Central Government in Orissa or in any other State during 1982-83. However schemes already sanctioned and under implementation will be continued during the current year.

Allocation for Component Plan in Orissa

5025. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa in the year 1981-82 for implementing Component Plan Programme in the state;

(b) the main programmes undertaken in the State of Orissa for the development of Harijans under the Component Plan Programme in 1981-82; and

(c) the details about the total amount proposed to be allocated to Orissa under the Component Plan Programme in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The Special Component Plans of the States are essentially a part of the State Plans; Government of India only provides the supplement of the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans as an additive. The Special Component Plan of Orissa for 1981-82 has an outlay of Rs. 28.11 crores; the special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plan allotted to Orissa

during 1981-82 is Rs. 528.50 lakhs. The details of the programmes in the Special Component Plan are available in the Special Component Plan document of Orissa State and include outlays earmarked for the Scheduled Castes from schemes in all sectors of the State Plan like I.R.D.P., Agriculture, Handlooms, Leather, Cottage, and Village Industries Education, Drinking Water etc. The Special Component Plan of Orissa for 1982-83 has not yet been finalised.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा पता लगाये गये
विदेशी जासूसी केन्द्र

5026. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 15 फरवरी 1982 की अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा देश में कितने विदेशी जासूसी केन्द्रों का पता लगाया गया ;

(क) ये केन्द्र किन देशों के हैं और इनकी आसूचना एजेंसियां कौन सी हैं ; और

(ग) उनके खिलाफ सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) से (ग) देश में विदेशी जासूसों का पता लगाना केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो का काम नहीं है।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और विदेशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले संवेदनशील मामलों पर चर्चा करना लोकहित में नहीं है। सरकार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए निरन्तर सतर्कता बरत रही है और जासूसी, चोड़फोड़ आदि के किन्हीं कोशिशों को

जानने और उनका पता लगाने तथा उनके विरुद्ध अन्य आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लगातार प्रयास किये जाते हैं।

चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, कलकत्ता पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

5027. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, कलकत्ता में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर अलग-अलग कुल कितने भ्रमिक कार्यरत हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना में अलग-अलग कुल कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई और इस मालले में कितनी राशि बकाया है और बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना का अंशदान बचाने की दृष्टि से इस कंपनी द्वारा कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ?

भ्रम मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान में 8,932 कर्मकार मासिक मजदूरी पर तथा 2,121 कर्मकार दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियोजित थे।

(ख) यह प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है, क्योंकि यह ऐसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है जहां अधिनियम के उपबन्ध अभी तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किए गए हैं। इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकीर्ण

उपबन्ध अधिनियम 1952 की धारा 17 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है। इसने कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी से काटी गई 2.19 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को उनके खातों में स्थानान्तरित किया है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) रेलवे के भविष्य निधि नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित अवधि पूर्ण करने पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के सदस्य के बन जाते हैं तथा उनके स्थायीकरण तथा उन्हें स्थायी न करने का भविष्य निधि की सदस्यता प्राप्त करने पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

Alcohol from Tapioca

5029. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute have developed a process for production of Alcohol from Tapioca ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum had made similar claims in the past, and if so, what are the comparative merits of the processes so developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. at a bench scale.

(b) The Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI) has also developed a process for production of alcohol from tapioca. Both the processes are more or less similar with minor differences in the chemicals/enzymes used in fermentation and saccharification. Both processes need major engineering inputs.

Recognition of Tripartite Committee on Plantation Industry

5030. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tripartite committee on plantation industry has been reconstituted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the workers and employer's organisation had recommended that the industrial committees for major industries should be revived ; and

(d) the other major industries for which such committees are proposed to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantation was reconstituted on 31-12-81 on the basis of claimed strength of trade union organisations as on 31-12-1978. It has now been decided to reconstitute this on the basis of trade union membership as on 31-12-1980.

(c) Yes, Sir. Workers and Employers Organisations have generally welcomed the revival of the Industrial Committees.

(d) It is proposed to reconstitute Industrial Committees on Cotton Textiles Jute, Engineering and Chemicals Industries.

Small Scale Sick Units

5031. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold a conference to discuss boosting small units and to encourage them ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of small units are sick ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring them out of the red and to boost production to make them viable ?

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

(b) The number of sick small scale industries units is not large in comparison to the total number of registered units. In fact the number of bank-assisted sick units has shown a slight decline.

(c) In addition to existing Inter-Institutional arrangements to rehabilitate potentially viable sick small scale unit, the Government have directed Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) to conduct a survey of sick units to assess the causes, extent of sickness and suggest further measures, if any, for their revival. The Central Government have also recently introduced a Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick Small Scale Units.

राजस्थान का पिछड़ापन

5032. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के पिछड़ेपन का एक कारण राज्य में विकास सम्बन्धी बहुत कम पूंजी निवेश है;

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में किये गये कुल पूंजी निवेश में से वर्ष 1981 तक राजस्थान में कितनी राशि का पूंजी निवेश हुआ; और

(ग) राजस्थान में कम पूंजी निवेश होने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या राजस्थान के विकास के हित में इस तत्व को दूर किया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) यह सच है कि राजस्थान आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है, परन्तु इसके पिछड़ेपन का कारण मुख्य रूप से सरकारी उद्यमों में किए गए निवेश की मात्रा नहीं हो सकती है। क्षेत्र में यह राज्य देश का सबसे बड़ा दूसरा राज्य है जिसका 3/5 भाग अर्ध शुष्क/मरुस्थल क्षेत्र है जिसमें जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक छिदरी हुई है, इसके बिकास में संचयित और मौजूदा अन्तर कार्यान्वयन पर आने वाली अधिक इकाई लागत के कारण है। निश्चित सिंचाई का विस्तार, जल संरक्षण, कृषि का विकास और विशेष रूप से स्वास्थ्य, जलपूर्ति और शिक्षा जैसी मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य क्षेत्रक में अधिक निवेश करने की आवश्यकता होती है।

राजस्थान में सरकारी उद्यमों में मार्च, 1981 तक 361.56 करोड़ रु० की राशि का निवेश किया गया है। लेकिन सरकारी क्षेत्रक के निवेशों का निर्धारण अवस्थिति विशिष्ट स्वरूप के वास्तविक साधन सम्पन्नता द्वारा होता है। इसलिए निवेश की मात्रा और अवस्थिति दोनों का ही तदनुसार निर्णय किया जाता है।

भालावाड़ (राजस्थान) में स्थित सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय द्वारा किया गया सर्वेक्षण कार्य

5033. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सर्वेक्षण का एक कार्यालय भालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय (राजस्थान) में स्थित है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्यालय भालावाड़ में कब से कार्य कर रहा है और 20

फरवरी, 1982 तक इस कार्यालय द्वारा कौन कौन से सर्वेक्षण कार्य किये गये हैं और ये सर्वेक्षण कार्य किन स्थानों पर किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कार्यालय द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के परिणाम क्या हैं और इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी, पर्यावरण तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) :

(क) झालावाड़ जिला मुख्यालय (राजस्थान) में भारतीय सर्वेक्षण का कोई कार्यालय स्थित नहीं है।

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए लागू नहीं होता।

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए लागू नहीं होता।

Beating up of a Professor of Ramjas College, Delhi

5034. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
SHRI MANGAL RAM
PREMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a history lecturer of Ramjas College, Delhi was waylaid on 16 February, 1982 near Qudsia Gardens, Kashmere Gate, Delhi and beaten up with iron rods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether culprits have been arrested and are being prosecuted ;

(d) whether it is a fact that this lecturer was attacked earlier and a

complaint had been lodged with the local police and police protection was sought ; and

(e) if so, the action that was taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) and (b). Shri Dilip Simeon, a lecturer in the Ramjas College, stated that he was waylaid by some persons while he was going on his scooter. It was further stated by him that he was beaten up with iron rods, sticks and was given fist-blows, resulting in breaking of his teeth and fracture of leg. According to him, the assailants had left him lying on the road and fled in an Ambassador Car. On the basis of his statement, a case under section 307/147/148/149/120 B IPC has been registered.

(c) 7 persons have been arrested in the case and will be prosecuted on completion of the investigation.

(d) and (e). On 11-2-82, two Lecturers of the Ramjas College, viz S/Shri M. M. Gupta and G.C. Gupta, lodged a report with the Police Station Roshanara Road alleging that they were beaten by S/Shri J. P. Jain, R.S. Mittal, K. S. Verma and 3-4 more teachers of the same college, in the college premises. The other party viz S/Shri K.S. Verma and J.P. Jain also came to the Police Station and lodged a report making counter-allegations against S/Shri G.C. Gupta and M.M. Gupta and others including Shri Dalip Simeon. All the four complainants were sent to the Police Hospital for medical examination and the Doctor opined that their injuries were simple. As no cognizable offence was made out, no action was taken against either party.

Foreign money received by Institutions in India

5035. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2780 on 9 December, 1981 regarding foreign money received by institutions in India, and state :

(a) whether the information asked for in the question has since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the information would be made available after computerisation; and

(d) the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). There are about 5000 organisations submitting returns. Computerised result of the returns for the year 1978 may be available in about 6 to 8 months. The returns for the year 1979 and 1980 are in the initial stages of the process of computerisation and it will take time.

Waiving of 400 km. Restriction for Home Town under L.T. C. to Central Government Employees

5036. SHRI N.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to waive the 400 kilometer restriction in respect of home town under leave travel concession given to the Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Earnings by Exporting Bakery Products

5037. SHRI G. Y. KHISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money earned by exporting bakery products during the last two years : and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of biscuit industry in the organised sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Relevant figures as reported by The Processed Foods Export Promotion Council are as under :

1979-80	Rs. 371.32 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 351.51 lakhs (provisional)

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have not received any complaints about the price, quality or availability of the biscuits manufactured in the organised sector.

Export of Khadi Goods

5038. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country is in a position to export Khadi goods ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any specific plan for boosting

up the export of khadi goods especially during the Sixth Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c). The khadi & village industries products are mainly meant for internal consumption. The foreign buyer insists on uniformity which is not possible to be introduced in khadi due to its being produced in extremely dispersed conditions. Export of khadi products during the year 1981-82 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 0.05 crores and is expected to reach a level of Rs. 3 crores during the Sixth Plan period.

Completion of Solar Energy Centre at Alathur, Kerala

5040. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Solar Energy Centre at Alathur, Kerala has been completed;

(b) the total amount spent on this project and its capacity; and

(c) the probable date of its commissioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) to (c). A 15-ton per day capacity solar dryer is being installed at Alathur, Kerala under the demonstration/trial programme of the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE). The system is likely to be commissioned in May, 1982 and the cost of

development and construction of the system is expected to be about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Low Coal Stock causing concern to SAIL

5041. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether power restrictions and low coal stocks are causing concern to the Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the SAIL plant continued to maintain lead over the corresponding production in the last year and whether the saleable steel production in the integrated steel plants was lower in January this year as compared to December, 1981;

(c) whether there has been gradual depletion of stocks of indigenous coking coal in all the plants;

(d) whether the stocks which were 264,300 tonnes at the end of October last have slumped to 1,7,100 tonnes at the end of January this year; and

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor and the steps Government have decided to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) The supply of power and coking coal has not kept pace with the requirements of SAIL.

(b) From April, 1981 to February 1982, the five integrated steel plants of SAIL produced 5.063 million tonnes of saleable steel as compared to the production of 4.161 million tonnes from April, 1980 to February 1981. The improvement was of the order of 21.7%. The production of saleable steel in these plants in

January 1982 was 483,900 tonnes (458,000 tonnes in January, 1981) as against a production of 500,100 tonnes in December 1981 (456,000 tonnes in December, 1980).

(c) and (d). The supply of indigenous coking coal has not kept pace with the increased consumption in the steel plants, with the result that stock in the steel plants were gradually depleting. The total stock of indigenous coking coal in the SAIL plants which was 264,300 tonnes on the 31st October 1981 had come down to 197,100 tonnes by the end of January 1982. However, due to substantially higher rate of supply in February 1982, the plants have been able to increase the stock. On the 15th March 1982, the SAIL plants were carrying a stock of 346,300 tonnes of indigenous coal.

(e) Supply of coal to the steel plants depends on availability of stock from the washeries and of railway wagons for transportation. All that is possible is being done to improve the situation. Some quantity of high quality coking coal is also being received by SAIL through imports. The supply of inputs is constantly under review.

Adequate Power Supply to Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. Rameshwar Nagar, Darbhanga

5042. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which paper manufacturing units (Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Rameshwarnagar, Darbhanga) had to remain closed due to inadequacy of power and the loss suffered in terms of money ; and

(b) the measures that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of power to the above mentioned unit ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Criminals

5043. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to rehabilitate criminals in order to reduce crimes in the society ;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received by Government from the Judiciary side in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to the Constitution the subject relating to prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institution of the like nature, which aims at the reformation and rehabilitation of criminals, falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, the Government have been providing technical advice and assistance to the State Governments to develop the programme for the rehabilitation of criminals on the basis of certain minimum standard.

(b) and (c). The Supreme Court of India in some of its recent judgments, has issued directives for the improvement of programme in this regard which are being pursued with State Governments.

Installation of Beladium Plant in Hindalco Aluminium Factory, Mirzapur

5044. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Beladium producing plant has been installed in Hindalco Aluminium Factory, Mirzapur (U.P.) ;

(b) if so, the annual Beladium production capacity of the plant ;

(c) whether it is a fact that this plant has been installed without getting necessary licence prior to installing the plant ;

(d) if so, the reasons for not getting the licence before installing the plant ; and

(e) action taken or being taken against the factory for the default ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ; (a) Since there is no metal known as Beldium, the Hon'ble Member has perhaps referred to Vanadium. If so, the answer is no, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). In order to improve the purity of alumina produced by aluminium process plants, impurities such as vanadium sludge have to be removed. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited has also such a facility in their process. Since this is part of the total process no separate industrial licence is required for it.

हजारी बाग, बिहार में एक कागज कारखाने की स्थापना करना

5045. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में हजारी बाग में जिले छतारा डिवीजन वनों के मामले में समृद्ध है और यहां कागज के उत्पादन के लिये कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां पर एक कागज कारखाने की स्थापना करेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). यदि वनों पर आधारित कच्चे माल का निरन्तर आधार पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना सिद्ध हो जाये तो वनों पर आधारित कच्चे माल के आधार पर कागज मिलों की स्थापना करने के प्रस्तावों पर गुणाबगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। हजारी बाग जिले में छतारा डिवीजन के वन संसाधनों पर आधारित कागज मिल की स्थापना करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

5046. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कुछ उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की एक सूची इस प्रयोजन के लिये मिली है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्र और स्थान कौन से हैं जहां सरकार का विचार उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रदान किए गए प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय निवेश राज्यसहायता, परिवहन राज्य सहायता, रियायती वित्त, करों में छूट, लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किरायास्वरोद, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, कच्ची सामग्री का आयात करने के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं, ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र तथा मूल/सीमांत घन राशि सहायता जैसे प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

(ख) बिहार के निम्नलिखित जिलों को अखिल भारतीय सविधि ऋणदायी वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त के लिए पात्र औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है तथा रेखांकित जिलों को केन्द्रीय निवेश राज्य सहायता पाने के लिए भी पात्र माना गया है :—

भागलपुर, चम्पारण, दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, पालामऊ, पूर्निया, सहरसा, सन्थाल परगना, सारन, नालन्दा, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, गया, भोजपुर, बेगूसराय तथा मुंगेर।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की परियोजनायें मूलतः तकनीकी आर्थिक धारणाओं पर आधारित होती हैं जिसकी तुलना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को अधिमानता दी जाती है। अतः पता लगाये गए इन जिलों/क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई विभिन्न सुविधाओं और प्रोत्साहनों का लाभ उद्योगी उठा सकते हैं।

SC/ST Officers in Ministries

5047. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scheduled Tribe Officers who belong to the rank of Deputy Secretaries and above in various Ministries vis-a-vis officials of general categories ;

(b) whether there is utter shortage and grossly inadequate representation of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Officers at the policy formulation stage which adversely affects the Welfare of Scheduled Tribe people : and

(c) whether personnel policy adopted by the State Government in tribal sub-plan areas is not in conformity with the ideas enshrined in the concept of tribal sub plan strategy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) As on 1-1-1982, there were 908 officers in the Secretariat of the Government of India in posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary (excluding officers working at equivalent levels). Of the 557 officers were from the Indian Administrative Service and the Central Secretariat Service six of these belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Information in respect of officers belonging to other Services is not available.

(b) The posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat are normally filled by drawing officers from All India Services and other organised Central Services Group A on the basis of suitability, keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and the qualification and experience of the officers' on offer for central deputation. Since these posts

are normally filled on tenure deputation basis, there is no reservation provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in these posts. However, recruitment rules in respect of various Services from which officers are drawn to man the posts in Central Secretariat provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, whenever cadre controlling authorities of different Cadres are requested to suggested names for central deputation they are advised to give due consideration to eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers and the names of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers so recommended are considered while making placements at the Centre.

(c) The guidelines communicated to the states in the matter of personnel policy for tribal areas are in conformity with the concept of the tribal sub-plan and the States have generally agreed to those in principle.

Limit of load carrying by a Coolie

5048. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since fixed the maximum limit of load to be carried by a coolie considering the situations that are being experienced by them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The question as to what should be the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker keeping in view the ILO Recommendation No. 128 on this subject as also, the point of time when the switch over to a lesser weight

than at present is already under scrutiny of the Tripartite Committee on Conventions. Government would take appropriate action on the recommendation of the Committee in this regard.

Ammunition used by Extremists near Imphal

5049. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Hindustan Times dated 26 February, 1982 that the ammunition used by the extremists of the 'National Socialist Council' of Nagaland in an ambush near Imphal on Indian army men on February 19, was from China; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The markings seen on some of the empty cases picked up from the site of the ambush are similar to those on Chinese ammunition, which had been used by the Naga Underground in the past.

Government Investment in States

5050. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) total Government investment in different States of the country with plan-wise and State-wise break up in details ;

(b) whether any policy has been followed to have more investment in the backward States to minimise economic unevenness between different States; if so facts in details with the result achieved in that direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that Planning has totally failed in that direction so that the rich State has become richer and the poor State poorer; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Information on Plan-wise total Government investment in different States is not available. However, a Statement giving Plan-wise and State-wise outlays under the State plans is attached. State-wise break-up of Central Plan outlays is not available.

(b) A series of measures have been adopted to augment the resources for development in the case of less developed States. These include modification of the Gadgil formula in favour of less developed States, distribution of part of Central Assistance on the basis of income

adjusted total population formula which is weighted in favour of such States Special allocation of Central Assistance for hill areas, tribal areas, drought-prone areas and desert areas, most of which are located in less developed States, and additional market borrowing of Rs. 1,000 crores to such States for the Sixth Plan period over and above the annual step-up of 10% allowed uniformly to all States. Besides, liberal allocation of Central Assistance has been made for meeting the requirements of eight Special Category States, namely, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

(c) and (d). All States, including less developed States, have recorded appreciable growth. Although figures of State income at constant prices on strictly comparable basis are not available for a series of years, the available information indicates that between 1970-71 and 1978-79 certain less developed States like Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur and Tripura recorded higher growth rates in State income than those recorded in developed States like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Sixth Plan includes suitable programmes for the development of different States.

Statement
Plan-wise and State-wise outlays under the State Plans

1	(Rs. Crores)									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	First Plan Anti. Expdr.	Second Plan Anti. Expdr.	Third Plan Anti. Expdr.	Annual Plans (1966-69) Anti. Expdr.	Fourth Plan Anti. Expdr.	Fifth Plan Approved outlay	1974-78 (4 years) Anti. Exp.	5 Year Plan (1978-83) Approved Outlay	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Approved Outlay	
1. Andhra Pradesh	107	180.64	344.78	235.62	425.51	1333.58	1025.43	2500.00	3100.00	
2. Assam	28	63.15	132.24	87.12	198.41	473.84	277.97	848.00	1115.00	
3. Bihar	102	176.87	331.74	217.37	479.21	1296.06	873.71	2500.00	3225.00	
4. Gujarat	99	146.83	237.68	207.80	545.02	1185.76	1004.88	2440.00	3680.00	
5. Haryana	*	*	*	84.62	352.26	601.34	483.25	1450.00	1800.00	
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.99	16.97	33.85	39.88	113.43	238.95	161.48	442.00	560.00	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	13	26.82	61.24	59.28	162.22	362.64	278.54	694.50	900.00	
8. Karnataka	94	138.72	250.69	192.15	374.14	997.67	808.20	1052.00	2285.00	
9. Kerala	44	79.00	181.59	144.74	333.35	568.96	477.89	1200.00	1550.00	
10. Madhya Pradesh	94	145.50	288.35	166.82	475.51	1379.71	1058.00	3156.00	3800.00	
11. Maharashtra	125	214.03	433.60	388.83	1004.51	2347.61	1877.63	4700.00	6175.00	
12. Manipur	1.08	6.22	12.82	7.20	31.15	92.86	69.31	173.20	240.00	
13. Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	36.24	89.53	71.33	191.00	235.00	
14. Nagaland	*	*	10.79	15.98	38.52	83.63	70.15	163.20	210.00	
15. Orissa	85	89.36	224.06	122.75	249.34	585.02	453.62	1125.00	1500.00	
16. Punjab	163	151.43	254.23	121.85	428.47	1013.49	719.20	1500.00	1957.00	
17. Rajasthan	66	99.86	210.69	136.60	308.81	709.24	611.19	1750.00	2025.00	
18. Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	39.64	24.18£	94.00	122.00	
19. Tamil Nadu	85	186.19	342.33	265.99	551.69	1122.32	827.13	2150.00	3150.00	
20. Tripura	1.62	9.41	15.51	11.44	34.66	69.68	49.84	168.00	245.00	
21. Uttar Pradesh	166	228.32	560.25	451.40	1162.58	2445.86	2093.87	4600.00	5850.00	
22. West Bengal	154	155.84	300.49	161.47	363.55	1246.83	884.78	2812.00	3500.00	
Total	1432.69	2115.16	4226.93	3118.91	7674.58	18284.22	14201.58	36608.90	47204.00	

*Was not a State during this period.

£For 1976-78 only.

**Bonded Labour Rehabilitated upto
31-12-81**

5051. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of the bonded labourers rehabilitated by the end of last year; and

(b) the details regarding the concessions in the matter of recruitment in service extended to them by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD):

(a) A statement showing the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated, upto 31-12-81, year-wise and State-wise, is attached.

(b) The Government of India have extended to the released bonded labourers concessions with regard to (i) age-relaxation upto 40 years for recruitment and (ii) priority III consideration by Employment Exchanges for recruitment to suitable group 'C' and 'D' posts under the Central Government.

Statement

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR (31-12-82)

S. No.	State	Identified & freed	Under other on-going Schemes	Number of bonded labourers rehabilitated so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme					Total covered	Remain- ing to be rehabilitated including new identified during 1981
				During 1978-79	During 1979-80	During 1980-81	During 1981-82			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13399	2880	2920	1586	2268	913	10567	2832	
2.	Bihar	4958	952	816	369	1876	361	4374	584	
3.	Gujarat	42	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	
4.	Karnataka	62699	39960	527	1521	13436	61	55505	7194	
5.	Kerala	1162	138	110	60	—	—	308	854	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1531	—	58	—	—	77	135	1396	
7.	Orissa	7096	—	321	16	517	4938	5792	1304	
8.	Rajasthan	6036	4256	700	700	344	—	6000	36	
9.	Tamilnadu	27874	27311	—	—	359	—	27670	204	
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8753	1368	495	2606	500	3664	8633	120	
Total :		1,33,550	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,300	10,014	1,19,026	14,524	

**Central Assistance to Develop
Tribal Areas in Bihar**

5052. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central assistance provided to develop tribal areas in Bihar in 1980-81 and 1981-82 district-wise ;

(b) the amount out of that assistance actually spent for the tribal during the above period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds given for the tribals are either returned or diverted creating great discontentment among the tribals ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

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

**News Item 'Paradeep Steel Goes
Inland'**

5053. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news item published in 'Business Standard' of 27 February, 1982 with the caption 'Paradeep Steel Goes Inland' has come to the notice of Government ;

(b) whether the experts have given any such opinion that the Shore based steel plant at Paradeep in Orissa cannot be located there due to cyclone ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the alternative site selected for the purpose ?

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

(b) & (c). A study undertaken by the Indian Meteorological Department has brought out certain unfavourable factors like high wind velocity and heavy sand filling, for locating the steel plant at Paradeep. On considerations of logistics and safety, savings in infrastructure cost, economies in cost of site preparation and recurring cost over the life of the plant, Government have decided to change the site to a place in Daitari region about 120 Kms inland in Orissa State.

राज्यों में श्रम कानूनों को लागू
न करना

5054. श्री जैनूल बशर : क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों में अभी तक कौन से श्रम कानून, राज्यवार, लागू नहीं किए गए हैं, और

(ख) उनको लागू करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री धर्म बोर) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Child Labour

5055. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to organise rural workers as well as conduct a survey regarding the children who are being engaged in this field ;

(b) whether it is a fact that ILO (International Labour Organisation) has laid down some deadline to eradicate Child Labour ; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) (a) A Scheme to organise rural workers has already been formulated by the Government and forwarded for implementation to the State Governments concerned. This Scheme does not envisage conduct of surveys regarding children engaged in this field. However, it is proposed to have a survey conducted on child labour outside the framework of the said Scheme.

(b) Certain guidelines are contained in ILO Convention No. 138 and Recommendation No. 146 in this regard.

(c) While it is not possible to eliminate child labour completely in the context of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country, it has been Government's consistent endeavour to ensure that children compelled to work by circumstances should not be exploited and should be able to work in better conditions of health and hygiene.

Setting up a Cement Plant at Dwarka in Jamnagar District of Gujarat

5056. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a reputed cement company of Bombay is negotiating with a Saudi Arabian party to set up a cent per cent export oriented Cement Plant at Dwarka in Jamnagar district of Gujarat ;

(b) whether it is a fact that under the proposals the Saudi Arabian party is likely to extend foreign currency loan for Rs. 30 crores with a one million tonne annual capacity project ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given clearance to the Project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) No, Sir. The Industry Department is not aware of any such 'negotiations'.

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

Proposal to set up an Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

5057. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has submitted a proposal for setting up an aluminium foil plant as a joint sector project in the State in collaboration with an internationally known private sector ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Rs. 49 crores project will have an annual capacity to produce 5,000 tonnes of aluminium foil and is expected to start production in two years ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given necessary permission to set up such an aluminium foil project with the foreign technology and with foreign exchange component for the import of machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) (a) to (c). The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

Ahmedabad (GIIC) was granted a letter of intent on 1-5-1981 for setting up a 5000 tonnes per annum aluminium foils plant in Broach District, Gujarat, subject, inter alia, to the conditions that (i) arrangements for import of machinery and (ii) the need for and terms of foreign collaboration should be settled to the satisfaction of the Central Government.

GIIC has informed the Central Govt. that it intends to implement the project in the joint sector and has commissioned a study on techno-economic feasibility. It has not yet submitted any proposal for import of technology and capital goods.

Progress in Atomic Energy Reactors

5058. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to atomic energy reactors at Kota Tarapur, Kalpakkam and Narora;

(b) whether these stations are working with rated capacity; and

(c) if not, when these reactors are likely to become fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) The reactors at Tarapur and at Rawatbhata are already in operation and the reactors at Kalpakkam and Narora are under construction.

(b) Due to non-supply of enriched uranium by the U.S., the available fuel has been stretched and the plant is working at a reduced power level. At present both units of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are shut down for repairs and maintenance.

(c) Efforts are being made to bring Rajasthan Atomic Power Station back on line as early as possible. As regards the Madras Atomic Power Projects and Narora Atomic Power Project the currently estimated completion schedule is as under :—

MAPP I	—	1982
MAPP II	—	1984
NAPP I	—	1986
NAPP II	—	1987

Meeting of International Social Security Associations Committee of I. L. O.

5059. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the decisions arrived at in the three day meeting of International Social Security Associations Committee of I. L. O. about extension of Provident Fund Schemes to self-employed and others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : The sixth meeting of the International Social Security Associations on Provident Funds, was held in Delhi from the 8th to 10th of February, 1982. The Employees Provident Fund Organisation hosted the meeting. The discussions took place on the following aspects of Provident Fund :—

- (i) Extension of coverage to the self employed, the employees in small enterprise and the rural workers;
- (ii) Conversion of provident funds into more comprehensive social security schemes; and
- (iii) Recent Organisational and operation improvements in Provident Funds.

2. The report of the meeting is awaited from the International Social Security Association.

चूना पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट खान उद्योगों
की कल्याण निधि

अनुबन्ध—क

चूना पत्थर

5060. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या
श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चूना पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट खान
श्रमिक कल्याण अधिनियम, 1972 के
अन्तर्गत चूना पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट खान
उद्योगों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते
हैं और उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;
और

(ख) 1979, 1980 और 1981 में
क्रमशः राज्यवार चूना पत्थर डोलोमाइट
खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के लिए कितनी
राशि एकत्र की गई और प्रत्येक राज्य में
गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस राशि का किस
प्रकार उपयोग किया गया ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री धर्म
वीर) (क) सूचना अनुबन्ध 'क' में दी गई
है।

(ख) उपकर एकत्र करने और कल्याण
सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने का प्रयोजनार्थ,
देश को 5 प्रशासनिक क्षेत्रों में बांटा गया
है और घतः केवल क्षेत्र-वार घाकड़े संकलित
किए जाते हैं। 1979-80, 80-81 और
81-82 (दिसम्बर, 1981 तक) में चूना
पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण
निधि के लिए क्षेत्र-वार एकत्रित की गई
राशियों सम्बन्धी सूचना संलग्न अनुबन्ध 'ख'
में दी गई है। कल्याण उपायों/योजनाओं,
जिनके लिए इन राशियों का उपयोग किया
गया है, का न्यौरा अनुबन्ध 'ग' में दिया
गया है।

राज्य	श्रमिकों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,537
बिहार	8,061
गुजरात	2,242
हरियाणा	684
हिमाचल प्रदेश	308
कर्नाटक	1,868
मध्य प्रदेश	9,334
महाराष्ट्र	459
मेघालय	821
उड़ीसा	9,564
राजस्थान	6,960
तामिल नाडु	4,966
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,948
जोड़	49,752

डोलोमाइट	
बिहार	427
गुजराज	504
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17
कर्नाटक	93
मध्य प्रदेश	4,650
महाराष्ट्र	128
उड़ीसा	1,123
राजस्थान	91
उत्तर प्रदेश	434
पश्चिम बंगाल	60
योग	7,527*

*स्रोत—खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय,
धनबाद।

अनुबन्ध-ख

राज्य-वार एकत्र किया गया उपकर

क्षेत्र	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (दिसम्बर, 1981 तक)
जबलपुर क्षेत्र :			
जबलपुर	7,12,245	6,81,832	4,74,223
रायपुर	9,11,449	8,34,954	6,92,729
	<u>16,23,694</u>	<u>15,16,786</u>	<u>11,66,952</u>
बंगलौर क्षेत्र	22,17,164	21,20,414	13,58,117
भुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र	7,85,032	7,56,399	4,18,215
इलाहाबाद क्षेत्र :			
कर्मा	8,04,899	7,71,970	4,29,093
इलाहाबाद	83,894	2,48,752	1,23,950
	<u>8,88,793</u>	<u>10,20,722</u>	<u>5,53,043</u>
भीलबारा क्षेत्र	20,98,496*	10,54,510	8,08,771

*इसमें पिछले वर्षों से सम्बन्धित बकाया उपकर तथा वर्ष के दौरान एकत्रित उपकर (8.00 लाख रुपये) शामिल हैं।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों के नाम नीचे दिये गए हैं

क्रमांक	क्षेत्र का मुख्यालय	अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों के नाम
1.	इलाहाबाद	बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, जम्मू व कश्मीर, दिल्ली राज्य संघ शासित क्षेत्र।
2.	बंगलौर	कर्नाटक, तामिळ नाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और केरल।
3.	भीलवाड़ा	राजस्थान, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब।
4.	भुवनेश्वर	उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम और मेघालय।
5.	जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गोवा संघ शासित क्षेत्र।

अनुबन्ध—ग

कल्याण उपाय/योजनायें, जिनके लिए राशियों का उपयोग किया गया है।

(क) योजनाएं :

1. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानों के लिए कम लागत आवास योजना (जिसे अब टाईप—1 आवास योजना का नाम दिया गया है)

2. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खनिकों के लिए “अपना मकान स्वयं बनाओ योजना”।

3. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानों में श्रमिकों के पुत्रों/पुत्रियों के लिए छात्र-वृत्तियां देने की योजना।

4. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खनिकों के लिए खेलकूद, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य कलाप आयोजित करने की योजना।

5. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान घातक और गम्भीर दुर्घटना लाभ योजना।

6. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान क्षेत्रों में चलते-फिरते चिकित्सा एककों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना।

7. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खनिकों के लिए क्षयरोग अस्पतालों में पलंगों के आरक्षण की योजना।

8. फिल्में दिखाने के लिए सिनेमा गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना।

9. चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान क्षेत्रों में अल-प्रदाय योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की योजना।

10. खेल कूद के मैदान की व्यवस्था करने के लिए खान मालिकों को चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खान श्रम कल्याण निधि से सहायता-अनुदान देने की योजना।

11. खान प्रबन्धकों के लिए मरीज-अस्पताल-गाड़ी देने की योजना।

(ख) 1. नियम-41 के अधीन खान मालिकों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कल्याण केन्द्रों के लिए सहायता अनुदान।

2. ऐसे खान मालिकों को सहायता-अनुदान, जो नियम-57 के अधीन अस्पताल उपकरण की खरीद तथा शौषधालय सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए नियमों में निर्धारित मानक के अनुसार शौषधालय सेवाएं बनाए रखे हुये हैं।

3. निधि के शौषधालयों को चलाना।

पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

5061. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने तथा अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिए आधुनिक और नवीनतम उपकरण खरीदने के लिये राज्यों को ऋण अथवा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 में ऋण तथा सहायता के रूप में पृथक-पृथक राज्यवार कितनी राशि दी गई और ऐसा ऋण और सहायता देने का मानदंड क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) (क) और (ख). राज्य

पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत जिसको 100 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय से 1980-81 से 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए फिर से चालू किया गया है, राज्यों की केन्द्रीय सहायता वाहन, वायरलेस उपकरण, संगणक, जांच पड़ताल के लिए वैज्ञानिक यंत्र और प्रशिक्षण उपकरण खरीदने के लिए अनावृत्ति स्वरूप के खर्च को वहन करने के लिए दी जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 50 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता 25 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान प्रतिशत ऋण है जबकि शेष 50 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान है। राज्यों के लिए वार्षिक आबंटन पुलिस की संख्या, जनसंख्या और अन्य तत्वों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए योजना के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता के ब्यौरे का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	1980-81 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋण-व-सहायता अनुदान की राशि	1981-82 (22 मार्च, 1982 तक) के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋण-व-सहायता अनुदान की राशि
	(रु० लाखों में)	(रु० लाखों में)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	47.82	31.88
2. असम	38.18	50.91
3. बिहार	47.74	—
4. गुजरात	37.96	50.61
5. हरियाणा	20.39	27.19
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	13.94	18.59

7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	20.52	13.68
8. कर्नाटक	31.52	42.03
9. केरल	35.31	47.08
10. मध्य प्रदेश	59.67	79.56
11. महाराष्ट्र	56.46	—
12. मणिपुर	7.56	10.08
13. मेघालय	8.48	11.31
14. उड़ीसा	35.22	46.96
15. पंजाब	36.13	37.38
16. राजस्थान	52.78	70.38
17. सिक्किम	3.15	4.20
18. तमिल नाडू	56.42	75.14
19. त्रिपुरा	9.35	12.56
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	78.05	104.06
21. पं० बंगाल	53.35	35.565
22. नागालैंड	—	5.39

1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान राज्यों की स्वीकृत की गई राशि का 50 प्रतिशत ऋण है जबकि शेष 50 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान है।

**Memorandum from Lakshadweep
Government Employees
Association Kavaratti**

5062. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 14 December, 1981 from the Lakshadweep Government Employees Association, Kavaratti ;

(b) if so, what are the salient points raised in the said memorandum ;

(c) the steps taken by Government for redressal of the grievances ; and

(d) if no steps taken, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). A Statement is attached.

Statement

The main points raised in the memorandum dated 14-12-81 from the Lakshadweep Government Employees Association, Kavaratti, are :—

- (1) Revision of rules framed for nomination of candidates for medical and other professional seats allotted to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep in the light of the judgement to the Kerala High Court in O.P. No. 2306 of 1980 ;
- (2) Cancellation of executive instructions issued by the Government, reserving all Group C and D posts for local candidates and regularisation of *ad hoc* appointments of non locals.

2. The Kerala High Court in its judgements in O.P. No. 2306 of 1980 have quashed the rules framed for nomination of candidates against medical seats allotted to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep on the ground that the over riding priority given to local candidates in the allotment of such seats, amounts to cent per cent reservation for a majority community in a State ignoring the claims of a minority community. As seats for various professional courses are allotted to the Union Territory primarily to benefit the local inhabitants who are classified as Scheduled Tribes on account of their socio economic backwardness, it was decided to go in appeal against the decision of the Kerala High Court. Accordingly, petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court for

staying the judgement of the Kerala High Court and for special leave to appeal against the said judgement. Further action on allotment of medical and other professional seats will be taken in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court.

3. As regards cancellation of executive instructions on reserving Group C and D posts to local candidates, a writ has been filed by 4 non local *ad hoc* employees whose services were terminated by the Administration, challenging the validity of these instructions. The Court had admitted the petition and any further action in the matter can be taken after the decision on this writ is known.

Welfare of Adivasis in Attapadi, Palghat District, Kerala

5063. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted for the welfare of Adivasis in Attapadi, Palghat District, Kerala under Integrated Tribal Development Project during the last five years;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about misappropriation of funds allotted for the development of Adivasis ;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The total amount allotted to Integrated Tribal Development Project in Attappadi from 1977-78 to 1981-82 (both years inclusive) is Rs. 81,32,619.

(b) to (d). The State Government have intimated that they had received complaints against Project staff regarding purchase of goats, cows etc. and of misappropriation of funds by Anavai Cooperative Society. District Collector, Palghat, conducted preliminary enquiry into the complaints and the concerned officer has been placed under suspension pending enquiry.

Staff in Research Department for Adivasis in Kerala

5064. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Research Department meant for assessing the developmental work being done for Adivasis in Kerala has not been provided with adequate staff ;

(b) whether this has seriously eroded the effectiveness of this department ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There is no separate Research Department but the Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS) has been provided with required staff.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Naxalites killed in Encounters

5065. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naxalites killed in encounters with the police

in the last three years in the country in general and in Tamil Nadu in particular ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the nationwide concern about such killing and suspicion about the genuineness of such encounters ;

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from the prominent citizens and Peoples Union of Civil Liberties to this effect ; and

(d) if so, the facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). A copy of the report containing among other things allegations regarding encounters with the Naxalites has been received from this organisation. The matter is being looked into.

Installation of Solar Wood Seasoning Plant at Hoshiarpur

5066. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a solar wood seasoning plant designed and developed by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has been installed at Hoshiarpur ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) whether the commercial feasibility of this plant has been explored ; if so, with what results and the time by which it will be available in the market ?

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

(b) and (c). The Solar kiln has been developed at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun under a project sponsored by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy. In this kiln, air is heated while passing over a solar heated blackened absorber sheet. The hot air is made to flow through the timber stack where it evaporates water from the wood thus drying and seasoning it. Apart from Hoshiarpur, a number of solar kilns have been installed in various parts of the country under the demonstration/field trial programme of CASE. The commercial feasibility is very promising. The design is being made available for widespread utilisation.

**Number of Industrial Tribunals/
Courts in Delhi and cases pending
with them**

5067. PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :

SHRI DAULAT RAM
SARAN :

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-
DASAN NADAR :

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

(a) how many Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts are there in Delhi ;

(b) how many Industrial disputes are pending before them to be disposed of ;

(c) how many among them are more than three years old, out of these, how many among them are between public sector management and their workers/unions, the names of the public sector management and the number of cases against each of them ;

(d) whether Labour Ministry/Delhi Administration will take immediate steps for speedy disposal of these cases, by setting up more industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts in Delhi, if not the reasons for the same ; and

(e) if so, when these Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Apart from one Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, there are two Industrial Tribunals and three Labour Courts in Delhi.

(b) 4486 industrial disputes under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act were pending as on 28-2-1982.

(c) 882 over three-years old cases were pending as on 28-2-1982. Of these 94 cases relate to the public sector managements and their workers/unions. A statement indicating the names of the public sector managements concerned and the number of cases pertaining to each is attached.

(d) and (e). A proposal to set up an additional Labour Court is under consideration.

Statement

<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
1. Municipal Corporation of Delhi	20
2. Delhi Transport Corporation	18

3. Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	10	24. Northern Railway Cooperative Store Limited	1
4. Cotton Corporation of India	4	25. Delhi State Cooperative Bank Limited	2
5. Delhi Development Authority	3	26. Central Bank of India	2
6. National Council of Applied Economic Research	1	27. State Bank of India	3
7. State Trading Corporation	2	28. Bank of Baroda	1
8. New Delhi Municipal Committee	1	29. Allahabad Bank	1
9. U. P. Export Corporation	1	30. Reserve Bank of India	1
10. Indian Oil Corporation	2		
11. Super Bazar	4		
12. Hindustan Insecticides Limited	2		
13. Indian Tourism Development Corporation	4		
14. Modern Bakeries Limited	2		
15. Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation	1		
16. Ganesh Floor Mill	1		
17. Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking	1		
18. National Seeds Corporation	1		
19. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited	1		
20. Army Headquarters Canteen	1		
21. Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd.	2		
22. The National Cooperative Consumers Federation Limited	1		
23. U. P. Hotels and Restaurants Limited	1		
		Total :	94

बड़ी तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं को इस्पात का कम आबंटन

5068. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ी तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं को आवंटित किया गया इस्पात उससे अत्यधिक कम है जिसके लिए परियोजना अधिकारियों ने अनुरोध किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात की पिछले दिनों हुई कमी को भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड से फालतू भण्डार बनाने के लिए आयात से पूरा किया था ;

(ग) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान परियोजनाओं की इस्पात सम्बन्धी मांगों को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से फालतू भण्डार बनाने के लिए इस्पात का आयात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण विद्युत परियोजनाओं (राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड भी शामिल हैं) की मांग की जांच करके संयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति को भेजा है। यह समिति प्राथमिकता प्राप्त सभी क्षेत्रों तथा इस्पात की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन परियोजनाओं को इस्पात का आबंटन करती है। इसी प्रकार नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही परियोजनाओं की मांग संयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति को भेजी जाती है, जो निगम को इस्पात का आबंटन करती है। वर्ष 1981-82 की अवधि में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण तथा नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन द्वारा संयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति को भेजी गई मांग तथा संयुक्त संयन्त्र समिति द्वारा किए गए आबंटन का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(हजार टन)

	केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण	नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन
भेजी गई मांग	1404.7	118.5
संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति द्वारा मूल्यांकन करने पर मांग	707	82
संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति द्वारा मुख्य उत्पादकों के देशीय उत्पादन में से किया गया आबंटन	223.1	38

संयुक्त संयंत्र 306.8 4.5
समिति द्वारा बफर कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयात की गई सामग्री में से किया गया आबंटन

कुल आबंटन 529.9 42.5

उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी शेष आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति या तो गौण उत्पादकों से माल लेकर या आयात करके करनी पड़ती है।

(ख) से (घ) इस्पात की केवल कुछ मर्दों की कमी बफर कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयात करके पूरी की जाती है। वर्ष 1981-82 की अवधि में बफर आयात योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लेटों, संरचनात्मकों तथा कच्चे लोहे का आयात किया गया था। अन्य मर्दों के आयात के लिए उत्पादकों को स्वयं व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है।

मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को सीमेंट का अपर्याप्त आबंटन

5069. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को गत तीन वर्षों से सीमेंट की पर्याप्त मात्रा वहीं मिल रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सीमेंट के इस लगातार

अपर्याप्त आबंटन से बिजली उत्पादन, ट्रांसमिशन, वितरण और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण से सम्बन्धित कार्य की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और इसका राज्य की विकास गतिविधियों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को दी जा रही सीमेंट की सप्लाई की इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय करने का विचार किया है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यतः कमी के बावजूद, सिंचाई और विद्युत के प्राथमिक प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के लिए पूर्व आरक्षण की प्रणाली प्रभावी है। विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये सीमेंट की आवश्यकता का प्रान्कलन केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाता है और प्रत्येक तिमाही में सिंचाई और विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित कुल मात्रा में से इस प्राधिकरण द्वारा सिफारिश की गई पूरी मात्रा आबंटित कर दी जाती है। इसके अलावा सीमेंट कारखानों को सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सीमेंट की आपूर्ति करने के अनुदेश दिये गये हैं।

Rath Committee on Price Index

5070. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Committee which has reviewed the preparation of consumer index numbers in the light of the Rath Committee's Report ;

(b) how they compare with the recommendations of the Rath Committee ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR). (a) to (c). No committee was set up to review the preparation of Consumer Price Index Numbers in the light of Rath Committee's Report. Government had constituted a committee to go into the question of preparation of new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1980-81 as the base. The Committee has submitted its report and copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library. The Committee's recommendations relating to (i) ascertaining of off take of commodities from Fair Price Shops ; (ii) Computation of the House Rent Index (iii) treatment of free items ; and (iv) association of users interest with the compilation of the Consumer Price Index Numbers, differ from those of the Rath Committee. The report has been sent to Central Ministries and State Governments. Comments from some of them are awaited.

Spurious Cosmetics Factory at Paharganj

5071. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a factory in Paharganj manufacturing spurious cosmetics under popular brand name was unearthed recently by police ;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the modus operandi thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to unearth many other such factories manufacturing sub-standard and spurious items ;

(d) whether majority of the consumer goods being sold through Veer Bazar (Weekly Bazars); and

(e) whether besides undertaking the checking of the sale and purchase of the vendors and the wholesalers like the one in the present case; the chemicals-dealers of 'Filk Bazar, Delhi are also involved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). The Police had received information from a vendor of cosmetics that he had been supplied doubtful cosmetics by one Shri Krishan Kumar of Nabi Karim. The premises of Shri Krishan Kumar, son of Shri Daulat Ram were raided by the Police and a large quantity of spurious cosmetics, namely colgate Tooth-paste, ponds cream, ponds talcum powder etc. alongwith empty tubes, cartons, caps, cream in bulk and machinery were recovered. A case under Section 420 IPC was registered against Shri Krishan Kumar who was arrested by the Police. Every effort is being made to detect cases of manufacture of spurious cosmetics and action taken against the culprits, according to law.

नालन्दा में उद्योगों की स्थापना

5072. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पिछड़े ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये एस० सी० ए० ए० पी० के सहयोग से कोई योजना तैयार की थी और इस योजना को छः जिलों में लागू करने का निर्णय लिया गया था और यदि हां तो इन जिलों से सम्बन्धित व्योरा क्या है।

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार के विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) द्वारा गठित एस० सी० ए० ए० पी० के एक अध्ययन दल ने दिनांक 17 जनवरी, 1979 से 23 जनवरी, 1979 तक कोई अध्ययन किया था तथा नालन्दा जिले में कृषि उपकरण सम्बन्धी एक औद्योगिक काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नालन्दा जिले में कृषि उपकरणों सम्बन्धी लघु उद्योग की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिबारी) : (क) से (ग) सितम्बर, 1975 में बनाई गई इकोनामिक सोशल कमीशन फार एशिया एण्ड पेसिफिक (इस्केप) कमेटी आन इण्डस्ट्री, हाउसिंग एण्ड टेक्नालोजी की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में, कि इस्केप के नौ महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को तेज करने की विधियों की खोज करनी चाहिए तथा भारत सहित क्षेत्र के कुछ देशों के लिए इस्काप के तथ्य अन्वेषक मिशन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर तथा टोकियो में मार्च, 1978 में हुई अन्तर सरकारी बैठक में सर्वेक्षण करने तथा अग्रणी परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से इन देशों के कुछ क्षेत्र छांटे गए थे। जहां तक भारत का संबंध है पता लगाए गए क्षेत्र कांगड़ा, दुर्ग, नालन्दा, नालगोंडा, मिर्जापुर तथा सावरकंठा जिले हैं। एस्केप द्वारा दो परियोजनाओं में से नालन्दा जिले (बिहार) में एक परियोजना "एग्रीकल्चरल टूल्स एण्ड मशीनरी प्रोटो-टाइप डिजाइन सैल" का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है। परियोजना की संभाव्यता पर निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है।

**Memorandum by Political Parties
of Mizoram**

5073. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted on 3 February, 1982 to Government by the political parties of Mizoram demanding the resolution of the Mizo problem ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). A memorandum dated 2nd January, 1982 and signed on 2nd February, 1982 from 'the Steering Committee of Mizoram Political Parties', requesting for reconsideration of proposals made by the Mizo National Front was received. Since talks with Shri Laldenga did not yield results, it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the talks, more so when the peace negotiations were used as a cover to build the MNF organisation to undermine the lawfully constituted authority in Mizoram. On 20th January, 1982, the MNF and its allied bodies were declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (prevention) Act, 1967.

**Return of Bangladeshis in West
Bengal on expiry of their Visas**

5074. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of Bangladeshis in West Bengal who have not returned to Bangladesh after the expiry of the time mentioned in the visas granted to them ;

(b) if so, the number of them upto January, 1982 ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for sending them back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Criterion for the take-over of Sick
Units**

5075. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since refixed the criterion for the take-over of the sick industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the revised criteria?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Revised Policy for sick industries was announced by the Government on 6th October, 1981. The policy *inter alia* incorporated the guidelines for take over of managements of industrial undertakings under the provisions of the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. According to these guidelines, the Financial Institutions and Banks will initiate necessary corrective action for sick or incipient sick units based on diagnostic study undertaken by them. Where they are unable to prevent sickness or ensure revival of a sick unit, they will report the matter to the Central Government which will decide whether the unit should be nationalised or whether any other alternatives including workers' participation in the management, can revive the undertaking.

Where it is decided to nationalise the undertaking, its management may be taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for a period of six months to enable the Government to take necessary steps for nationalisation.

Purchase of equipments for Expedition to Antarctica

5076. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposed to purchase new sophisticated equipments and ships for ocean research and development programmes and further expeditions to Antarctica in near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when these equipments will reach our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is proposing to purchase ships and equipment for ocean research and development. The question of the next expedition to Antarctica will be decided soon.

(b) The Department of Ocean Development is acquiring an oceanographic research vessel equipped with various kinds of oceanographic equipment from Federal Republic of Germany. A Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel is also being procured under the Danish Aid Programme for conducting fisheries and oceanographic research.

(c) The Oceanographic Research Vessel from Federal Republic of

Germany is expected to arrive by June, 1983. The Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel is likely to arrive towards the end of 1984.

Analysis of Metal Nodules

5077. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our Scientists have done chemical analysis of the metal nodules received during the first ocean expedition undertaken last year ;

(b) if so, the achievements expected on this analysis reports ; and

(c) whether our laboratories have also recommended some process to explore these minerals on commercial basis ?

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

(b) Results on the analysis on minerals are being finalised and will be available within this year.

(c) Our laboratories are still working on the commercial feasibility of marine minerals and their final reports have not been received.

Manufacture of Tapes

5078. SHRI PARTAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted new licences for the manufacture of different varieties of magnetic tapes used in the manufacturing of tape cassettes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether their manufacturing process shall be leased on indigenous know-how or they are allowed for foreign collaborations ; and

(c) how many units are manufacturing these magnetic tapes presently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF ELEC-

TRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI
RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details regarding the Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for various types of magnetic tapes during the last one and a half years and also the details of foreign collaboration permitted/envisaged are indicated in the statement.

(d) There are 5 units manufacturing magnetic tapes in the country.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the firm	LI/IL No. & Date	Remarks
1.	Shri Satish Chandra Goel (M/s. Melody Magnatics)	LI 903 (80) dt. 31-12-80 converted to IL No. CIL 15 (82) dt. 14-1-1982	No foreign collaboration has been permitted.
2.	Shri M.M. Sharma (M/s. Fine Tape)	LI 888 (80) dt. 31-12-80	Collaboration with the M/s. Finebilt, USA has been approved.
3.	Sh. S.M.M. Aziz (M/s. Razio Electronics)	LI 896 (80) dt. 31-12-80	Collaboration with M/s. Finebilt, USA has been approved.
4.	Sh. N.C. Datta	LI 330 (81) appln. No. 1457/80 dt. 27-5-81	Foreign collaboration is envisaged but application has not yet been submitted.
5.	M/s. Electroband (India) Pvt. Limited	LI 752 (81) dt. 16-12-81	Foreign collaboration is envisaged but application has not yet been submitted.
6.	The IDC of Orissa	LI 157/81 dt. 31-3-81	Foreign collaboration is envisaged but application has not yet been submitted.
7.	M/s. Weston Electronic Components Pvt. Ltd.	LI 753/81 dt. 16-12-81	No foreign collaboration.
8.	M/s. Tarzian India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	LI 742/81 dt. 14-12-81	Existing unit and propose to implement the expansion with their own technology.
9.	M/s. Jai Electronic Industries (P) Ltd, Bombay	LI 46 (82) dt. 29-1-82	Existing unit and propose to implement the expansion with their own technology.

Report of National Committee on Government's Policy on Development of Backward Areas

5079. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on Government's Policy on development of backward areas has submitted all its reports :

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee after having examined the concept of backwardness has put forward an approach based on the identification of problem areas. The Committee has identified the following types of backward areas for special attention :

- (i) Chronically Drought Prone Areas
- (ii) Desert Areas
- (iii) Tribal Areas
- (iv) Hill Areas
- (v) Chronically Flood Affected Areas
- (vi) Coastal Areas affected by Salinity.

The Committee has recommended a multipronged strategy for accelerating the development of these types of areas.

The Committee has dealt with the problem of industrial development of backward areas in 3 reports viz.

(i) Industrial Dispersal, (ii) Industrial Organisation and (iii) Village and Cottage Industries. The Committee has made recommendations regarding incentives to ensure industrial dispersal. The Committee has also suggested certain measures required to promote local entrepreneurship, labour training, credit, marketing, input supply and infrastructure, with regard to major, medium as well as Village and Small Industries.

The Committee has emphasised the need for changes in the administrative structure for implementation of development programmes in backward areas and also the modalities of financing of these programmes and made several suggestions in this regard.

(c) Government propose to examine all the recommendations made in the Reports, in association with the concerned Ministries and State Governments. A decision on implementing these recommendations would be taken after such consultations.

Setting up of Statutory Autonomous Authority for Hill Divisions in Darjeeling District

5080. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE :

SHRI SUBODH SEN :

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that the West Bengal Assembly has already passed a resolution which was forwarded by the West Bengal Government to the Central Government for setting up of Statutory Autonomous Authority for hill divisions in Darjeeling District; and

(b) if so, the fate of the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to starred question No. 256 on the 9th December 1981, the Government of West Bengal have forwarded to the Government of India a copy of the relevant Motion and the reference received from the State Government in this regard is under examination.

Shifting of a wing of SAIL from Calcutta

5081. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL is to trim its Calcutta wing;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government against shifting the wing from West Bengal to outside West Bengal from the interest of the country?

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

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

Promotions in E.P.F. Organisations

5082. SHRI R.P. YADAV :
SHRI D.P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ad hoc promotion in the cadre of U.D.C./ Head Clerk/Inspector Grade II have not yet been regularised by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation even after a lapse of thirteen years; and

(b) the details of all ad hoc promotees of Bihar Region with reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Work load in E.P.F. Organisation

5083. SHRI R.P. YADAV :
SHRI D.P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all the Regional Commissioners under the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are over burdened with 7A, 14B and Section 8 cases in as much as they are unable to pass the Speaking Orders and the case remain pending for a long period;

(b) if so, the number of cases on both the accounts pending as on 31st December, 1981 and 31st January, 1982, monthwise;

(c) whether Government would like to post two or three Regional Commissioners in each of the Regions on the pattern of Income Tax Department, besides delegation of the statutory powers to Deputy Regional Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners to lessen the pressure of work with the Regional Commissioners, as in the Income Tax Department even the I.T.O. (Grade II) who is much Junior Officer in the scale of pay has been empowered for assesment of dues etc.; and

(d) what action would be taken in view of the above difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the heavy pendency of work in certain respects in the Regional

Offices of the Provident Fund Organisation. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that as on 31-12-81, 3,400 cases under section 7A and 4,900 cases under section 14B were pending in the Organisation and that 38,354 Revenue Recover Certificates issued under Section 8 of the Act were pending with Revenue Authorities of the State Governments. The number of such cases pending as on 31-1-82 is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The question of restructuring the Regional Offices of the Provident Fund Organisation is under examination in the light of the recommendations made by the E. P. F. Review Committee and the Faqir Chand Committee.

Extension of E.P.F. to Establishments

5084. SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI D. P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are aware that large number of establishment have not yet been brought under the purview of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the existing inspectors are not able to cope with huge work ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are willing to form a squad consisting of Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner and Four Provident Fund Inspectors for each region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies to the industries specified in the schedule to the Act and such other classes of establishments speci-

fied by the Central Government from time to time. The total number of industries and classes of establishments to which the Act was applicable as on 1-1-1982 was 166 and the total number of establishments covered was 1,08,706. Proposals for further extension of the scope of the Act to a few other classes of establishments are being processed. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that all efforts are being made to bring the coverable establishments within the ambit of the Act. No complaint has been received by Government in this regard.

(b) There is, at present, no such proposal under consideration.

Problems of Small Scale Industries

5085. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the various problems faced by the small and medium sector industries ;

(b) whether any study team has been appointed by his Ministry to make an assessment of their problems ;

(c) if so, the main grievances as reported by the study team ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to sort out the problems of small and medium sector ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) and

the State Governments constantly monitor the performance of units in the small scale sector. In relation to units in the medium sector, the DGTD as well as administrative Ministries take similar action.

The main problems faced by industrial units both in the small scale sector and medium sector relate to shortages of raw materials and infrastructural inputs, power shortage, financial constraints, labour unrest, recession in market demand, etc. The State Governments and the DC (SSI) on the one hand and the DGTD and the administrative Ministries on the other, take appropriate remedial action to solve the problems and redress the grievances of industrial units in the small scale sector and medium sector.

Entry of Big Houses into Banned List

5086. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow multinational and monopoly houses to enter the manufacturing line even in the banned list without any export obligation ; and

(d) if so, details thereof stating the consideration which weighed with Government to take the decision ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of A Home Guard in Chandigarh

5087. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report appearing in 'Indian Express' dated 5th January, 1982 highlighting the manner in which a Home Guard sepy was arrested and tortured in Chandigarh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) The Government have seen the Press Report published in the Indian Express dated the 5th January, 1982.

(b) The Union territory Administration of Chandigarh have reported that Home Guard Sepoy, Shri Gurdev Singh, was arrested under section 41(1) of Code of Criminal Procedure. They have denied that Shri Gurdev Singh was tortured. However, Shri Gurdev Singh has filed a criminal complaint against six police officials alleging torture. The matter is *sub-judice*.

Strike in Jessop & Co., Calcutta

5088. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI R.R. BHOLE :
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

**SHRI SHEO SHARAN
VERMA**

**SHRI BAGUN SUM-
BRUI :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that SC/ST employees of Jessop & Co. Ltd. went on hunger strike from February 12, 1982 as the management failed to redress their grievances and that before going on hunger strike their Co-ordination Committee had duly given an advance notice of their intention to do so ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to get the grievances of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of Jessop and Co. Ltd. redressed and to their strike ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the relay hunger strike being undertaken by some persons near the gate of the factory of Jessop & Company at Dum Dum, West Bengal. The interests of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of Jessop are represented by the Jessop' Depressed Classes League who are not participating in this relay hunger strike and they have intimated this fact in writing. The main demand of the Co-ordination Committee is that the entire backlog of the reservation-quota should be filled up for these categories of employees in six months. This, according to the management of the company, is not possible because 90% of the Jessops' employees were recruited before 1973 when the company was in the Private sector. Now Jessop has got a substantial surplus manpower and have been incurring losses for some years. In spite of this, the management discussed at bi-partite and tri-partite level

with the concerned SC/ST employees on the 5th, 19th and 26th February 1982 and the 1st of March, 1982. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, in the conciliation meeting on 26th February 1982, requested the agitators to withdraw their relay hunger strike and seek amicable settlement through bi-partite discussions. Although the management agreed with the proposal, the agitators have not yet paid any heed to it. Besides, the issues raised and to be settled are within the competence of the management of the public sector company.

Meeting of National Development Council to Re-order Plan Priorities

5089. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Development Council was recently held for re-ordering of plan priorities in the wake of rising prices and increased defence burden ;

(b) if so, whether gearing up of administrative machinery to ensure timely implementation of projects and proper financial management was also considered at this meeting; and

(c) if so, the net results of this discussion and the reaction of the Chief Ministers thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The National Development Council in its meeting held on March 14, 1982 reviewed *inter alia* the progress in the implementation of the Sixth Plan in the first two years of the Plan.

(b) Such aspects of the Plan as timely implementation of projects and proper financial management

also came up for consideration during the course of discussion at the meeting ; and

(c) A statement indicating the summing up in respect of the discussion is attached.

Statement

Summing up in respect of the discussion at the meeting of the National Development Council held on 14th March, 1982.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the overall pace of implementation of the Sixth Plan in the first two years of the Plan. It emphasised that the recent improvement in economic situation ought to be utilised to further accelerate the tempo of economic and social progress so that we can move speedily towards the realisation of the goal of a self-reliant economy.

2. The National Development Council reaffirmed its determination and commitment to mobilise requisite amount of resources to finance investments contemplated in the Sixth Plan, and the revised 20-Point Programme. The Centre and the States will work together to maintain financial discipline and contain deficit financing within safe limits.

3. The Council agreed that while every effort has to be made to step up investments in line with the targets of the Sixth Plan, it was equally necessary to take all possible steps to maximise the utilisation of existing capacities in agriculture and industry. In this context, emphasis was laid on fuller utilisation of existing irrigation potential and more efficient utilisation of power capacity. The Council agreed that in the current year which has been declared as the productivity year, it was essential to

remove all obstacles including any Government policies, rules and precedures which come in the way of utilisation of existing capacities. Industrial licensing procedures may need to be further streamlined to avoid cost and time over-runs.

4. The Council expressed its determination to implement effectively the revised 20-Point Programme which contains core elements of the Sixth Plan. The Council stressed the need for effective monitoring of both the revised 20-Point Programmes and of the Sixth Plan Programme and projects as a whole. The Council emphasised the important role assigned to the banking system in implementation of the anti-poverty programmes included in the revised 20-Point Programme. It noted with satisfaction that the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a group to examine more systematically the role of the banking system in implementation of the revised 20-Point Programme.

5. The National Development Council recognised the crucial role of improved functioning of public enterprises in realising the objectives of the 6th Plan. The Council expressed serious concern at the slippage of targets in the vital area of power and called for effective remedial steps. It was recognised that financial results of major enterprises, particularly State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation works needed urgent improvement for an orderly implementation of the 6th Plan. The Chief Ministers agreed to set up high level Committees in their respective States to review the working of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporation and take effective measures for their improvement. They would also take steps to go into the performance of other State Public Sector Corporations.

6. The Council stressed the need for more vigorous measures to

implement the revised minimum needs programme, paying special attention to universalisation of elementary education, provision of safe drinking water to all problem villages, rural roads, house sites for the landless, and rural electrification. The Council also stressed the need for vigorous implementation of programmes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections of the community.

7. The Council noted with satisfaction the improved performance in the implementation of family planning schemes and called for further efforts to ensure the success of this programme in all parts of the country with fullest participation by the people.

8. While expressing satisfaction that many river water disputes have been resolved, the Council observed that a climate should be created in which National Water Plans are prepared, keeping in view the national perspective as well as State and regional needs. In that context, the Council welcomed the proposals for the setting up of a National Water Resources Council, with Prime Minister as Chairman and the Chief Ministers of all States and the concerned Central Ministers, as Members and River Basin Commissions and for enacting legislation to facilitate the speedier settlement of inter-state river water disputes.

Shortfall in Production of Cement in the country

5090. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI D. P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to poor infrastructure there is a shortfall in the production of cement in the country;

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to put up proper infrastructure and increase the production of cement;

(c) the number of letters of intent issued for setting up new cement plants in the country during the last two years especially in the backward areas; and

(d) how many of the parties who were issued these letters have come forward to set up cement units/plants during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Cement Industry has not been in a position to fully utilise its installed capacity mainly on account of infrastructural constraints in regard to availability of power in major cement producing States and to some extent, availability of coal. Every effort is being made to provide these inputs to the industry to the extent possible.

(c) and (d). During 1980 and 1981 letters of intent were issued to 58 parties for setting up new cement plants all over the country. Of these, locations proposed in the case of 38 cases are in centrally notified backward areas. The letters of intent in the case of four parties out of the total of 58, have been converted into industrial licences. Others are in various stages of implementation.

Recession in Paper Industry

5091. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paper industry is in the grip of an incipient recession;

(b) whether it is a fact that experts have attributed the unusual recession to the less pragmatic control

paper order and this biased decision to import writing and printing paper in the last two years;

(c) if so, what are the other main reasons for the recession in the paper industry;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to see that the paper industry is out of this present recession;

(e) what was the total capacity production during 1980-81 and to what extent it is likely to be increased during 1982; and

(f) whether any drastic measures are necessary to improve the paper industry in the country ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) The installed capacity and production of paper and paper board during 1980 and 1981, were as follows :—

(In lakhs tonnes)

Year	Installed capacity	Production
1980	15.38	11.12
1981	16.57	12.35

As on 1-1-82, the installed capacity for paper and paper board, was 18.16 lakh tonnes, and the production is expected to reach a level of 13 lakh tonnes during 1982.

(f) No, Sir. The paper industry has been registering a steady growth of installed capacity and production, and the Sixth Plan targets will be fulfilled.

Welfare of Employees in Industrial Establishments

5092. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Ministry has instructed its officers to scrutinise with utmost fairness and reasonableness the standing orders governing the service conditions of employees in industrial establishments ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that main aim of the instructions issued by the Central Labour Commissioner is aiming at promoting the interest of workers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Ministry has informed the State Governments to issue similar directives for establishments falling under their jurisdiction ; and

(d) what are the other moves Central Government are considering to protect the workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) to (c). Instructions have been issued to the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery as well as to all State Governments to impress on the Certifying Officers under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 to make positive suggestions in course of hearing of the Standing Orders and have beneficial measures incorporated in the Standing Orders before their certification.

(d) Government have issued a notification on 10-12-1981 stipulating that establishments employing 50 and above as against 100 as now, would come within the purview of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. This is applicable to the Central Sphere at present. The

State Governments have been requested to issue similar notification under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Certain proposals for amendment of the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act have also been introduced in the Rajya Sabha in the shape of Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Bill, 1981 on the 21st December, 1981.

Review of BHEL and others order position

5093. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had ordered a review of Plan-wise order position and capacity of BHEL and other power equipment manufacturers in the country ;

(b) whether this was the part of Government's strategy to optimise the production in all the key sectors of the economy during 1982 which is being observed as the productivity year ;

(c) whether Government have received the reports from the BHEL and others in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) whether any time limit was given to them for submission of these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e). No special review of Plan-wise order position and capacity of BHEL or other power equipment manufacturers in the country, other than the normal reviews conducted from time to time in the Ministry,

has been ordered recently. BHEL, as also the other public sector units under this Ministry have been advised to take steps for optimum utilisation of capacity and attain high levels of achievement in the 'Productivity Year. For closer monitoring of the performance of public sector units, a new system of reporting has been devised and revised formats designed and introduced for regular and useful flow of information from the public sector undertakings.

Promotion of SC/ST Grade IV (Executive) to Grade III in Delhi Administration

5094. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration vide their Order No. F. 5 (1)/81-S.II dated 20 January, 1982 have promoted 9 Grade-IV (Executive) officials to Grade-III (Executive) posts ;

(b) if so, whether there is no representation of SC/ST employees in the said promotion list ;

(c) whether earlier in 1980 promotion order, due representation was given to SC/ST employees under the provision of reservation in promotion and in accordance with roster system ;

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination practised against SC/ST employees this time ;

(e) whether with a view to give promotion to SC/ST employees under the said provisions Government propose to cancel this promotion list (mentioned in part (a) above) and

issue a fresh promotion list giving the due representation to SC/ST employees; and

(f) if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). It is reported by the Delhi Administration that 4 Scheduled Castes officials belonging to Grade-IV (Executive) have been recommended in the panel drawn by the Departmental Promotion Committee of 15 officials for promotion to Grade-III (Executive) in order of their seniority in the lower grade. The panel has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India for giving reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the posts filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. Delhi Administration has stated in this connection that there was no eligible person in Grade-IV (Executive) for promotion to vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Grade-III (Executive). Scheduled Caste officials were not considered for promotions to vacancies reserved for scheduled Tribes as these vacancies were not in the third and final year of carry forward.

The Administration have so far promoted 9 officials on the panel against the immediately available vacancies. The remaining, including Scheduled Castes officials would be promoted as and when more vacancies arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). In view of answer to parts (b) and (d), do not arise.

स्विटजरलैण्ड में उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

5095. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल ही में स्विटजरलैण्ड में आयोजित उद्योग मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या कुछ विदेशी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को भारत में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण वत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने यूरोपियन मैनेजमेंट फोरम द्वारा 28 जनवरी से 4 फरवरी, 1982 तक आयोजित डेवस संगोष्ठी में भाग लिया था सरकारी भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल का नेतृत्व उद्योग, इस्पात और खान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था। सरकारी भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों के अलावा सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी इसमें भाग लिया। मंच ने यूरोपियन व्यापारियों और भारत सहित कुछ विकासशील देशों की सरकारों एवं उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों को परस्पर कार्यवाही का अवसर प्रदान किया था।

(ग) और (घ) : भाग लेने वालों के बीच विचारों का महत्वपूर्ण आदान-प्रदान हुआ तथा इसमें हमारी नीति संबंधी विषयों को निश्चित और प्रभावी ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया गया था। आशा है कि हमारी वर्तमान औद्योगिक/विदेशी निवेश संबंधी नीतियों के

ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत भारतीय सहयोग से अन्य देशों में और भारत में निवेश को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

Consumer Price Index

5096. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) for the last 12 months and twelve monthly average thereof month-wise;

(b) whether All India Working Class Consumers, Price Index would be brought up-to-date; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMA VIR) (a) A statement showing the All India average Consumer Price Index Numbers for the twelve months starting from February, 1981 is attached.

(b) A fresh Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey is underway to prepare a new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The All India average Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers on base 1960=100) for the 12 month period from February, 1981 to January, 1982

Months	Index	Twelve monthly moving average
1	2	3
1. February 1981	418	396.93
2. March 1981	420	400.83
3. April 1981	427	405.17
4. May 1981	433	409.42

5. June 1981	439	413.83
6. July 1981	447	418.25
7. August 1981	454	423.00
8. September 1981	456	427.50
9. October 1981	460	432.00
10. November 1981	462	436.25
11. December 1981	460	440.58
12. January 1982	459	444.58

NOTE : Figures for February 1982 are not yet available.

Workers' Participation in Management

5097. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of public and private undertakings in the country where the system of workers' participation in management had been extended ;

(b) how many more undertakings are proposed to be brought under the system during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) by what time all undertakings in the country will be brought under the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) At present, there are three Schemes of workers' participation in management in operation—the 1970 Scheme applicable to nationalised banks, the 1975 Scheme applicable to manufacturing and mining industries in the private, public and cooperative sectors having 500 or more workers, and the 1977 Scheme applicable to commercial and service organisations in the public sector employing 100 or more workers. The 1975 and 1977 Schemes are voluntary.

So far 122 out of 189 Central public sector undertakings have implemented either of the two schemes in one form or the other. Seventeen

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have reported implementation of these schemes in about 1050 units.

(b) and (c). We have written to the State Chief Ministers to review the working of the Schemes by the High Level Committee from time to time and to ensure that as many establishments/undertakings as are required to implement the Scheme are brought within its purview as early as possible. All possible efforts are being made to ensure implementation of the Scheme by those establishments/undertakings as are required to implement them.

Finding of National Sample Survey shows Increase in Educated unemployed

5098. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the results of the preliminary findings of the 23rd Round of the National Sample Survey show and increase in the educated unemployed ; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to rectify this factor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) The 23rd Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was not a survey on employment, unemployment or labour force. That Round had collected data on items like population, housing conditions, small scale manufacturing, etc.

The Sixth Plan document, however, present's estimates of unemployment among the educated at the beginning of 1980. These are indicated in statement-I

(b) The steps being taken to tackle educated unemployment are indicated in statement-II

Statement-I

Educated Unemployment
(Beginning of 1980)

Category	Number/ unemployed
1. Engineering Degree Holders	15,700
2. Engineering Diploma Holders	65,500
3. Medical Graduates	10,100
4. Dental Graduates	200
5. Agricultural Graduates and Post-graduates	8,800
6. Veterinary Graduates and Post-graduates	700
7. Education Graduates	1,04,200
8. Arts Graduates	3,37,900
9. Arts Post-graduates	29,900
10. Science Graduates	1,54,300
11. Science Post-graduates	10,600
12. Commerce Graduates	1,14,400
13. Commerce Post graduates	6,200
14. Other Graduates	1,53,600
15. Total Graduates and above (including diploma holders)	10,09,100
16. Matriculates/Higher Secondary Passed	24,62,900
Total Educated :	34,72,000

Statement-II

Steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the problem of educated unemployment.

One of the important objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. The

Sixth Plan includes a number of programmes which have a large employment potential for the educated. Some of these are, the expansion of the agricultural extension system, agricultural research programmes, the schemes for agricultural census and farm management studies, the technical and infrastructural aspects of the Operation Flood II Project, the inland fishery project, the survey, planning, monitoring etc., activities in Block level Planning etc.

2. The most important feature of the Sixth Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation, being adopted to facilitate a disaggregated approach to the problem of unemployment. District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils being set up in all the districts to function as focal points for employment planning at the district level, would prepare employment strategies and plans relevant to each district and monitor their implementation. 10 States and 5 Union Territories have already set up such Councils in their Districts.

3. As part of the new deal for the self-employed proposed in the Sixth Plan, a National Level Guidance Committee has been set up to advise Government on the ways and means of encouraging self employment in all sectors of the economy. A Scientific and Technical Entrepreneurship Development Board has also been set up to assist the unemployed Scientific and Technical personnel to take to a career of gainful self-employment.

अनुवादकों की वरीयता निश्चित करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय राजभाषा सेवा (ग्रुप "सी" के पद) नियम, 1981 में संशोधन

5099. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय राजभाषा सेवा (ग्रुप "सी" के पद) नियम, 1981 में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि उन अनुवादकों की, जो 19 सितम्बर, 1981 से सेवा में नियमित थे, तदर्थ/प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त अनुवादकों से वरिष्ठ माना जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या राजभाषा विभाग ने 15 नवम्बर, 1975 को इस सेवा से संबंधित नियमों की रूपरेखा जारी की थी और मंत्रालयों/विभागों को हिन्दी के पदों के संबंध में समय-समय पर नियम न बनाने की सलाह दी थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे व्यक्ति 15 नवम्बर, 1975 के बाद सेवा में नियमित न किए जाने के कारण उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार हानि उठाएंगे ;

(घ) क्या इस असंगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इन नियमों में इस आशय का कोई संशोधन करने का है कि 15 नवम्बर, 1975 के पश्चात् नियुक्त किए गए अनुवादकों की वरीयता उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीख से निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । 15 नवम्बर, 1975 को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा की मोटी रूपरेखा जारी करने के बाद सेवा में शामिल किए जाने वाले पदों के लिए

भर्ती नियम बनाने और वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों में संशोधन करने पर रोक इसलिए लगाई गई ताकि सेवा के गठन के समय किसी प्रकार की उलझनें पैदा न हों।

(ग) सामान्य नीति के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति/तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्तियों से कनिष्ठ होते हैं। इसलिए किसी पद पर नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति, भर्ती नियमों में किए गए प्रावधान के अनुसार प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति अथवा भर्ती नियमों के अभाव में तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति से बरिष्ठ होता है। अतः इस संदर्भ में 15 नवम्बर, 1975 को भर्ती नियमों के बनाने पर लगाई गई रोक से ऐसे व्यक्तियों के मामले में कोई सम्पूर्ण अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा जो भर्ती नियमों के अभाव में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं किये जा सके।

(घ) से (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Languages in Eighth Schedule

5100. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 24 February, 1982 regarding inclusion of Maithili language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution and state :

(a) how many languages in the country have been recommended by the respective State Governments for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information the State Assemblies of West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura had recommended inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule. Similarly, the State Assembly of Manipur had recommended the inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule. The Government of Bihar had also recommended the inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule.

(b) Government are of the view that inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule would create other repercussions and reactions. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau Districts, Bihar

5101. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 630 on 24 February, 1982 regarding setting up of industries in Madhubani and Palamau Districts, Bihar and state :

(a) whether the task force has since completed its work or submitted any provisional report to begin with ;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether pending completion of the work of the task force actual initial steps for suitable industries are being taken;

(d) if so, details thereabout ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Task Force has since submitted its report, where it has identified at appropriate locations in Palamau and Madhubani districts the establishment of 13 and 10 nucleus plants along with their ancillary-downstream units.

(c) to (e). Do not arise

Checking of illegal running of Private Carriages by Delhi Traffic Police

5102. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2488 on 2 September, 81 regarding checking of illegal running of private carriages by Delhi Traffic Police and state :

(a) whether inspite of police checking large number of contract carriages still ply as chartered buses thereby contravening the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 ;

(b) the steps taken to launch a concerted drive against the offenders to eradicate the evil ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the over loading in privately owned carriages of all sizes i.e. standard size, mini and matadors so also for removing the doors or for tying them and removing the seats to accommodate passengers and for not inscribing in bold letters the fare table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENATRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c). Contract carriages are permitted to ply in Delhi under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. Appropriate action is taken

when violations of permitted conditions are detected. During the year 1981, 59 private buses and 23 Mini buses were challaned for contravention of conditions of permit. There were 968 challans of private buses and 1,369 challans for Mini buses on the offence of overloading. There were 621 challans of private buses and 2,217 of Mini buses for other offences during the year 1981.

Memorandum against Chief Minister of Gujarat

5103. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4173 on 16 December, 1981, regarding memorandum against Chief Minister of Gujarat and state :

(a) whether the comments of the Gujarat Chief Minister have been received by now ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENATRY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to close the case as the allegations against the Chief Minister were found to be without substance.

Promotion of Senior P. As. against U.P.S.C. Qualified Examinees

5104. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the posts of Senior PAs meant for filling up by

U.P.S.C. Examinees are given to Departmental candidates on ad-hoc basis ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to promote against such vacancies the already available/qualified Union Public Service Commission Examinees who could not come up in the merit list for want of vacancies by drawing up a panel of such left over Stenographers Grade-II from the year the Examination for the Senior P.As. was instituted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). In accordance with Rule 11 read with the Sixth Schedule of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Rules, 1969, fifty per cent of the vacancies in the posts of Senior P.As. (Grade 'B' of the Service) are required to be filled up by seniority and 50% through the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Till qualified candidates belonging to the examination category become available, the senior Grade 'C' Officers are allowed to officiate against vacancies earmarked for the Examination candidates on an ad-hoc basis. In so far as Examination candidates are concerned, the Department of Personnel receives from the Union Public Service Commission only a merit list equal to number of vacancies reported by the cadre authorities and, therefore, the question of drawing up a panel of candidates outside this merit list does not arise.

Publication of Compilation of orders issued by Administrative Ministries

5105. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is a need for bringing out a self-contained compilation of orders issued by administrative Ministries or the so-called Bulletin comprising of the orders decisions, interpretations issued by them to serve as a guide and handbook not only to the employees, general public, but also to the Administrative/Departments/Offices, a need felt since long ;

(b) if so, whether the need will be fulfilled by all the Ministries on a time bound programme and kept on updating the same ; and

(c) whether the Ministries/Departments would also update the publications issued by them on priority as majority of them have become obsolete and are not available ?

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

(b) and (c). This is being ensured by regular follow-up action and already 214 orders/instructions have been issued by the Ministries/Departments in a consolidated form.

Building of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

5106. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government Employees

Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi, does not have its own compact building wherefrom it can function effectively, purposefully and meaningfully as its head office is now located at one place and the godowns at other places thereby losing effective control in the management;

(b) if so, whether a proper building is proposed to be given to the society somewhere in South Delhi to centralise its activities to serve better the common cause for which it has been created; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and how it is proposed to tighten its functioning effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) to (c). The Headquarters of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi is located at Kasturba Gandhi Marg Hutments, New Delhi and its Godown for Consumer goods is located in the vicinity of the Central Secretariat very near its principal shopping complex in Raisina Road. The grocery and rationed articles godown is situated in Naraina within the F.C.I. complex. From the operational point of view, the best arrangement would be to have the godown for grocery articles also near the main shopping complex in Raisina Road. It is not, however, correct to say that the existing arrangement has resulted in lack of control over the operations of the Society.

Though it is true that there are a large number of branch stores of the Society in South Delhi, the shifting of the Headquarters of the Society to that area is not considered feasible. However, the question of making additions to the existing structure in the main shopping complex in Raisina Road with a view

to housing the Headquarters of the Society and its godowns for consumer and grocery articles is being taken up with the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Notice of Direct action by Central Provident Fund Staff Association

5107. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Provident Fund Staff Association has served a Notice of Direct action as their demands have not been settled by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central authorities have not made any efforts to settle the demands through mutual discussions with the representatives of the Association ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that the Central Authorities have not made any efforts to settle the demands of the Association. Action has already been taken on the following demands of the Association :—

- (i) Shifting of some sections from Mayur Bhawan to Sri Ram Centre.
- (ii) Provision of tiffin room for lady staff members.
- (iii) Confirmation, regularisation and filling up of vacant posts.

The other demands of the Association are under examination.

News Captioned "CSIO Scientists Leaking Know-How"

5108. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether many projects at CSIO have been languishing for years ; if so, what are these projects and the relevant details about their languishing and the reasons behind each of them ; if not, what is the actual position ; and

(b) whether in spite of directives from the Director-General a large number of posts have not been made quasi-permanent and at least 30 cases of CSIO are in the Labour Courts, if so, the reasons and justification for such ugly developments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Corruption charges against Officers of Mines Rescue Station, Sitarampur

5109. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the corruption charges against officers of Mines Rescue Station, Sitarampur ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter and if so, the full details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR) (a) : to (c). A list containing 11 instances of alleged corruption/misuse of power, violation of Government rules etc. against the Superintendent, Mines Rescue Station, Sitarampur, has been received from the Mines Rescue Station Karamchari Sangh. The President, Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad has been asked to make enquiries into these allegations. Necessary action will be taken as per provisions of relevant rules after such investigations as considered necessary are completed.

Special Programme for Removal of Poverty in Orissa

5110. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been forwarded by the State of Orissa to the Central Government for the removal of backwardness and poverty from Orissa during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Removal of backwardness and poverty is the general objective aimed at by the State Government through several programmes which figure in the Sixth Plan document of the State. A Special Programme which has been proposed for alleviation of poverty is the programme of economic rehabilitation of rural poor.

(b) The programme for economic rehabilitation of rural poor includes land based schemes as well as schemes under Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture and other non-agricultural activities. According to the State Government, this programme

is expected to give to each family, assets capable of generating a steady income of not less than Rs. 1500 per year. The target is to cover 10 poorest families in a village on an average or about five lakh families during the Sixth Plan period. This scheme falls under the Special Programmes for Rural Development for which a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for 1980-85

Inclusion of SC/ST in Panel of Dy. Secretaries

5111. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers included in the panel of Deputy Secretaries issued for the year 1981 recently and the number of SC/ST officers included therein;

(b) whether it is a fact that a group of 24 eligible and meritorious SC/ST officers though well within the zone of consideration, have been ignored *en block*; if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether an officer who expired a few months ago has been included in the select list for 1981;

(d) whether some officers who are due for retirement in next two months have been included in the panel referred to above; and

(e) whether Government propose to take some of the 24 SC/ST meritorious officers in a Supplementary Panel, as it was done for non SC/ST officers in 1977, 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

(a) Fifty-eight only including 5 officers belonging to SC/ST category.

No, Sir. The SC/ST officers who were senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the Select List was drawn up, have already been included in the panel in accordance with the guiding principles.

(c) Yes, Sir. The official intimation about the demise of the officer was received after the finalization and issue of the Select List. After receiving the intimation, one more officer against this vacancy has been added to the list.

(d) The size of the Select List was determined at 58. However, keeping in view the number of officers who were to retire within two months i.e. upto 31-3-1982, the Selection Committee considered two more officers in the order of merit. The cases of two officers are however, in the 'sealed cover'.

(e) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt.

Delhi bound bus looted between Shahabad and Pipli

5112. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delhi bound bus was looted between Shahabad and Pipli on the Sher Shah Suri National Highway on 21 February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the bus passengers were looted and many of them were also killed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that travelling in bus have also become unsafe and large number of buses are being looted in various States;

(d) whether Ministry is considering any steps to check this type of looting on the buses; and

(e) whether the Ministry is taking up the matter with the State Government for necessary safeguards to each and every bus that passes through State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHRA RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A Haryana Roadways Bus No. HYA-8202 of Ambala Depot was looted between Shahabad and Pipli on the Sher Shah Suri National Highway on the 21st February, 1982.

(b) The bus passengers were looted but none of them was killed.

(c) There is no information or report with the Government to conclude that travelling in the bus has also become unsafe and a large number of buses are being looted in various States.

(d) No steps are being considered in this regard as State Governments/Union Territories are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences.

(e) All possible measures are being taken by the Government of Haryana to ensure greater safety of travelling public on highways so as to prevent reoccurrence of such incidents in future.

Violation of Industrial Location Policy

5113. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that in violation of Government of India's industrial location policy the then Chief

Minister of Maharashtra Shri A. R. Antulay issued no objection certificate on 12 January, 1982 to a soap factory having 90,000 square metres of land at Mankhurd in Bombay on which the company propose to erect a synthetic detergent plant within metropolitan limits; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken by the Centre to ensure that its industrial location policy is not violated in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Relevant information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agricultural Statistics Division

5114. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Agricultural Statistics Division giving technical guidance to States exists presently in the National Sample Survey Organisation (Ministry of Planning);

(b) whether it was previously a part of Indian Council of Agriculture Research in the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(c) if so, details of the functioning of the said National Sample Survey ?

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

(c) The Agricultural Statistics Wing of the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey

Organisation has overall responsibility of assisting the States in the conduct of General Crop Estimation Surveys by developing suitable survey techniques, providing technical advice and ensuring adoption of uniform concepts, definitions and procedures. It also undertakes a sample check of the primary work of area enumeration and the harvest-stage supervision of crop cutting experiments.

Report against Agriculture Statistics Division

5115. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether information regarding low quality of work turned out by the Agricultural Statistics Division are being received by the Ministry ;

(b) whether the reason for the said low quality of work is the poor calibre of the personnel, particularly officials posted to the headquarters office, entrusted to handle multi-crores rupees Improvement of Crop Statistics Scheme ;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation and the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the details of the working of the said institution ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) : No, Sir.

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

(d) The Agricultural Statistics Wing is a part of the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey Organisation. The Wing has over-all responsibility of assisting the States in the conduct of General Crop Estimation Surveys by developing suitable survey techniques, providing technical advice and ensuring

adoption of uniform concepts, definitions and procedures. It also undertakes a sample check of the primary work of area enumeration and the harvest-stage supervision of crop-cutting experiments.

Exports of Electronic Goods

5116. SHRI H. N. NANDE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even though there is a boom in the world market for electronic goods, our share in export of electronic goods is not picking up and we are not able to take advantage of the present phenomena;

(b) if so, what was India's share in the exports of electronic goods during 1980 and 1982 vis-a-vis the world exports;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for this slow growth of the export of this item so far and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce any incentive scheme for the exports of electronic goods so that the country's exports may go up any thereby mop up the trade gap to some extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The Electronics Industry is one of the fastest growing industries worldwide and international trade in this sector during the period 1975-80 grew at a rate of 17.7%. During the corresponding period our electronic exports also increased at a rate of 17% and stood at a total value of Rs. 42 crores (\$48M) in 1980.

(b) During the year 1980 our electronics exports accounted for

0.064% of world trade in this sector.

(c) and (d). In 1978, the Ministry of Commerce had appointed a Committee on Electronic Exports under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.G.K. Menon to suggest various measures for boosting electronic exports in the country. The Committee had submitted its report in October, 1978. The Review Committee on Electronics (Sondhi Committee) appointed in December, 1978 had also made several recommendations regarding electronic exports in its report submitted in September, 1979. Government took decisions on the recommendations of the Menon and Sondhi Committee Reports and these were laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament on May 7 and 8, 1981. Several of those decisions of Government relate to new incentives given for electronic exports. These are in addition to those available for engineering exports in general. However, in addition a special zone (the Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone) was set up in Bombay in 1974-75 specifically to promote electronic exports. Units in this Zone receive special incentives beyond those available for engineering exporters in general. These incentives are set out in *Statement*. Exports from SEEPZ have shown rapid growth from Rs. 9.9 crores in 1979 to Rs. 16.5 crores in 1980 and Rs. 25 crores in 1981. Furthermore, under the 100% export scheme for units located in the Domestic Tariff Area, approvals have been given during 1981 for 6 projects, which are expected to further increase total electronic exports in succeeding years.

Statement

Incentives Available to units in the Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (Seepz)

(i) *Physical facilities :*

(a) Land and standard factory buildings in a prime indus-

trial area at very economical rates ;

(b) Water and power in ample quantity and with reasonable certainty and regularity;

(c) Infrastructural facilities of telecommunications, banks, warehouses and clearing and forwarding services;

(ii) *Incentives :*

(a) Waiver of licensing for imports;

(b) duty-free imports of requirements like capital goods, raw materials, etc.;

(c) exemption from excise and other duties on zone production;

(d) availability of indigenous goods at international prices;

(e) special dispensation in respect of State and local levies, e.g. octroi, sales tax, etc.;

(f) a liberal attitude towards foreign tie-ups including fully owned foreign companies;

(g) the zone is regarded as a public utility service for purposes of industrial disputes thus making for a healthier climate in industrial relations.

(iii) *Streamlined administration :*

(a) An inter-ministerial board ensures "single-point clearance" on new projects from all angles within a matter of weeks ;

(b) a unified administration under the Development Commissioner provides a "one-stop-shop" in all matters concerning imports, exports, customs formalities, etc.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : (Gorakhpur) : My point is that both the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act are being misused against the U.P. Employees. These are the Acts of the Parliament and they are being misused against the employees who are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, we are deeply concerned with what is happening in the neighbouring country, Bangladesh. In that country democracy is being destroyed. This is a danger for India. The Defence Minister is here. He should make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us ascertain the facts; not just like this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then, Sir, you don't want it to be discussed here.

MR. SPEAKER : Not before ascertaining the facts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I want to know one thing from the Minister of Industry. Sir, today's HINDUSTAN TIMES reports.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let me ascertain the full facts.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Let me say first and then you can verify the fact. Unless and until I place my points before you, how would you know this? Prof. Dandavate raised that point the other day here that the Cabinet has taken a decision about Assam and you said "No, it is a newspaper report" but

then with the same day, the Government came forward with a Statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain things which are coming in the newspapers and they are baseless. The other day there was a news item that about 7 Army men were killed. That was also a baseless news. So, what can we do about it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : But there was a news which was a fact. That was a correct news also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have to ascertain that. I am not to depend on anything. There might be certain things positive. But how can we be sure about it?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : There is a positive report that the Government has changed the Industrial Policy and allowed the monopolists and the other houses to go to the banned areas.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, let the Hon. Minister say whether a decision has been taken up or let the Minister say that it is wrong. I want to know whether it is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Minister is present here. Is there any harm if you verify from the Minister whether this report is correct or incorrect?

MR. SPEAKER : Give me in writing and I shall ask him.

Export of Mini-T.V. Sets

5117. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of Mini T.V. sets exported annually from the country ;

(b) the names of the countries importing Indian Mini T.V. sets at present ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Mini T.V. sets exported from India are gaining more popularity abroad every year ;

(d) if so, efforts made by Government to increase the export of Mini T.V. sets in 1982-83 ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) An initial trial shipment of 960 black and white TV sets has been made which is part of a much larger order.

(b) The above consignment has been shipped to the USA.

(c) It would be premature to say that Indian TV sets are gaining more popularity abroad.

(d) and (e). Efforts are also being made to export similar TV sets to African countries like Zimbabwe, Algeria and Nigeria.

"Pollution in Capital"

5118. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether air and water pollution in the capital is rising day by day making human life most miserable ;

(b) if so, the causes for the same ; and

(c) the steps which the Government propose to take to improve the ecological atmosphere and have drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) (a) and (b). There is no recorded finding of increase of air pollution in Delhi. Similarly water quality record neither indicates increase nor decrease of water pollution of the river Yamuna.

(c) The Central Board is continuously interacting with Municipal Corporation of Delhi to undertake sewerage and sewage treatment for the untreated wastes and with Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for containing the air pollution of the power stations.

Export of Electronics

5119. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of export of electronics during 1981-82 ;

(b) whether there is a booming demand for electronic in the world ;

(c) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme to increase the volume of export of electronics ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Electronic exports during 1980 were Rs. 41.8 crores. The provisional figure for electronic

exports for 1981, not including export of computer software, is approximately Rs. 48 crores.

(b) The world production of electronic goods is increasing at approximately 15%/annum.

(c) and (d). At present there is a large trade deficit in this sector, with imports considerably exceeding exports. At present, therefore, there is no significant exportable surplus available from the domestic tariff area. The major growth of electronic exports is taking place primarily from the Santacruz Electronics Exports Processing Zone (SEEPZ). Electronic projects approved in the domestic tariff area for 100% export, are also likely to make an important contribution to increasing our exports in the coming years.

Financial difficulties faced by D.M.C.

5120. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation is facing acute financial difficulties ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HGME AF-
FAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that it has been facing acute financial hardship for the last many years. However, the financial position is steadily improving since 1980-81. The following are the steps taken to improve its financial position :

(i) Efforts have been intensified to recover the amounts due from other local bodies like Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal

Committee. This has resulted in receipt of over Rs. 5 crores from D.D.A. during the current financial year.

- (ii) Efforts have been made to raise revenue from other source mainly fees, fines, taxes, etc. There has been notable increase in revenue in the area of terminal tax.
- (iii) Scrutiny over expenditure has been made more systematic at all levels.
- (iv) Steps are also being taken to minimise the expenditure on the revenue side.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, regarding Bangladesh, I would like the Government to make a statement. If the House agrees, the Prime Minister should be asked to cut short her visit and come back, I say, if the House agrees.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : फौजी
रूल हो गया है। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, legal democratic process has been subverted. How can we keep quiet in this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let me ascertain the facts first.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी,
फैक्ट का पता नहीं है। वहां पर हमारी
इन्वेसी है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात चल रही है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक-एक मिनट
की खबर अब तक नहीं है तो कब पता
चलेगा ? इमर्जेंसी में हम जेल में थे तो
बंगलादेश के लिए फटाफट लाल किले से
बोल दिया था। (व्यवधान)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :
This is a major policy deviation from the accepted Industrial Policy in this country. When the Minister is present what is wrong if you ask him ? Is there any objection—I want to know ? I am not raising any objectionable thing. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए, मैं पता कर लेता हूँ। ऐसे मैं नहीं करूंगा।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :
I gave you a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a notice.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :
Notice, I have sent to you that I may be permitted to raise this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. I have listened to it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, you have disallowed my adjournment motion on the Maharashtra Chief Minister. I would like to know from you how I can raise it in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise it because the Assembly is in session and he is responsible to that Assembly and there are Rules and Regulations laid down in the Book. You follow them and then come to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
अध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्र के द्वारा राज्यों को सीमेन्ट दी गई है, उस सीमेन्ट के उपयोग के लिए कुछ गाइड-लाइन्स हैं। कई राज्यों में उन गाइड-लाइन्स का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, कुछ मामले राज्य सभा में उठा सकते हैं, लोक सभा में नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब कहा कि नहीं उठा सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने काल-एटेंशन दिया है, एडजानमेंट मोशन दिया है, आपने एडमिट नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं किया, इसमें नाराज होने की क्या बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री को बचाना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर्नाटक का मुख्य मंत्री मेरे चाचा का बेटा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कोई कारण तो बताइए। सैंटर की गाइड-लाइन्स को फालो नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह मामला कैसे उठेगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहते हैं ? (व्यवधान) राज्य सभा में कई मामले उठा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य सभा अपनी जगह स्वतन्त्र है और हम अपनी जगह स्वतन्त्र हैं। कुछ मामले यहाँ पहले उठते हैं और कुछ मामले वहाँ पहले उठते हैं।

.....(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर ने ऐसा नहीं लिखा है कि हम ही पहले करें और वे न करें। Anything can be taken up anywhere. This should be taken for granted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप यह बताइए। हम सेंटर से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं। पहले महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक उठा और आज आन्ध्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या हुआ।

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83 OF MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table.

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Planning for the year 1982-83 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3705/82*]

IMPORTED CEMENT CONTROL (1ST AMDT.) ORDER, 1982, ANNUAL REPORT OF AUTOMOTIVE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, PUNE FOR 1980-81, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF COIR BOARD AND HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MFG., OOTACAMUND FOR 1980-81 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (First Amendment) Order, 1982, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 113 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1982, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3706/82*]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3707/82*]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1980-81 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3708/82*]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3709/82*]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3710/82]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES CONSUMER COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year [1980-81. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3711/82]

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES AND PERFORMANCE BUDGET OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION NEW DELHI FOR 1982-83.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMA VIR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83, under section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3712/82]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 249 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 15th March, 1982, together with an explanatory memorandum superseding Notification No. 190—Customs dated the 7th September, 1979 to remove certain procedural difficulties.
- (ii) G. S. R. 250 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 15th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 60—Customs, dated the 28th February, 1982.
- (iii) G. S. R. 258 (E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 19th March, 1982 together with an explanatory note

making certain amendment to Notification No. 95—Customs dated the 9th May, 1980—so as to restrict the exemption on plain aluminium foil used for manufacture of electrolytic capacitors. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3715/82]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 253 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of exemption on Polypropylene Staple Fibre P. P. Tow, P. P. Spun Yarn and P.P. Blended Yarn from payment of Excise duty upto 31st March, 1983 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3714/82]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : यह मामला उठेगा या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उठाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उठाने नहीं देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि मेरे चाचा का ताऊ है या ताऊ का चाचा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछा था। आपने जिसे सवाल किया, वैसे मैंने जवाब दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने सवाल किया था कि कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री को आप बचाना चाहते हैं? आप कह सकते थे कि मैं नहीं बताना चाहता। मैंने कोई रिश्ता तो नहीं जोड़ा आपका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे यह आशा नहीं करता हूँ। जैसे आपने सवाल किया, वैसे मैंने उत्तर दिया। आप जिस प्रकार सवाल करेंगे, वैसे मैं उत्तर दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने जैसा उत्तर दिया, क्या यह आपको शोभा देता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइए, क्या यह आपको शोभा देता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने आपसे पूछा था कि कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री को बचाना चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से ऐसी आशा नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मुझे समझाइए कि यह मामला क्यों नहीं उठाने दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आकर मुझे से बात करिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्रदेश का मामला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नाराज क्यों हो रहे हैं। Why should you lose your temper.

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह आपको शोभा नहीं देता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि मैं इस तरह से कभी व्यवहार नहीं करता हूँ। मगर मेरी भी कोई सीमा है सहन करने की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी बात को डिस्-एन्जाउ नहीं करता हूँ।

We allow every type of discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इमें नहीं माझूम। इमने काल-एटेंशन दिया

आपने नहीं माना, हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया आपने नहीं माना। नियम 377 में उठाया जा चुका है, लेकिन जवाब नहीं देते हैं। राज्य सभा में उस पर बहस हो रही है। अगर आप लोक सभा की इस स्थिति से सन्तुष्ट हैं, तो यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है और मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I am also on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please take your seat. I have the precedence. Sir, let me get your eye. The point of order is regarding the observation that you have made in relation to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's submission. Sir, we do agree that those issues which do not fall within the jurisdiction of Parliament and the Centre, can not be raised here. But the question of mal-distribution of cement and especially of the Central quota given by the Central Government to various States, does fall within the jurisdiction of the Parliament. And we don't say that you tell us here and now how you are going to allow us, but we urge that some method should be....

MR. SPEAKER : Dandavateji....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let me complete, Sir. We have given Adjournment Motion, 184, 193, 377. What else do you want, Sir ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दंडवते जी, आप मुझे यह बताइए, मैंने कभी इस सदन में कोई ऐसा मामला रोका है, जिस पर बहस न करवाई हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि जब सदन चल रहे हों, विधान सभा चल रही हो, तो वे भी उत्तरदायी हैं किसी चीज के लिए।

उनके अधिकार पर हम कैसे काबू कर सकते हैं। वह मेरे पास है, मैंने अभी रिजैक्ट नहीं किया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please don't misinterpret it. I am talking about the distribution of Central quota given by the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not rejected it outright. I have it under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इस्कार किया है। मैंने आपको बुलाया था, आप नहीं आए। कल भी मीटिंग में आप नहीं आए। परसों आप कुछ कह रहे थे—मैं वाजपेयी जी से बात करना चाहता हूँ—आपने परसों कोई प्रश्न उठाया था। आपने यहाँ दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक कोई प्रश्न उठाया था। लगता है आप भूल गए हैं। मैंने कहा था कि बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग होगी और उस में आप आइएगा और हम डिस्कस करेंगे लेकिन किसी आदमी ने वहाँ पर इस के बारे में आवाज तक नहीं उठाई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में, आप कहते हैं, केवल टाइम एलोट करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, हम यह भी पूछते हैं हमेशा। मैं आप को कह कर गया था और आप को बुलाया गया था कि आप आएँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : और आप ने यह भी कहा था कि बिजनैस पर बहस के समय इस को कह सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह आप से कहा था कि आप आइएगा और हम इस बात को देखेंगे। This is on record.

मैं कभी अपनी बात से हटता नहीं हूँ। आपके नाम के पहले 'अटल' है और वैसे मेरे नाम में 'अटल' नहीं है लेकिन मैं अपनी बात पर अटल रहता हूँ। इस तरह मेरा नाम भी अटल है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बिहार गया था और मेरा नाम बिहारी हो गया। उस दिन मुझे दिल्ली से जाना पड़ा, तो-मैं क्या करूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपनी बात से बिल्कुल नहीं हटता। जो मैं कहता हूँ, उसे करके दिखाता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सीमेंट का जो मामला है, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान) डा० चानना ने 10 हजार टन सीमेंट कर्नाटक को दिया है। (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): They are making money out of cement; they are making money out of sugar.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Dr. Bhoi. Why don't you listen?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambal pur): Just now, Mr. Vajpayee was threatening the Chair and casting aspersions on the Chair. It is a question of the prestige of the whole House. He should not threaten the Chair like this. He should withdraw it immediately. We respect him as an Hon. Member of Parliament. He can say the speaker should admit

it for discussion, but he should not threaten the Chair. It is a shame to the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The sessions of Assemblies are there. It is for them to order.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you know how the prices of cement are going up. The whole cement policy should be discussed. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Item 8. Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary—General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1982."

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir I lay on the Table of the House the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1982, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : About cement you allow one discussion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Item 10. Mr. Satish Agarwal.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SIXTH AND SEVENTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Account Committee :

- (1) Eighty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-ninth Report on Purchase and Fabrication of Water Bowzers.
- (2) Seventy-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-sixth Report on Assessment of Foreign Technicians.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में ला एण्ड गार्डर की हालत बहुत खराब है और वहां पर कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर रखी है ! उत्तर प्रदेश 10 करोड़ की आबादी वाला प्रदेश है वहां पर यह हालत है । (*व्यवधान*)

MR. SPEAKER : Item 11. Mr. Bansi Lal.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-first Report on Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers—Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers).

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल चल रही है और सरकार बात करने को तैयार नहीं है... व्यवधान

MR. SPEAKER : Now item 12. Mr. P.V.G. Raju.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili) : I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER ; Now item 13 Mr. Bhisma Narain Singh.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to move the following :

“That this House do agree with the twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1982.”

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और नेशनल सैक्यूरिटी एक्ट और एशोसियल सर्विसेज मैटीनैन्स एक्ट का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रह गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta has given notice of a substitute motion in respect of the Business Advisory Committee. Does he move the motion now? Yes, Prof. Mehta; come on. Move the motion.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह * (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को एक एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : फेस्टीवल आफ इन्डिया जो इंग्लैंड में आर्गेनाइज हुआ है, उसमें आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले नेताओं की अवहेलना हुई है, महात्मा गांधी की अवहेलना हुई है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not allowed. Yes, Prof. Mehta.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is nothing. This is not a question for adjournment motion. What are you doing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, may I make a submission with your permission, about moving a substitute motion in respect of Business Advisory Committee ? It is not normally done.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not normally done.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Since the BAC is composed of representatives from various parties, it is not normal to move a substitute motion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you move it, Prof. Mehta ?

आप नहीं बोलते हैं ?

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मैं बोल ही तो रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वालों को हम भूल गये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों के बारे में आप कुछ करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स आ रही हैं, तब आप बोलिये।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (बाँवसा) : सरकार उनसे बात नहीं कर रही है।

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
I beg to move.

“That for the original motion,
substitute—

“The 28th Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to Committee to reconsider the fixation of sitting of the House on Saturday, 27th March, 1982.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज की कार्यसूची में अंकित 13वीं मद के अन्तर्गत बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी के प्रतिवेदन को स्वीकार करने के प्रस्ताव का निम्नलिखित आधार पर विरोध करना चाहता हूँ—

प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा गया है कि दिनांक 27 मार्च, शनिवार को इस सदन की बैठक हो। कुछ दिनों में सत्ता में रहने वाले लोगों की यह प्रवृत्ति सी बन रही है कि संसद का सत्र जितने कम दिनों का हो सके, उतने कम दिनों का करवाया जाए जिससे कि उन्हें कम से कम असुविधा का सामना करना पड़े। अगर सत्र ज्यादा दिनों का होगा तो उन्हें ज्यादा दिनों तक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान) हम चाहते हैं कि सदन की बैठक लम्बी अवधि तक के लिए हो जिससे कि सारी बातें सदन में कहीं जा सकें। विधान मण्डलों का इस्तेमाल सत्तारूढ़ लोग केवल औपचारिकता निभाने के लिए ही न करें। इसी आधार पर मैं बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी के 28वें प्रतिवेदन का विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर पुनः विचार कर सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जाए।

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं। उनकी धारणा है कि शनिवार की बैठक इसलिए बुलाई गयी है

कि संसद की सत्रावधि कम कर दी जाए। ऐसी बात नहीं है। चूंकि बजट का सवाल है और ऐसी सदन की परम्परा भी रही है कि हम शनिवार को भी बैठते रहे हैं। बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी में उनके दल के श्री राम विलास पासवान जी भी उपस्थित थे और उस कमेटी की बैठक में सब ने मिल कर इसको माना है। इसलिए मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वे अपने प्रस्ताव पर जोर न दें।

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to withdraw it, Mr. Mehta?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Has he leave of the House to withdraw his substitute motion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :
Yes.

The substitute motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

“That this House do agree with the twenty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd March, 1982.”

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : वहाँ लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और आप यह रबैया अपनाये हुए हैं, इसके विरोध में हम वाक आउट करते हैं।

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur and some Hon. Members then left the House).

12.19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO RE-START IMPORTANT PUBLIC WORKS IN BACKWARD FOREST AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय इण्डियन फोरेस्ट एक्ट में गिछले अर्ध संशोधन के कारण जिन भूमियों पर सिंचाई जैसे भिन्न महत्वपूर्ण निर्माण कार्य हो रहे थे बन्द हो गये हैं। फलस्वरूप पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिंचन सुविधाओं की वृद्धि करने पर रोक लग गई है। केवल ये ही नहीं, बल्कि जो श्रमिक निर्माण कार्यों में लगे हुए थे वे भी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और उनके सामने रोजी-रोटी की समस्या खड़ी हो गयी है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी हुई है, प्रदेश सरकार ने इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में कृषि मन्त्रालय को पत्र लिखे हैं, परन्तु अभी तक समुचित कार्यवाही न होने से समस्या ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी है और उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र खास कर वन क्षेत्र वाले गांव में यह आशंका उत्पन्न हो गई है कि भविष्य में जनहित कार्यों की योजनाओं पर भी जो वन क्षेत्र में होंगी, कार्य नहीं हो सकेगा। केवल सिंचाई के ही कार्यक्रम नहीं बल्कि अन्य कार्यक्रम भी जो वनभूमि में पड़ते हैं, उसमें अवरोध उत्पन्न हो गया है। वन क्षेत्रों में वर्षों से आदिवासी जातियां बसी हुई हैं तथा कृषि कार्य कर रही हैं उनके द्वारा कब्जा किये हुए भूमियों को नियमित करने में भी प्रदेश सरकार को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि प्रदेश सरकार ने संशोधन के पूर्व ही कई आदेश प्रसारित कर दिये हैं।

अतः उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा अनुरोध है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्णय

लिया जाय जिससे समस्या का निराकरण हो सके।

(ii) INADEQUATE HEALTH FACILITIES IN HILLY AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अन्यत्र आर्थिक, सामाजिक और स्वास्थ्य के मामलों में बहुमुखी प्रगति होने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश से पर्वतीय जनपद अभी तक पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस संदर्भ में सरकार का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इन क्षेत्रों में असंतोषजनक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की ओर दिलाया जाता है। स्थिति यहां तक चिंताजनक है कि परिवार कल्याण हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित नई योजना का इन क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में भी वस्तुतः कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। लगभग 85 प्रतिशत चिकित्सालयों में चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है। अधिकांश चिकित्सालयों में फार्मसिस्टों द्वारा चिकित्सक का कार्य किया जाता है और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों के चिकित्सालयों में वाइंड बाय, धाय या स्वीपर कम चौकीदार द्वारा दवा वितरण का कार्य किया जाता है।

चिकित्सालयों की संख्या भी अपर्याप्त है। लोगों को 15 किलोमीटर से अधिक पैदल चलकर चिकित्सा हेतु आना पड़ता है। महिला चिकित्सालयों की बहुत ही कम संख्या होने के कारण महिलाओं और बच्चों को अत्याधिक परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चिकित्सालयों के या तो भवन नहीं हैं या आवश्यक साज सज्जा का अभाव है। एक्स-रे मशीनें भी इस क्षेत्र में नाम दुर्लभ हैं। दवाइयां नाम मात्र की ही हैं।

यही कारण है कि इस क्षेत्र में बाल मृत्यु व महिला मृत्यु की दर अत्याधिक है। क्षय रोग यहां आम बात है। कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए यहां कोई राखकीब चिकित्सालय नहीं है। स्थिति की गंभीरता

को देखते हुए मेरा माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से निवेदन है कि वह समुचित कार्य हेतु निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर योजना आयोग व राज्य सरकार से वार्ता करे :

1. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सालयों तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु वर्तमान मानकों को और अधिक उदार बनाना ।
2. दवाओं व साज सज्जा हेतु और अधिक अनुदान की राशि निर्धारित करना ।
3. उत्तरप्रदेश के मेडिकल कालिजों में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित कोटे पर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त डाक्टरों हेतु पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ही सेवा करना अनिवार्य करना ।
4. प्रदेश के डाक्टरों की पदोन्नति की शर्त में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कम से कम तीन वर्ष सेवा करना अनिवार्य बनाना ।
5. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में एक मेडिकल कालिज की स्थापना करना ।
6. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सकों की कमी को दूर करने हेतु तत्काल तदर्थ नियुक्तियां करना ।
7. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों को प्रोत्साहन देना ।
8. पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बेरीनाग और ग्वालदम नामक स्थानों पर दो और क्षय रोगाश्रम स्थापित करना और
9. एक स्थान पर कुष्ठरोगाश्रम स्थापित करना ।

इन उल्लिखित समस्याओं का समाधान करवाने की कृपा करें ।

(iii) NEED FOR A DAILY BOEING SERVICE FROM MADRAS TO MADURAI

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Madurai in Tamil Nadu is not only the second biggest city in the State but also the oldest city in the history of India. The Sangam literature, which is as old as the country, refers to the prominence of Madurai even in those ancient days.

Madurai is the seat of Pandian culture, one of the three famous kingdoms of Tamil Nadu. The temples in Madurai have attracted the attention of archaeologists and architects all over the world, besides invoking the religious fervour of the people from all over the country.

Madurai is also the centre of industry and trade for the southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The plantation crops like cardamom, coffee, etc. are foreign exchange earners and they have to be transported through Madurai only. Of late, the flowers of Madurai district are being exported to countries in Europe for manufacturing aromatics. Kodaikanal, which is as popular as Srinagar in the North, is the hill station near Madurai. It attracts tourists, both national and international.

Madurai airport is one of the oldest airports. Presently there are two Avro flights from Madras to Madurai. They are utilised more than hundred per cent. The waiting list is always very long for Madurai. Many times foreign tourists charter boeing flights to Madurai. In fact, the runway in Madurai was originally planned for the landing of Boeing. Somehow it remains neglected so far. There is pressing need for a daily Boeing service from Madras to Madurai and back on the same day.

12.23 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

In these circumstances, the Government should implement the assurance given recently to the people of Madurai and the tourists of the country that the runway of Madurai Aerodrome would be made fit for the landing of Boeing service. In fact, Madurai aerodrome should be declared as Madurai Airport and all other concomitant service should be provided immediately. The country cannot afford to lose valuable foreign exchange by not providing daily Boeing service to foreign tourists and also by not sending plantation crops like cardamom, etc., by air.

(iv) PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS OF NORTH INDIA DUE TO NON-LIFTING OF SUGARCANE BY MILL OWNERS.

श्री बया राम शाक्य (फर्रुखाबाद): उत्तर भारत के चीनी मिल समुचित मात्रा में किसानों का गन्ना नहीं ले रहे हैं, जिससे किसानों का लगभग 1/3 गन्ना या तो खेतों में सूख जावेगा या किसानों को अपना गन्ना जला देना पड़ेगा जिससे कृषकों की अत्याधिक हानि होगी एवं राष्ट्रीय हानि भी होगी। मिलों में किसानों को कई-कई दिन तक अपने वाहनों सहित खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इन सारी बातों से किसानों में घोर निराशा एवं असंतोष व्याप्त है। सरकार अतिशीघ्र सारे गन्ने को पेरने की व्यवस्था करे।

(v) NEED & IMPOSE BAN ON PRODUCTION AND USE OF KESARI DAL.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : मध्य प्रदेश के विन्ध्य क्षेत्र एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद तथा बांदा जिलों के दक्षिणी भाग में एक बड़े क्षेत्रफल में खेसारी दाल की खेती की जाती है। बड़े-बड़े भू स्वामियों के पास

उच्चतम सीमा के अतिरिक्त बेनामी पट्टे की काफी भूमि है जिसका अधिकांश क्षेत्रफल खेसारी की खेती में प्रयुक्त होता है, चूंकि इसकी खेती आसान होती है, सिंचाई तथा खाद उर्वरक आदि साधनों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। इसलिए विशेषकर जहां पर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, वहां बड़े-बड़े किसान खेसारी की खेती कर लेते हैं। इसका उपभोग वे किसान स्वयं नहीं करते वरन् कृषि श्रमिकों को उनकी मजदूरी के रूप में खेसारी दाल का भुगतान कर देते हैं। श्रमिकों को नकदी या अन्य जिन्सों में मजदूरी या भुगतान नहीं किया जाता। खेसारी दाल के सेवन से श्रमिक लकवे की बीमारी के शिकार हो जाते हैं। श्रमिक खेसारी दाल की रोटियां बना कर खाते हैं और वे लगभग सात माह अथवा अधिक समय के पश्चात् लकवा के शिकार हो जाते हैं। भुक्तभोगियों को प्रारम्भ में तीव्र ज्वर और घुटनों में दर्द होता है और अन्ततोगत्वा उनके पैर पंगु हो जाते हैं।

गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान ने 1978 में उस क्षेत्र के कृषि श्रमिकों के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन के अध्ययन हेतु एक सर्वेक्षण किया था और इन तथ्यों को प्रकाश में लाया था। प्रतिष्ठान ने प्रदेश के श्रम विभाग को भी इन तथ्यों से अवगत कर दिया था। इससे पूर्व भी खेसारी दाल के घातक प्रभाव की जानकारी एक लम्बी अवधि से है, परन्तु इसके निदान का उपाय नहीं किया जा सका। यह विदित हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1970 में खेसारी की दाल के विक्रय एवं वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया था परन्तु भूस्वामियों के प्रभाव के कारण उसका पालन नहीं हो सका। देश के लगभग शत प्रतिशत कृषि श्रमिक कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। इस क्षेत्र के लगभग 78 प्रतिशत गरीब मजदूर इस बीमारी के

भी शिकार हैं जिनमें अधिकांश हरिजन एवं आदिवासी हैं। भूस्वामी दाल की अतिरिक्त मात्रा को व्यापारियों के हाथ बेच देते हैं। व्यापारी खेसारी दाल को बेसन में मिलावट के काम में लाते हैं।

मैं सरकार से साग्रह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि खेसारी दाल की खेती पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त उस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के साधनों का विस्तार किया जाए जिसके वहाँ खेसारी के स्थान पर अन्य फसलों का उत्पादन किया जा सके किसी भी स्थिति में श्रमिकों को उनकी मजदूरी के रूप में खेसारी दाल का भुगतान प्रभावकारी ढंग से रोका जाये। केन्द्रीय सरकार सम्बन्धित प्रान्तीय सरकारों से सम्पर्क करके तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाएँ।

(vi) NEED TO SUPPLY ROLE FILMS TO ALL PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS AT DEALERS PRICE.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, innumerable professional photographers who live on photography are totally neglected by the Government. Their grievances are unheard by the Government, particularly when the Government is controlling the import of films. While Hindustan Photo Films has to prepare itself for catering to the needs of growing demands in future, why should it be allowed to adopt such a policy that discriminates against the lakhs of professional photographers? HPF is supplying roll films to professional photographers at dealers rate through Associations affiliated to the All India Federation of Photographic Trade Association only. But what is the total number of members of these Associations? It is around 15,000 including dealers and professional photographers. Therefore, these professional photographers are getting supply of a quota per month of HPF films at dealers price. But what

about the lakhs of other professional photographers who are to procure their films requirements from the open market at much higher price than that of dealers? It must be kept in view that these unfortunate professional photographers are the ultimate consumers and whatever is produced and imported by HPF, that should be for the consumers and not for dealers.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that all professional photographers be supplied 40 rolls of 120 size films per month at dealers price for their consumption as supplied to the professionals of 6 zonal Associations; all Associations of professional photographers be recognised by the HPF on minimum conditions to be agreed upon between the HPF and the Associations; a permanent negotiating machinery be set up in different zones to hear and redress the grievances of professionals through their Association by the HPF; administration be geared up to make direct supply to professionals at dealers price for their consumption and until their consumption and until then the professionals may be linked with dealers of their choice to get their quota for 40 rolls of 120 size films per month at dealers price.

(vii) NEED FOR STEPS TO TRACE THE TOURIST PARTY FROM TAMIL NADU REPORTD MISSING IN NEPAL,

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : गत रविवार को समाचार-पत्रों में एक बड़ा सनसनीखेज समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि तमिलनाडु के दो सौ पर्यटकों का एक पूरा दल जो नेपाल में पशुपतिनाथ के दर्शन करने के लिए जा रहा था लापता हो गया है और इस दल को लापता हुए अब लगभग तीन सप्ताह का समय बीत चुका है। बताया जाता है कि यह दल काठमंडू और रक्सौल के बीच कहीं लापता हुआ है। यह भी पता

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

बला है कि इस दल को खोजने के लिए तमिलनाडु की पुलिस बिहार और नेपाल की पुलिस के सहयोग से जांच कर रही है किन्तु अभी तक पर्यटकों के उस दल का कोई सुराग नहीं मिल पाया है।

मास्यवर, यह दो सौ व्यक्तियों के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है और एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह किसी केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी के द्वारा इस दल के सदस्यों को ढूँढने के लिए तुरन्त प्रभावी कार्यवाही करे और सही स्थिति की जांच करके बताये कि इसके पीछे किन तत्वों का हाथ है और यह दो सौ पर्यटकों का दल किस स्थान पर और कैसे लापता हुआ।

(viii) NEED FOR IMPOSITION OF RESTRICTIONS ON POSSESSION OF ARMS BY PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री राम लाल राहो (सिसरिख) : श्रीमन्, आयुध एवं आग्नेय अस्त्र भय के प्रतीक हैं। ज्यों-ज्यों इनका विकास एवं फैलाव हो रहा है, निरन्तर प्राणीमात्र भय, आतंक एवं शोषण का शिकार होता रहा है। सामन्ती युग में सामन्त आग्नेय अस्त्रों की बदौलत ही सर्वसाधारण को दासता के शिकंजे में जकड़े थे। क्योंकि जन साधारण की यह विनाशकारी अस्त्र पहुँच के बाहर थे। आज के इस पूंजीवादी युग में भी इन्हीं की बदौलत सर्वसाधारण शोषण व अत्याचार का शिकार है।

ज्यों-ज्यों आग्नेय अस्त्र एवं आयुध भारत भूखण्ड के ग्रामीण अंचलों तक फैलते जा रहे हैं, जघन्य अपराधों को जन्मते व बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। निरन्तर भय, आतंक और तनाव का वातावरण बनता जा रहा है, जहाँ आग्नेय अस्त्र प्राणीमात्र के लिये

घातक एवं विनाशकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं, वहीं जाने या अनजाने इन्हीं के कारण कानून के माध्यम से लोग मृत्यु दण्ड के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ऐमनेस्टी इन्टरनेशनल ने विगत वर्षों में मनुष्य के जीने के मौलिक अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए प्राण दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था के वैधानिक अधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिए दुनियां के विभिन्न देशों में आवाज उगाई है और लिए गये निर्णय को अमली रूप देने के लिए भारत सहित अन्य देशों से आग्रह किया है। ऐमनेस्टी इन्टरनेशनल का यह निर्णय तक एवं न्यायसंगत तथा मानव मात्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। परन्तु प्राण दण्ड देने के कारण कहां से उत्पन्न होते हैं, यदि इस पर विचार किया जाय तो निश्चय ही आयुध एवं आग्नेय अस्त्रों तथा ऐसे प्राणघातक अस्त्र जो सामन्ती एवं शोषण मनोवृत्ति के प्रतीक हैं इनके विवरण पर नियन्त्रण लगाने और बितरित किये गये आग्नेय अस्त्रों को वापस लिये जाने पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर ठोस कदम उठाने की जरूरत होगी। मेरी राय में सर्वसाधारण को शोषण, अन्याय, भय और आतंक से यदि मुक्त कराना है, तो इसे सरकारी क्षेत्रों के सीमित हाथों में ही रखने पर विचार करना होगा।

भारतीय गणराज्य के विभिन्न राज्यों में लगभग तीन-चार दशकों में ज्यों-ज्यों आग्नेय अस्त्र वैधानिक रूप से बितरित होते रहे हैं वहीं अवांछनीय तत्वों में भी इनका विकास व विस्तार अबाध गति से हुआ है और उसी के अनुपात में प्राणीमात्र का विनाश एवं जघन्य अपराधों का विकास होता रहा है। आज यदि जघन्य अपराधों में अपार वृद्धि हुई है और जन-जीवन नष्ट हो रहा है, लोग भयभीत हैं, तो इसका

कारण भारतीय गणराज्य में निरन्तर जनता में आग्नेय अस्त्रों का वितरण किया जाना है।

सरकार यदि चाहती है कि अपराधों में कमी हो भय व आतंक का वातावरण समाप्त हो, शोषणकारी शक्तियां निर्मूल हों, तो अविलम्ब आग्नेय अस्त्रों एवं आयुधों के वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये प्रभावकारी कदम उठावें और आयुध अधिनियम को संशोधित करें ताकि केवल आग्नेय अस्त्र सुरक्षापन्तियों के हाथों आरक्षी क्षेत्रों में ही सीमित रहें, एवं अवैधानिक रूप से फैलने वाले आग्नेय अस्त्रों पर रोक लगे व पकड़ हो सके।

12.33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1982-83 (contd.)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS - Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will not take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to announce that the Minister of State for Home Affairs will intervene in the debate at 3 p.m. and the Minister of Home Affairs will reply to the debate at 5.15 p.m. Now Shri Godil Prasad Anuragi will continue his speech. Since he has already taken 9 minutes, he is entitled to take another one or two minutes.

श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह-मंत्री का ध्यान केस्तस कांड की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 7-1-82 को हरिजनों के घर में वहाँ के रावतों ने रात

को जाकर आग लदा दी। वे लोग रात को वहाँ पर सोना बाई और देवन्तीन बाई की इज्जत लूटने की नियत से घुसे थे। वहाँ पर उन्होंने आग लगा दी। सोना बाई और देवन्तीन बाई वहाँ से भाग निकलीं और नांदघाट थाने में रिपोर्ट के लिये पहुँचीं। उनके घर में जो रावत लोग घुसे हुए थे वह उनके 8 बोरा धान और 200 रुपये लेकर आये। इस घटना की रिपोर्ट के लिये जिस समय सोना बाई और देवन्तीन बाई नांदघाट में आईं तो वहाँ के थानेदार **जी और हवलदार **ने उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी और उनको बुरी-बुरी गालियां दीं। अन्त में सोना बाई और देवन्तीबाई ने निवेदन किया कि महाराज हमको घर पहुँचाने के लिये कोई कोतवाल या पुलिस दे दीजिये। उस समय **ने यह कहा कि **मैं तुम्हारी रक्षा करूँगा। इस बात को सुनकर रोते हुए देवन्तीन बाई और सोना बाई अपने पति हेमप्रसाद और जमुना प्रसाद के पास आईं और उनको सारी बात बताई। इसके बाद ** हवलदार 3 दिन के बाद वहाँ पहुँचा। उस समय वहाँ पर गंगा प्रसाद, जमुना प्रसाद और देरू प्रसाद उपस्थित थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी धर्मपत्नी को आपने ** कहा था, ** उस समय ** ने कहा कि तुमको मैं कुछ दिन के बाद गर्दन कटवा दूँगा।

इसका परिणाम क्या निकला कि 24-1-82 को वहाँ के रावतों से सांठ-गांठ कर के केदार सतनामी के घर चढ़ाई की गई। चढ़ाई के समय उनको ललकारा गया कि आओ, आज तुमको हम मारने आये हैं। ऐसा कहते हुए वहाँ के ** आदि ने घातक हथियारों से गंगा प्रसाद पिता केदार, हेम प्रसाद वल्द गंगाप्रसाद और जमुना प्रसाद

[श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी]

वल्द केदार, मथुरा प्रसाद, रंजित वल्द गंगा प्रसाद और रुकमंड वल्द गंगा प्रसाद आदि को घातक हथियार से मार दिया।

मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि वहां पर बन्दूक और पिस्तौल की भी आवाज निकली इन सारी की सारी घटनाओं को सोनाबाई और देवन्तीन बाई अपनी नज़रों से देख रही थीं। जब उनकी बारी आई तो सोना बाई और देवन्तीन बाई ने रोदन करते हुए कहा भाइयो, आप हमारे बच्चों को गोद ले लीजिए, आप हमें मार लीजिए, मगर आप इन बच्चों को छोड़ दीजिए। लेकिन उन कसाइयों ने उस मां की ममता की तरफ ध्यान न देते हुए उन छोटे छोटे बच्चों, चन्द्रसेन और शिवकुमार, को मार दिया और उसके बाद उन्हें जलती हुई आग में डाल दिया।

वहां पर सीताबाई और शान्ति बाई नाम की दो छोटी लड़कियों को भी घातक हथियारों से मार दिया गया। वहां पर स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला एक छोटा बच्चा इन सारी घटनाओं को देख रहा था वह किसी दूसरे घर में भाग गया। उन रात हत्यारों ने उसे भी वहां से खींच कर जलती हुई आग में डाल दिया।

रेशम बाई अपनी आंखों से इन 13 परिवारों की हत्या को देख रही थी। उस अबला ने हाथ जोड़ कर कहा कि भाइयों कुल के दीप जलाने के लिए मेरे गर्भ में जो बच्चा है, उसको आप छोड़ दीजिए। परन्तु उन हत्यारों ने घातक हथियार से उसके पेट पर वार किया, जिससे पेट के अन्दर बच्चा भी कट गया, और मां पृथ्वी पर सेट गिर गयी।

भाड़ से बंधी हुई पिलाबाई, जो कि केदार सतनामी की धर्मपत्नी थी, यह सब कुछ देख रही थी। उसको छुड़ा कर वे हत्यारे लाशों के पास लाए और कहने लगे कि यह लाश किस की है, यह लाश किस की है, और साथ साथ उसकी पिटाई करते रहे। हरिजनों के साथ इस तरह का अमानुषिक व्यवहार किया गया।

जब गंगा, जमुना और केदार ने देखा कि हमारे जानो-माल की सुरक्षा नहीं होने वाली है, तो उन्होंने जा कर अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, थानेदार †† और अनुविभागीय अधिकारी को लिखित रिपोर्ट दी कि हमारी जान-माल और इज्जत संकट में है, आप हमारी रक्षा कीजिए। अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक के आदेशानुसार वहां पर होम गार्ड के चार सिपाहियों को भेजा गया। नियम और कानून कहता है कि जिस अधिकारी ने उन्हें भेजा था, उसी अधिकारी के हुक्म से उन्हें वापस बुलाया जा सकता था। लेकिन थानेदार †† ने 15 तारीख को उन्हें वापस बुला लिया।

वहां के हरिजनों पर अमानुषिक ढंग से अत्याचार हुआ है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नादघाट पुलिस विभाग ने भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों के साथ सांठ-गांठ कर के और उनके पैसे से मतबाले हो कर हरिजनों की हत्या करवाई है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस मामले की सी० बी० आई० से जांच करवाई जाए और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। †† सब-इन्स्पेक्टर, थाना नादघाट, अनुविभागीय अधिकारी †† अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक और †† हवलदार पर धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा चलाया जाए और उन्हें जेल भेजा जाए।

मैं हिन्दू धर्म के ठेकेदार चारों जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य, महामंडलेश्वरों और गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि समय रहते हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को न रोका गया, तो क्या हम हिन्दू धर्म को चाटते रहेंगे।

आप को याद होगा, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्यादा अत्याचार होने पर भीमसेन ने कहा था, "अरे, दुःशासन तुम ने द्रोपदी का चीर-हरण किया है, इस गदा से तुम्हारी भुजा छाड़ा देगा और उस खून से जब तक द्रोपदी अपने केश नहीं धोयेगी तब तक द्रोपदी अपने केश बांध नहीं सकती है।" भीमसेन ने एक प्रतिज्ञा और की कि "अरे दुर्योधन, तुम ने द्रोपदी को अपनी जंघा पर बैठने के लिये कहा है, जब तक तुम्हारी जंघा को मैं नहीं तोड़ दूंगा तब तक मैं भीमसेन नहीं कहाऊंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और क्या कहूँ, हम लोग बहुत दुखी हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ कि आज हरिजनों के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है वह आपको इस पगड़ी में सुनाई नहीं देता है और चश्मे से नजर नहीं आता है कि इसको कौन सी पार्टी करवा रही है। अगर आप जांच करवाये तो सही तथ्य आपके सामने आ जायेगा। हम लोग सदैव श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी के साथ रहे हैं और आगे भी रहेंगे। इन्दिरा जी के साथ ही मरेंगे, इन्दिरा जी के साथ जियेंगे इन्दिरा जी को हम कभी छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। लेकिन आपको पता होना चाहिये कि इन्दिरा जी की बदनामी करने के लिये कुछ बिरोधी दल के लोग षडयन्त्र कर के पुलिस के साथ सांठ गांठ करके हरिजनों की हत्या करवा रहे हैं। इसको सख्ती के साथ रोका जाना चाहिये।

हरिजन अपने अधिकार के लिये मांव के सार्वजनिक देवालय में जाता है तो उसकी मजदूरी बन्द कर दी जाती है। इसलिये दुखित होकर वह देवालय जाना ही छोड़ देता है।

शहर की गन्दी-गन्दी बस्तियों में हरिजन लोग कीड़े-मकौड़ों की तरह से रहते हैं। आप उनके लिये अनुदान दीजिये और उनके लिये मकान बनवाइये। टूटी-फूटी भौपड़ियों में उनको मत रहने दीजिये।

जहां तक अस्पृश्यता निवारण का सम्बन्ध है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे हरिजनों में भी छुआछूत मनाई जाती है। अतः अन्य लोगों के लिये जो अस्पृश्यता-निवारण सम्बन्धी कानून लागू है वही हरिजनों पर भी लागू होना चाहिये। अगर कोई हरिजन छुआछूत मानता है तो उस पर भी एक हजार रुपये जुर्माना और एक साल की सजा होनी चाहिये।

सारे भारतवर्ष में हरिजनों के साथ भेद-भाव बरता जा रहा है। भेद-भाव को बन्द करना चाहिये। आज हरिजनों के नाम से बिजली ले ली जाती है लेकिन हरिजनों के मुहल्ले में बिजली नहीं होती है जिससे 95 प्रतिशत हरिजन अन्धेरे में रहते हैं। इस ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जितने भी बन्दूकों के लाइसेंस दिये हैं उनको निरस्त कर दीजिये तभी हरिजन सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं अन्यथा समस्त हरिजनों को भी आप बन्दूक के लाइसेंस दीजिये ताकि वे स्वयं अपनी रक्षा कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए गृह विभाग की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Report of the Home Ministry it has been stated that the law and order situation in the country is under control. But in reality we find that law and order in the country is deteriorating day by day. We should try to find out what is the reason behind this deterioration. I think that this Government is going to establish capitalist system in the country. The means of production are concentrated in the hands of a handful of persons, who are controlling the entire productive process of our country. All the strife and conflict is being caused day by day struggle for controlling and owning this machinery and means of production. This struggle is causing greatest harm to the tribals, the minorities, the harijans and other weaker sections. This year has been termed as 'the year of productivity.' It has been claimed that production in the country has gone up considerably. But we find that along with increase in production, disturbances and strifes are also increasing. Why is it so? It is because the production of the country is not being properly distributed. The distribution is faulty. A handful of big capitalists are cornering the lion's share of the production of the country. They are indulging profiteering and are causing rise in prices of all essential commodities. It is these people who are generating all disturbances and lawlessness. The Government is blind to all these. This system of production and distribution is having its effect on all spheres of our society. The harijans, the tribals and other weaker sections are the greatest suppress. Today, after 34 years of rule by vested interest in the country, we find that majority of the harijans, the tribals and the Scheduled Caste people are living below the poverty line. They constitute 25% of the population of this country. The

people have been recognised as the weaker sections and there is special provision in our Constitution for providing facilities to these people so that there may be betterment and upliftment of these weaker sections. There is also provision in the constitution for preserving their cultural heritage. But the Government is not paying any attention to all these. This Government has not yet been able to formulate an effective compact scheme for the upliftment of Socio economic condition and for the preserving the cultural heritage of all the tribals and harijans in the country. Whatever steps they may have taken in this direction are all meant to provide temporary satisfaction to these classes so that they may be lured to cast their vote in favour of the ruling party to enable them to continue with their miserable Government.

Under the present Government we have seen that the harijans and the tribals have been uprooted from their lands and homes. Today they do not possess the same amount of land that they possessed earlier. Whatever facilities they earlier had for education, for preserving and enriching their own language and in matters of employment opportunities are getting reduced day by day. In spite special provisions in the constitution, in spite of job reservations for these people, we find that many posts under the Central Government have not been filled and on the other hand there is growing unemployment among these weaker sections. The harijans, the tribals, the Scheduled Caste people are rarely given employment in the Government and semi-Government establishments in any State of the country. Their quota of jobs remain unfilled. It is of course said that candidates with requisite qualification or experience could not be

found among these people. But I do not think that is correct or is a valid reason for denying employment to them. The Government wrongly claims that they have done much for the betterment of the harijans, the tribals and other backward people. The claim that much has been done under the earlier 20 point programme and more will be done for them under the new 20 point programme. But I do not believe that anything worthwhile will be done under these programmes also to enable the harijans, the tribals and the Scheduled Caste people to have a decent living. They being crushed under rising prices and growing unemployment. This is the gift of the present Government to these people. They are the most exploited class. This situation is being taken advantage of by the separatist forces in the country. They are showing the paths of separation. In the North-Eastern region, in Mizoram, in Tripura, in Nagaland, in Assam, in the tribal belts of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal etc. Separatist organisations are raising their heads.

Somewhere they are called M. N. F. somewhere the P. L. O. and by some other name in some other area. These organisations are inducing and arousing these poor people to separate themselves from the democratic mainstream of the country and to separate States for their own betterment. This is a very dangerous trend and the Government should wake up to this danger.

Sir, our party believes that this trend of separatism is totally wrong. Sometimes the Government issues statements that the opposition parties do not cooperate with them in fighting these divisive forces. I want to say with all the force at my command that my party and the left front Government, wherever they are in power, e.g. West Bengal, Tripura etc. will lead all cooperation to the Central

Government in their efforts to fight these divisive and separatist forces and also in all their efforts to fight poverty.

Sir, in Tripura we have formed the Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council through elections. It is aimed at bettering the socio economic conditions of the tribal people. I expect the Central Government to advance all help, financial, legal etc. needed by this council for improving the lot of the tribal people and of the other people of that area.

Sir, the Government of Tripura has given a local spoken kok-barak language the Status of State language. The West Bengal Government has also given the Nepali language and the Santhali language the status of State language. They have also taken steps to provide education in those languages. This has been done by the left front Governments running under the leadership of our party.

Sir, there are large number of harijans living all over the country. They may be in smaller sects. I will demand from the Central Government to provide all facilities for the development of their language.

I will also demand that even those language of our country which only exist as a spoken language and has not developed a written script yet, they should also be included in the Eighth Schedule and given all facilities for their development along with the other languages that are already in the eighth schedule.

Sir, the forests of our country were utilised by the tribal people in various ways. They also used to earn their livelihood from these forests. After the Government came to power, they created new forests

[Shri Baju Ban Riyan]

called 'plantations'. The forests were destroyed. The Government failed to protect the forests and the tribal people were uprooted from there. Large number of tribal people in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh etc. have been uprooted from their forest habitations and have spread to other areas where they are reaming about like gypsies and even eating jackals for food. This is the plight of the forest people.

Sir, the minimum wages act has come into force. But it has not been implemented in all the States. The harijans and the tribals would have been the chief beneficiary if this act was implemented in all the States. In the economic Survey it has been admitted that more than 50% of our people live below the poverty line, This is the proof that the minimum wages act has not been implemented in all the States. A majority of those 50% people who live below the poverty line are tribals, harijans and S.C.S.T. people.

This Government has failed to protect the rights of the minorities also. In many places in the name of protecting them, the minorities have been forcibly uprooted.

Today we have read in the newspapers that in Tamilnadu there has been a fight between harijans and Caste Hindus. As a result some 22 persons have been killed or injured. This way we find that atrocities on the harijans and on the minorities continue unabated under the present Government. The Government is not bringing forth the necessary legislation for protecting them.

On the other hand the present Government is busy in changing the Ministers and Chief Ministers of various States. The portfolios of the Ministers are being changed frequently. There is no certainty who will

hold charge of a particular Ministry and that too for how long. Everything is so chaotic. Even then, the Government claims that the situation is very stable in the country. The parties in the States are unable to choose their leaders who will form the Government Shrimati Indira Gandhi decides every thing for them. This is stability! Shrimati Gandhi will keep on deciding who will run the Government in which State ?

To combat this situation, all the working people of the country, the labour classes, all those who help to increase production, all the technicians scientists and intellectuals will have to come together and to wage a united struggle to overthrow the present Government and to form the left force oriented Governments and with that, Sir, I oppose the demands of the Home Ministry and conclude my speech.

13 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

गृह विभाग का दायित्व बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके महत्वपूर्ण कारण हैं। इसको राष्ट्रीय एकता, सद्भाव और अपनापन देश के विभिन्न वर्गों में बनाये रखना होता है। हमारी सरकार 1980 में दोबारा शासन में आयी थी। उस समय की और अब की लॉ एण्ड आर्डर व्यवस्था को देखा जाए तो इस में हम उत्तरोत्तर सुधार पाते हैं। मैं इस विभाग के प्रतिवेदन के आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन उनसे यह पता चलता है कि जहाँ लॉ एण्ड आर्डर में सन् 1980 के पहले निरन्तर गिरावट हो रही थी वहाँ उत्तरोत्तर

अब सुधार हो रहा है। चाहे वह विद्यार्थी वर्ग का भगड़ा हो, लेबर मूवमेंट हो, सब में सुधार हुआ है।

अभी हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि असम, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में बड़ी जो कि भयावह स्थिति है नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन में है, लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि शांति बनाये रखने के हर तरह से वर्तमान प्रयास बेकार हुए हैं। इस सदन में हम सब यह जानते हैं कि लॉ एण्ड आर्डर का विषय विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों का है। यहां की केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में सलाह और निर्देश देती है, तथा राज्य सरकारों की मांग पर अतिरिक्त फोर्स जो उसके आधीन है को भेजती है।

विभिन्न स्तरों पर जब राज्य सरकारें यहां से सहायता की मांग करती हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी फोर्स आदि भी भेजती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता और सद्भाव बनाये रखने के लिए केवल इसी से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी के केवल यह कह देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है कि लॉ एण्ड आर्डर प्रदेश सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह भी देखना होगा कि जहां-जहां पर लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की विकट स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है वहां वहां के लिए साधन भी जुटाये जाएं और स्थिति को वाच करें।

अभी आप जानते हैं कि कुछ राज्यों में जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछड़े वर्गों, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए और वहां साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भी हुए। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने, विशेषकर वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने षड्यंत्र से वहां की परिस्थितियों का सामना किया। मैं यह भी

कह सकता हूँ कि पहले जितने साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे थे उनमें अब गिरावट आयी है और उनको कंट्रोल किया गया है। 1980 में मुरादाबाद से साम्प्रदायिक दंगा शुरू हुआ था। आज हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि ये दंगे अब बहुत कम रह गये हैं। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसी प्रदेश सरकारों को सहायता दे ताकि वे सरकारें अपनी पुलिस की संख्या को बढ़ा सकें और दंगों को कंट्रोल कर सकें।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की भी है कि पुलिस की मौजूदा ट्रेनिंग आदि में भी परिवर्तन हो। नई परिस्थितियों के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाये। आज देश की पुलिस को यह शिक्षा देनी होगी कि यदि देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करनी है तो हर जाति और वर्ग के लोगों को एक होकर रहना होगा। कुछ इस तरह की बटालियनों तैयार करनी होंगी, जिनमें हर जाति और वर्ग के लोग हों। इस और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान गया है और वे कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में और तेजी लाई जाए। किसी एक वर्ग की कोई फोर्स न रह जाए और यह शिकायत न रहे कि किसी पुलिस फोर्स में किसी वर्ग विशेष के साथ पक्षपात हुआ है तभी साम्प्रदायिक दंगों पर काबू पाया जा सकेगा।

जनता पार्टी के समय में असम समस्या की जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई, उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने धैर्य से काम लिया है। विरोधी दलों का सहयोग लेने का भी प्रयास किया है, हालांकि विरोधी दलों के सहयोग को आपने देख ही लिया है। स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार कोई व कोई

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

निर्णय राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रख कर लेगी ही।

आदिवासी और हरिजनों की बातें इस गृह विभाग की मांगों पर हुई हैं। मैं आभारी हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने सत्ता में आते ही और साथ ही साथ गृह मंत्री जी ने भी राज्यों को डायरेक्टिक्स दिए कि किस प्रकार से हरिजनों का कल्याण हो सकता है, किस तरह से उनका विकास हो सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर राज्य से इस बारे में रिपोर्ट मंगवाई जाए, इनके इंप्लीमेंटेशन के लिए एक अलग से सेल बनाया जाए कि जो डायरेक्टिक्स आपने दिए हैं, उन पर काम हो रहा है या नहीं। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बहुत से राज्य उसमें पीछे रहे हैं। हरिजन-आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए 'ट्राइबल-सब प्लान' 'शेड्यूल-कास्ट कंपोनेन्ट प्लान' आदि में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को धन राशि दी गई है, लेकिन बैंकों से सहयोग प्राप्त न होने से उस राशि का उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरे जनपद मिर्जापुर में 1 करोड़ 31 लाख रुपया सन् 1980-81 एवं 1981-82 का पड़ा हुआ है और हरिजनों की 1200 एप्लीकेशंस प्राप्त हुई हैं। इसमें 10 प्रतिशत को भी बैंक ने ऋण नहीं दिया है। इसके फलस्वरूप गरीब हरिजनों को जो फायदा मिलना चाहिए था, उससे वे वंचित रह गए। इलाहाबाद बैंक को इस कार्य के लिए रखा गया है परन्तु उसका कार्य राष्ट्रीय नीति के विपरीत है। इस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो स्वप्न है वह पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा क्योंकि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 50 प्रतिशत लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का निर्धारित लक्ष्य है। इसलिए बैंकों के सहयोग की

विशेष आवश्यकता है। आपके कन्ट्रोल में जो विकास कार्य चल रहे हैं, उनको आप स्वयं देखें कि किन राज्यों में उन कार्यों को पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

पिछले वर्षों में देश में विभिन्न शेड्यूल-कास्ट और ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट का रेशनलाइजेशन करने की बात चल रही है। 1967 में शेड्यूल-कास्ट अमेंडमेंट बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया था, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से वापिस हो गया, 1976 में भी पेश किया गया था, जनता पार्टी शासन काल में भी इस पर विचार हुआ और बाद में वह बिल लैप्स हो गया। अब स्थिति यह है कि छूटे हुए शेड्यूल-कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स को अभी तक मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। 13 आदिवासी जातियों की लिस्ट उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भेजी है, और मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार में जो शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग के बावजूद यह मांग पूरी नहीं हो रही है, जबकि मैं स्वयं भी पिछले दो वर्ष से प्रयास करता आ रहा हूँ। इसमें बियार जाति को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश में ये जन-जाति हैं और इनकी आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक स्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। जहां तक विकास का प्रश्न है, यह तब तक नहीं हो सकती, जब तक लिस्ट का रेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हो जाता। मैंने गृह-मंत्री जी से कहा था, वे राज्यों से सूचनाएं भी मंगा रहे हैं, लेकिन दो वर्ष गुजर गये हैं। इस समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी निश्चित रूप से हल करें ताकि आदिवासियों को विकास कार्यों का लाभ मिल सके जैसा कि दूसरे प्रदेश के आदिवासियों को मिल रहा है।

जहां तक गृह मंत्रालय के सुरक्षात्मक कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने, विशेषकर विरोधी दल वालों ने सरकार पर निराधार आरोप लगाए हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न अपराधों में कमी आई है। जनता राज में विभिन्न अपराधों की जहाँ संख्या 2 लाख 13 हजार 471 थी वहाँ अब वह घट कर 1 लाख 80 हजार के थोड़ा सा ऊपर है। हम देखते हैं कि दस्यु उन्मूलन अभियान उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने छेड़ा है उसमें उनके भाई तक को बलिदान देना पड़ा है। डकैत जो फस्ट्रेटिड हैं वे अब इन हथकण्डों पर उतर आए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए ये सारे कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। 22 गैंग जो बड़े-बड़े थे उनका सफाया कर दिया गया है। 47 परसेंट डकैतियों की संख्या में कमी आई है। विभिन्न आरोप जो विरोधी दलों ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के ऊपर लगाए हैं, वे निराधार तथा सत्य से कोसों दूर हैं। गृह मंत्री जी समय-समय पर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जाते रहे हैं। उन्होंने भी हमारी कठिनाइयों को कम करने का प्रयास किया है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और माँग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को और घनराशि की सहायता दी जाए। जिससे सरकार पुलिस को दृढ़ता प्रदान कर सके।

आपको यह भी सोचना होगा कि आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में जो टस्सल चल रही है वह गम्भीर है और उसे खत्म होना है। यह नहीं चलने देनी चाहिये। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को आपको ठीक करना होगा। जिनको कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उनकी कठिनाइयों को प्रापको दूर करना होगा, जो दिक्कतें हैं, आपको देखना होगा कि वे क्यों हैं और वे कैसे दूर हों।

ला एण्ड ग्रांडर के बारे में मात्र यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि यह प्रदेश का उत्तरदायित्व है। इसको ठीक करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक घनराशि उनको आपको देनी होगी। जो विशेष समस्या वाले प्रदेश हैं, विशेष कठिनाइयों वाले प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ आज से नहीं परम्परा से डकैत सक्रिय हैं, उन राज्यों पर केवल जिम्मेदारी डाल देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। बल्कि उनकी सहायता करनी होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश का विशेष ध्यान रखना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस डिमाण्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Home Ministry's grants. But if you look around—I am making a very valid point and 90% of the time the Opposition has been making a lot of noise that there is no law and order in the country—when this important debate is going on, there are only six members on the Opposition Benches and they are all persons who want to speak. Sir, this is the kind of interest the senior leaders of the Opposition are trying to show. Next time when they make a noise in the Parliament that the law and order situation is not all right in the country, they are not telling the correct position. They are making a mockery of this Parliament. They are interested that only their voice should be heard so that their names may come in the papers.

In our country dynamic social changes are taking place. The population is going up and with the increase in population, social changes are also taking place. Naturally the problems are also coming. Problems come out of disparity and a longing for equality and most of the problems

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

come because of ignorance, falsehood and in the end, due to lack of education. Some of the problems had existed before the Independence and some of the problems still exist and some of the problems will exist. But how far can we put these problems right and how can we co-operate with the Government because we are all part and parcel in putting these problems of the country right. I will put the problems in three categories. Problems stem from economic corruption, administrative corruption or political corruption. Political corruption and economic corruption can be put right. But what about the administrative corruption? Everybody speaks that politicians are corrupt, that businessmen are corrupt but have they ever thought of the bureaucrats? Our Prime Minister has given the 20 point programme. I want you to make a note of this. Who are the people who are going to implement the programme? Are we to implement it? Is the Home Ministry going to implement it? No, Sir. It is the bureaucrats who are going to implement it. Who are those bureaucrats? They are the same bureaucrats who, in the three years of the Janata rule showed disrespect to our Prime Minister and who spoke against her and who spoke nasty things against her. How do you expect them that they will accept Mrs. Gandhi's 20 point Programme heartily?

On administrative corruption, I want to speak. If you look round the country and if you look round the most beautiful colonies that were coming up in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, most of these colonies are the biggest colonies, the richest colonies, which were the most sought after colonies. Who are the owners? The owners are the bureaucrats. In my constituency, a colony has been there for the last 20 years. It came up much before the Anand Niketan and Vasant Vihar colonies. This colony does not

have the basic amenities. Developing charges had been paid for this colony. But, look at this Vasant Vihar colony, the most upto-date colony. Who is owning this? Every house there is owned by a bureaucrat. Do you know the rents that they are getting? They range from Rs. 10,000 to 25,000. They come and cry that they carry a salary of over Rs. 1500. With this they have to take care of their children.

They have to send their children for their education to the Convent schools. They have to send their children to the colleges. But, with this salary they cannot look after them. Ask them: these top bureaucrats, children go to the Convent schools, Public Schools. Every top bureaucrat's children study in the best colleges. They go to the foreign countries. When they retire, ninety per cent of them are taken in the U. N., the World Bank and other World Bodies. Who is corrupt?

To-day, you will see so many times the Minister coming and speaking in the House, giving a chit to them. What they do is that they give the Ministers beautiful rooms and beautiful sofas and they put the Ministers there. It is they who formulate the policies. The Ministers simply come and read them out in Parliament. I shall give you one example. I have taken up a case for the last two years. It was the case of judicial officers of Delhi—increase in their salaries. What happened to that? Two years ago, with the help of late Sanjay Gandhi I took up their case. From that moment, the Ministry of Home Affairs objected to it. I knew that they were not going to get it. Their first objection was that it is for the Law Ministry to do that. Okay. I went to the Law Ministry. The Law Minister was prepared to clear that provided the Finance Ministry cleared it. I followed that up like a chaprasi with the Finance. That Ministry said that they are prepared to accept it if the Law and Finance Ministries sit together, I

said 'Okay'. When I tried to get them back, they said that the file was in the Home Ministry. I went to the Home Ministry. They said that it was not with them. They had nothing to do with that. What happened ultimately was this. I tried to get the Law Ministry and the Finance Ministry to sit together with the help of our leaders. They formulated a thing. They said that the sessions judges of the courts should not be given the increased salaries. When the thing was cleared, they said that the file had to go to the Home Ministry. Initially, the Home Ministry said that they had nothing to do with it. All this took time. The bureaucrats sitting there were not going to allow this. I knew this. The Home Minister and our own leaders said that they wanted to help us. I knew in my heart of hearts that they will not clear it. Ultimately when I got the file cleared, the Home Minister sat with the Home Secretary and their officers concerned. They said it would be done. There was a nintynine per cent chance for it. There is only one per cent chance of this not being done. They had taken a decision already. Since the politicians have come to this House with the help of the people, their voice should not be heard. I say their voices should be heard. Who are these people to say that? These are the very same people who showed disrespect to Mrs. Gandhi and who put her behind the bar. How are you going to expect them to implement the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme? Unless and until you move heavily on these people—when the Government changes, you should bring with you political secretaries in their places—it is not possible to assume that they will keep in mind the aspirations of these people of this country and will hear the voice of Mrs. Gandhi. Otherwise, who else are going to implement our policy?

I strongly say this thing. Sir, even yesterday when one of our Hon.

Member, Shri Tewary, spoke about the bureaucrats only one or two lines.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, it is a very valid point. In China the bureaucrats were thrown on the roads and asked to go back to the villages as they had made mess of the whole thing. So, Sir, as I want the policies of my Prime Minister to get implemented and the policies of the Home Ministry to get implemented, I do not want bureaucrats to be involved in this because they are going to bring in all types of rules and regulations and then say such and such thing cannot be done. We have to face the electorate whereas they will be occupying their cosy seats. That is why I am making this point.

Sir, yesterday Mr. Tewary had spoken two lines criticising the bureaucrats. You know what happened. The T. V. and the radio did not mention his name. Today I am criticising the bureaucracy with an open mind because I am convinced let us see what happens. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to congratulate the Home Minister about liberalisation in pension. Those people deserved it. I want to congratulate him for that.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the North Eastern State. These are the States which have been neglected. They want to come in the mainstream of the nation. There are certain things which they do not have, namely, steel, cement and other resources. They want to develop their industry. I would urgent upon the Government to pay attention to that side. We should provide them with better communication and transport facilities so that they can build up their basic structure and stand on their own legs and bet a part and parcel of our country. The North Eastern States have a vast treasure

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

house of natural resources. That should be developed. In that way we will create more jobs for them and raise their standard of living.

Last year also, Sir, I had mentioned about the police. Everybody criticises the police but how many times have we given them credit for the good work done by them. How many times have the Opposition and the Ruling Party come out with words of praise for the good work done by them. Sir, our population is rising and we have not even provided with bear requisites and expect them to do so many things. It is not possible. So I want to say that when they do a good job they should be commended. Apart from that children of most of the policemen live in the rural areas. They do not get proper schooling facilities. So, I would urge upon the Home Minister to provide housing and schooling facilities for them.

Further, Sir, they should be protected from the politicians who are interfering with their duties—the politicians may either belong to our party or the Opposition parties. Sir, when he is doing his duty no politician should be allowed to interfere with his work.

Sir, for the last three years I have been requesting that you should create a policemen welfare fund. I hope this year you will accept my plea and create a policemen welfare fund.

Lastly, Sir, there is a valley called Zankar valley. I do not think anybody has been there. It is a small place situated on a glacier rock. I had the opportunity to visit that place. I had taken a team of doctors there. It is a place which is situated 18,000 ft. above; you have to cross three glaciers to reach there; it is only open for 1-1/2 months in a year. I had gone there with a Member and we had taken a team of doctors with us. We went there. Sir, you should see the plight of these people there, how they have been neglected

by the State Government. If today we say that Law and Order situation is a State subject and so on, the question is, who is going to protect these Buddhists in these Buddhist monasteries? When we were coming down the mountains, we found hundreds of Lamas sitting on the road; they have probably never seen people like us; they said; Please take our plight to Mrs. Gandhi; we are being harassed; those people across the mountains come and take our land; they bring their cattle for grazing in these lands; we have got only 1-1/2 months in a year to grow these grass; they bring their cattle for grazing; they bring their guns and they raid the monasteries. And, Sir, God knows what they do. I feel shy to say certain things, so many obscene things these people do. I would desire that when a thing like that happens, it should be the concern of the Home Ministry. Home Ministry is responsible even for those minorities who are in that particular region of the country. They are affected. They are harassed. They need your protection. They have one hope, that is, Mrs. Gandhi. If that hope breaks this country will break. Sir, one word more. People say, communal riots take place. This party blames that party; that party blames this party; we blame them; they blame us; now, my question is this: When you set up an enquiry when something has been pin-pointed when some forces have been identified, why don't you take action? Why was not action taken against the people concerned in the Jamshedpur incidents? What happened in Kanya Kumari when these incidents of communal riots were taking place: RSS people were there; why was not action taken against these people? Some incidents took place here in our gallery. Before these people entered the House you should find out in whose house they collected before they came here. These people came and created a rumpus in the Parliament. Who are the people

who stood up, who reacted, who defended them? When these people were taken into custody in Parliament who were the people who went and supported them? Who ran away from the House straightway trying to defend these very people; they are doing exactly the same thing, — what they are doing out side. These RSS elements are the enemies of this nation and until and unless these communal elements are crushed you will not be able to solve this question I repeat what I said last year. Last year I pointed out to you about the specially sensitive areas. There are specially sensitive districts where communal riots take place. There are incidents of atrocities on harijans. There are areas where the disturbances take place because of the labour movements. What is happening? I saw in the report that you have very kindly instructed the State Ministry to look into these things. I would say: Make it a time-bound programme. You kindly tell them, please reply within a time-bound period; within a month's time or so. They should tell you what they have done, what steps they are taking to see that these communal riots do not take place. These are very important things.

Sir, one last point. Our country is a country of poor people. I make this request to our opposition people who are saying so many things. Our poor people are having the fullest trust and faith in Mrs. Gandhi. The opposition is trying to break this trust and this faith of these poor people. They are telling them things which are not true. I only request them: Please come up with any alternative thing which you have. That, they are not going. I do feel that you are not even worthy of the dust of Mrs. Gandhi's feet. I only request them not to break the people's trust and faith in Mrs. Gandhi because she is the sole person whose thinking is always for the poor people, who wants to do many things for the

poor people and who is doing many things for them.

With these words I conclude. I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर होने वाली डिबेट में बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में असुरक्षा की भावना फैल रही है। इसलिए हम कह सकते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में है। अभी-अभी हमारे भाई इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में सारा देश सुरक्षित है लेकिन उनको इतने दिन राज करते हुए हो गए, आज आपकी पार्टी के लोग भी कह रहे हैं कि सारे देश में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है, ऐसी स्थिति कभी भी देश में पैदा नहीं हुई थी। सभी राजनीतिक दल एवं समाज सुधारक लोग यही कहते हैं कि आज जैसी स्थिति देश में है, वैसी कभी भी नहीं थी।

आप उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर देखिए। कई और साथियों ने भी चर्चा की है लेकिन मैं विशेष तौर पर आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर बदले की भावना से, एन्काउन्टर के नाम पर सीधे-सादे लड़कों को मारा जा रहा है। डकैतों के नाम पर, सुरक्षा के नाम पर, प्रशासन और अनुशासन के नाम पर ऐसा किया जा रहा है। लोगों ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि कोई आदमी जो कत्ल करता है उसको फांसी मिलती है लेकिन वह अपील में सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा सकता है और राष्ट्रपति महोदय से क्षमादान भी मांग सकता है लेकिन वह असहाय बच्चे, जिनको मारने वाली स्वयं सरकार है, वे कहां पर फरियाद

[श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह]

कर सकते हैं? कहीं कोई सबूत नहीं और कोई कुछ कह नहीं सकता। आज इस प्रकार की जो असुरक्षा की भावना फैली है, कई लोग तो कहते हैं कि इस मामले को यू० एन० प्रो० तक ले जायेंगे। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि मानवता के नाते, इन्सानियत के नाते, न्याय के नाते, इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई जांच करवायें ताकि आगे के लिए यह चर्चा न हो। आप इस बात को मत मान लीजिए कि विरोधी दल के लोग जो कुछ कहते हैं वह सही नहीं होता। क्या सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों ने ही सच्चाई का ठेका ले रखा है? कम से कम, यह जो एक चर्चा चली है और चारों तरफ एक भ्रांति फैली है, उसको दूर करने के लिए शासन का कर्तव्य है कि एक निष्पक्ष व्यक्त से, किसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज से एम्काउन्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में जांच करवाए।

जहां तक पुलिस का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि जहां पर आपके दल की सरकारें हैं वहां पर पुलिस से मिलकर विरोधी दल के लोगों को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और इस प्रकार से सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। आप कम से कम इतना जरूर कीजिए कि पुलिस पर कोई पोलिटिकल दबाव या उसके काम में कोई दखलान्दाजी न की जाए। सारी जगह राजनीतिक लोग ऐसा करते हैं। मैं विरोध पक्ष को भी नहीं छोड़ता, मैं नहीं कहता कि जब वे शक्ति में थे तब उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। सभी राजनीतिक लोग अपने हितों के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

आज पुलिस की जो दयनीय स्थिति है उसकी ओर भी आप निगाह जरूर डालें। एक गरीब सिपाही की तनख्वाह बहुत कम है। उसके लिए बच्चों की तालीम की व्यवस्था और मैडिकल फेसिलिटीज कोई

नहीं हैं। उसको ऐसी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वह अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत कर सके। वह 24 घंटे की ड्यूटी देता है लेकिन उसके रहने के लिए एक कोठरी होती है, वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं सकता है। दूसरी ओर कोई सुविधायें उसको नहीं मिल रही हैं। इसकी तरफ भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में अंग्रेजी का बोल बाला है। ज्ञानी जो स्वयं अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलते हैं, उर्दू हिन्दी में ही बोलते हैं। अगर यही स्थिति रही और अंग्रेजी का ब्यूरोक्रैसी का वजन बना रहा तो सारे देश पर उनका ही राज चलेगा और लोगों को न्याय नहीं मिल पायेगा। यह देश कभी ऊपर नहीं उठ पायेगा। जिस देश की तालीम और संस्कृति कमजोर होगी वह देश कभी ऊपर नहीं उठेगा। आज संक्रैटेरियट और दूसरी जगहों पर अंग्रेजीवादी लोगों की बात को बड़े वजन के साथ सुना जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि देश को आजाद हुए इतने साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन वह दिमाग नहीं बदल रहा है, जब तक यह दिमाग नहीं बदलेगा, तब तक यह मुल्क नहीं उठ सकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं लाइसेंस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ लोगों को आप लाइसेंस देते हैं। उसमें कुछ गलत लोग हैं, जो पुलिस से मिलकर या राजनीतिक दबाव का फायदा उठाकर लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं। जो अच्छे आदमी हैं, वे रह जाते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप सब के लिए फ्री कर दीजिए। शक्ति आपके हाथ में और पुलिस के हाथ में जब भी रहेगी और तब भी रहेगी। आज अगर गलत आदमी को नहीं रोक सकते हैं, तो बाद में भी नहीं रोक सकेंगे। इस लिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो हथियार लाइसेंस देने की

प्रणाली है, उसको तोड़ने की बात करें। सब को फ्री दर दीजिए, जिसको लेना है, वह ले और जिसको नहीं लेना है, वह न ले।

एक बात मैं हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो भी हरिजन भाई यहां संदन में बोलते हैं, जो कुछ भी बोलते हैं, लेकिन डरते सब हैं। यह जो दिमाग बनाया जा रहा है कि सारे देश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जो यह शोर मचा हुआ है और सारी दुनिया में आपकी पिक्चर जाती है कि आप हरिजनों पर दबाव डालते हैं, हरिजनों पर बड़ा भारी अन्याय करते हैं, ऐसा जो प्रचार हो रहा है, उसको रोकना चाहिए। सरकार चाहे जो कोई भी हो, चाहे जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी या आपकी सरकार है, सब लोगों ने उनके लिए पूरी कोशिश की और आज भी आप कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। हरिजनों में कुछ दिमाग बनाया है कि समाज में अलग अपने आप को दिखा रहे हैं, जितना दबाव वे देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव): आप बिल्कुल गलत कह रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह: मेरा कहना आपसे यह है कि समाज में और लोग भी हैं—
(व्यवधान)

श्री महावीर प्रसाद: आप समाज में बिगड़ाव पैदा करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह: मैं पेशवर नुमाइश

चार्ज लगाता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको ऊपर नहीं उठना चाहिए, वे भी समाज के अंग हैं, उनको भी ऊपर उठाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर रह कर और यह दिमाग बनायें कि देश में उनके साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है, ज्यादा हो रही है, तो यह देश की ख्याति के अनुरूप नहीं है। समाज में और भी लोग हैं, उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय: यदि कोई दूसरा प्वाइंट है, तो उसके बाद में कहिए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह: आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, a peep into some distant past, the last month and perhaps many more months of the year 1979 and the subsequent year, when the Assam problem came on the surface and the incidence of Afghanistan at a stone's throw distance from our motherland became visible and when the devouring, gnawing teeth of Khalistan started showing its ferocity with a dozen clashing, cutting each other's throat, personalities aspiring for Prime Ministership, a worried patriot is reminded of and rejuvenated with the famous couplet of Iqbal:

ईरान मिस्र रुमा सब मिट गए जहां से।
कुछ बात है कि हस्ती मिटती नहीं हमारी॥

Sir, a heart with patriotic feeling starts sinking when one imagines what would have happened to the country, if the auspicious happenings

[Sh. Mohendra Pd.]

of those first and second weeks of January 1980 would not have come to the rescue of the nation. The country would have been cut into pieces and ruined. I am afraid even slavery might have fallen, to free from the yoke of which lots of sacrifices have been made in the not too distant past by our great leaders and people. Here comes the wisdom and carefully—assessed judgement of India and its people by Iqbal. One derives comfort and solace from those famous couplets of that great poet, Iqbal. India and its people are great. The sacred soil of India has great capacity. India emerges out of ruin. Our wisdom prevails over our failings and failures. We overcome our weaknesses and become stronger. We learn from our mistakes. We falter, fall and rise again. We are imperishable; we are immortal.

Sir, some of our previous big guns and small speakers from the other side of the House have pointed out that there is a chaotic atmosphere in the country. They say there is no law and order; there are riots; there are dacoities, robberies and thefts; there are murders, rapes and all sorts of crimes; there is price rise, inflation and unemployment; there is no Government. They say that the present Government is full of vices, with no virtue, and that all good things that a Government does, have ceased in the first fortnight of 1980, when the present Government took over. We deny it, and have proved it factually. A number of times, our Ministers and speakers from our side have proved with facts and figures that what our friends say about us is baseless. Our performance is superb, especially when we compare ourselves with theirs, and they know it within their hearts, in spite of their assertion and outbursts to the contrary.

However, there are problems in the country; and they are numberless. We have to solve them without any

loss of time, if we have to survive. We have problems—social, political, economic. We have our enemies on our borders, aspiring to swallow us at the first opportunity. We had problems at Moradabad and many other problems like this. But how to solve these Problems? If we have to solve these problems, the Government will have to go very very strong and tough; we will have to pursue a ruthless policy in the national interest. But the moment the Government shows its grain and becomes tough, immediately come the cries from the opposition that democracy is in danger. Everyone knows the fate of Emergency. Sir, non-understanding of democracy and all the hullabaloo and loose talk about democracy is causing great harm to the society and the country. People talk of democracy without knowing what democracy is.

Sir, what is democracy? Democracy is a situation, or a system or a state of affairs where everyone expresses his or her opinion, in his or her self-interest. In absolute terms, expression of opinion in self-interest is the name and meaning of democracy. Any other interpretation of democracy is opportunistic, adulterated and wrong; such interpretations are altering the meaning to suit one's convenience. The essence of democracy is equality. In democracy, everyone has to be compulsorily equal to know his or her self-interest. To know his or her interest equally, everyone has to compulsorily have equality of knowledge and mental and intellectual equipment. Therefore, equality of knowledge and mental and intellectual equipment among all, without exception, is a pre-requisite for democracy. One knows one's self-interest through knowledge and ability. Therefore, equality of knowledge and ability among all is essential. But how can the equality of knowledge and ability be achieved? Many factors contribute to the building and achievement of knowledge or ability.

Therefore, availability of these factors equally to one and all is necessary. One very important factor that most dominantly contributes to achievement of knowledge and ability is money. A moneyed person or the children of such person, if not spoiled, through acquisition by money power of factors that contribute to knowledge and ability, will be more knowledgeable than a poor person or the children of such person who cannot afford to purchase facilities that enhance knowledge and ability. A mill-owner's son will be more informed and knowledgeable than a rickshaw-puller's son. To the extent there is disparity in purchasing-power among the people, there will be disparity of knowledge among the people to the same proportion. Absolute parity of income is most essential. Therefore, an ideal, and only, society for achieving democracy is one where work is given according to ability and remuneration according to need without any deviation whatsoever. Such a society is non-existent in the world. And now, Sir, even if this difficult task of establishing a world society with complete and absolute economic parity is achieved, the question is whether, in spite of achieving parity of income among all, it is possible to have parity of knowledge and ability among all people which is so essential to realize the goal of absolute democracy? To remember here is the thing that money is not the only factor that contributes to acquisition of knowledge or ability. There are other factors also and many of these factors are not within control of human competence as per the so far developed science and technology. As for example geographical and biological factors also contribute to human competence and knowledge. A person of particular region like mountains may not have the same competence as that of region like planes and sea-shore or vice-versa. It differs from place to place and country to country—a warm country's peoples

competence and efficiency may differ from that of a cold country's people. Then, competence also differs according to biological possession of an individual it also differs according to sex. Therefore, Sir, human competence, knowledge and abilitywise, is bound to differ from person to person as a consequence of which knowledge of 'self-interest' is bound to differ from person to person and as such expression of correct opinion to serve self-interest will suffer and as a result of all this realization of democracy will not be achieved.

In my very carefully and thoughtfully considered opinion, correct democracy is an ideal never to be achieved and there is no democracy in the world, neither in the U.S.A. nor in the U.S.S.R. nor anywhere in the world. Democracy is a mirage; let us not waste our energy for an illusion.

Let us have a look at the history of prevalent democracy, not the democracy which I talked above. How has it developed from monarchy to its present state? The present day democracy is a result of clash of interests; in it the rule has delegated from one to many; it is not the rule of all, one has been dethroned by many but many have not been dethroned by all. The present day democracy is an outcome of opportunistic tendency. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. both with different and conflicting ideologies and social order claim to be the champion of democracy. Is it not strange? However, I agree the prevalent democracy is not a bad, rather a good, working hypothesis. Let us continue with this; let us honour this; let us work with this till a better alternative is achieved. But let us remember the taste of any philosophy is the good that it does to the society.

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Democracy should not be used as a dogma; it must be discarded and we must free ourselves from the fetters of it if it comes in the way of national interest. Democracy should not mar the progress of our people; it should not jeopardize national interest.

We have many problems. We need to act strongly. The cries for democracy should not come in the way. Let us serve the people. The good of the people is supreme, not democracy. Democracy is for the people; and not the people for democracy. I support the demands.

AN HON. MEMBER : An excellent speech !

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

श्री उमाकांत मिश्रा (मिर्जापुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि जिन्होंने इस देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना की, उसको विकसित किया, आगे बढ़ाया और आज भी जो लोकतंत्र को चला रहे हैं, उनका हर काम प्रतिपक्ष को लोकतंत्र विरोधी नजर आता है।

श्रीमन्, इस देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना का नेतृत्व पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने किया था और स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के समय से ही उन्होंने इस देश के लिए संसदीय लोकतंत्र का ढांचा बनाया था, वृत्तपना की थी और स्वतंत्रता के बाद उनके नेतृत्व में संविधान बना और संसदीय लोकतंत्र को उन्होंने सफलतापूर्वक मजबूत बनाया। उनके बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस देश में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाया और लोकतंत्र

के जरिए इस देश को दुनिया में शानदार स्थान दिलाया, विकसित किया, लेकिन श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का हर काम, इनके दल का हर काम प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों को अलोकतंत्रीय नजर आता है। यह देखकर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है और इनकी पार्टी द्वारा शासित प्रदेशों में किया जाने वाला हर अलोकतंत्रीय कार्य इनको लोकतंत्रीय नजर आता है। इस प्रकार इनका लोकतंत्र का ढोंग, नाटक जनता की समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं बहुत विस्तार में न जा कर केवल इतना ही कहूंगा, एक बार कारलाइल ने कहा था "इट इज ए टार्किंग शाप।" मगर हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों ने पार्लियामेंट को शार्डिंग शाप समझा है और कहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र खतरे में है।

जब केरल में नयनार की सरकार थी तब लोकतंत्र खतरे में, जब कर्णाकरणा की सरकार थी, तब लोकतंत्र खतरे में, असंबली डिजाल्व हो गई तब लोकतंत्र खतरे में है, जब यहां जमाखोरी के खिलाफ कानून पेश हुआ तब लोकतंत्र खतरे में, आवश्यक सेवाओं के अनुपालन के लिए विधेयक आया तब लोकतंत्र खतरे में, हर कदम पर लोकतंत्र खतरे में, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती।

महोदय, पार्लियामेंट एक महत्वपूर्ण सभा है, यहां प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों को भी सोच-समझ कर बात कहनी चाहिए। हर जगह इनको लोकतंत्र खतरे में नजर आता है।

अगर प्रतिपक्षी दलों की विवेचना की जाए, देखा जाए और इनको संविधान बनाने का मौका दिया जाए तो आप देखेंगे कि ये लोकतांत्रिक संविधान नहीं बनाएंगे।

मार्क्सवादी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी कहते हैं कि लोकतंत्र खतरे में है, जबकि इनका कभी लोकतंत्र में विश्वास ही नहीं रहा। ये तो डिक्टेटरशिप में विश्वास करते हैं, लोकतंत्र का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं सिर्फ लोकतंत्र को तोड़ने के लिए। जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल में हो रहा है, केरल में हो रहा है, वहाँ संसदीय लोकतंत्र का इस्तेमाल लोकतंत्र को समाप्त करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

आप कैसे लोकतंत्र को मान सकते हैं। यदि संसदीय लोकतंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो आप कार्ल मार्क्स में विश्वास नहीं रखते। इनका क्या लेनिन में विश्वास नहीं है, माओ में विश्वास नहीं है और इनको अगर संविधान बनाने का मौका दिया जाए तो क्या ये ऐसा नहीं बनाएंगे जिस में वन पार्टी रूल की व्यवस्था हो जैसे रूस में है, चीन में है या कास्ट्रो ने कर रखा है। लोकतंत्र की दुहाई बे क्यों देते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। बाजपेयी जी को संविधान बनाने का मौका दे दिया जाए तो क्या गुरु गोलवलकर या देवरस साहब या आर. एस. एस. की भावना से मुक्त होकर ये संविधान बनाएंगे? कौसा संविधान ये सब बनाएंगे इसकी कल्पना आप कर सकते हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह को अगर संविधान बनाने का मौका दे दिया जाए तो उस संविधान की पहली धारा होगी कि आजीवन चौधरी साहब देश के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष होंगे और सारी सत्ता उनमें निहित होगी। सारा समय यह नारा देने में ही खर्च कर देते हैं कि लोकतंत्र खतरे में है। यह कहते रहने के बजाय जनहित की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं, जनहित में जो चीजें हैं उनको जिसकस क्यों नहीं करते हैं, उन पर वाद विवाद क्यों नहीं करते हैं। संसदीय लोकतंत्र का

महत्व इसी में है कि समस्याओं पर — वाद विवाद किया जाए, विचार विमर्श किया जाए, जनहित के प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जाए, अपनी राय दी जाए ताकि देश को और जनता को लाभ हो।

ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति ऐसी हो जाएगी कि इस धरती पर चोरी, डकैती, कत्ल, अपराध सब समाप्त कर दिए जाएंगे, बिल्कुल भी ये नहीं होंगे। न इतिहास में ऐसा कभी हुआ है और न होगा। अपराध होते हैं, चोरियां होती हैं, डकैतियां पड़ती हैं। विपक्ष के लोग यह कहें कि धरती पर स्वर्ग आ जाए तो यह सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। देखना हमें यह होगा कि सरकार अपराधों को रोकने के लिए, शान्ति व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए किस तरह के प्रयास कर रही है, दत्त चित्त हो कर इस काम में लगी हुई है या नहीं लगी हुई है, प्रभावकारी कदम इस दिशा में उठा रही है या नहीं उठा रही है। निस्सन्देह यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी सरकार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में, ज्ञानी जैल सिंह के नेतृत्व में इस देश में शान्ति व्यवस्था की स्थापना के लिए, साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना की स्थापना के लिए, राष्ट्रीय अखंडता और एकता की स्थापना के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्नशील है। इसके परिणाम भी सामने आए हैं। हमारा विशाल देश है, हमारे देश की विशाल जन संख्या है, विभिन्न भाषा भाषी लोग यहां बसते हैं, विभिन्न धर्मविलम्बी लोग इस देश में रहते हैं। ऐसे देश में शान्ति व्यवस्था को बनाए रखने के लिए जो प्रयास हो रहा है, वह अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय है। यहां पर सारे देश में और विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति की बहुत आलोचना की

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

गई हैं। 1980 में जब से उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार चुन कर आई थी इस देश के असामाजिक तत्वों ने, कुछ सियासी ताकतों ने भी यह कोशिश की कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार फेल हो जाए। मुरादाबाद में दंगे भड़काए गए, अलीगढ़ में दंगे भड़काए गए, अपराधियों को उकसाया गया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के नेता और विशेष कर वहां के मुख्य मंत्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी ने बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ स्थिति का मुकाबला किया, साम्प्रदायिक एकता की स्थापना की और उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में वहां कमी आई है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि अपराध बढ़े हैं, शान्ति व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ी है। लेकिन आंकड़े इसके वितरीत हैं। हम लोग तो उत्तर प्रदेश के निवासी हैं और हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां डकैतियों में कमी आई है, साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में कमी आई है, अपराधों की प्रवृत्ति में कमी आई है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने दृढ़ता के साथ डकैत उन्मूलन अभियान चलाया है और अपनी इस दृढ़ता का मूल्य उनको चुकाना पड़ा है, बहुत बड़ी कीमत उनको चुकानी पड़ी है। हाल ही में उनके बड़े भाई जस्टिस सी० एस० पी० सिंह की हत्या कर दी गई, उनके भतीजे की हत्या कर दी गई। यह बहुत बड़ी कीमत उनको चुकानी पड़ी है। मेरा विश्वास है कि उनके भाई का खून जरूर रंग लाएगा। महाबीरा का गैंग जो बहुत मशहूर गैंग था और छवि राम के गैंग को खत्म कर दिया गया है। मैं आंकड़े नहीं देना चाहता हूं लेकिन भूरा गैंग, रघुनाथ सिंह गैंग, पपुआ गैंग, सुरेश सोनी गैंग, राधे संतोषा गैंग, मुन्ना डायर

गैंग, भीमा मल्लाह गैंग, रघुनाथ मल्लाह गैंग आदि का सफाया कर दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं। वहां एक डी० आई० जी० इनके लिए अलग से है। एक सैल भी वहां इनके लिए बनाया गया है जहां इनके कैसिस की सुनवाई होती है, जो इनके कैसिस को देखता है। प्रत्येक जिले में अधिकारियों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ जो ज्यादतियां होती हैं, इन पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, उनकी वे स्वयं जांच करें। ये जो सब कदम उठाए गए हैं ये बहुत प्रशंसनीय हैं और इन से उनकी भलाई के कामों में बहुत योगदान मिला है जो कि प्रशंसनीय है। इसलिए यह कहना कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शान्ति व्यवस्था खतरे में है, सर्वथा गलत है।

14 hrs.

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि समय कम है। अगर देश और प्रदेशों में शांति व्यवस्था बनाये रखना है, अपराधों का उन्मूलन करना है, शांतमय तरीके से औद्योगिक और कृषि विकास करना है, लोगों की जानमाल की रक्षा करना है तो यह जरूरी है कि पुलिस फोर्स को बढ़ाया जाय। पुलिस को आप को आधुनिक हथियार देने पड़ेंगे, उनको वैज्ञानिक तरीके की शिक्षा देनी होगी, पुलिस कमियों के रहने के लिये निवास स्थान की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में तो यह करना और भी जरूरी है। बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि अन्य जो विकास के बजट हैं, क्योंकि राज्य, शासन और सरकार का बुनियादी कर्तव्य है देश की रक्षा करना,

जनता की जानमाल की रक्षा करना, अतः जानमाल की रक्षा करने के लिए अगर अन्य प्रकार के बजटों में कुछ कटौती भी की जाय तो वह क्षम्य है। जब डाकुओं के हाथ में स्टेन गन हो, कारबाइन हो और 10 पुलिस वाले साधारण बन्दूक ले कर घूम रहे हों तो वह अपनी ही रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, जनता की क्या रक्षा करेंगे? ऐसी स्थिति में पुलिस को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना होगा और आधुनिक हथियार तथा वैज्ञानिक ट्रेनिंग उनको देनी ही होगी तभी शांति व्यवस्था में सुधार होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, if we are honest, we must admit that things are not well anywhere. There is practically crime everywhere, and crime cuts across party lines. And any cry against crime is a cry in wilderness. There is crime against minority communities, against workers, against the weak and exploited within the country. What is more disturbing is that there is something basically wrong in the system, in the Government, specially in the Home Ministry.

There is devaluation of not only other things but also values of life. We are not surprised to hear or see any ugly things in the country. We have become reconciled to anything. Some Hon. Members are complaining that there is thin attendance in the House. There is thin attendance perhaps in other areas also. It means that we have become reconciled to this fate. We have developed some sort of fatalism that whatever we may say, whatever we may ask, nothing is going to happen, there would be no change.

Whenever we raise the question of law and order, we are told by the Chair that it comes in the State sector, land belongs to the State sector, coal belongs to the Central sector and so on. I would like to know to which sector life belongs. When life is in danger, when honour is in danger, when the future is in danger, in which sector will it fall? Will it be in the State List, Central List or the Concurrent List? (Interruptions) I accept it, it may be a new sector.

Our Home Ministers, whenever they go outside their sphere, suddenly all the wisdom starts dawning on them. Some time back the then Minister of State for Home Affairs went to a State, which is not controlled by their party, and then started making observations that the law and order situation in that State is not good.

I would like to read certain observations made in *The Statesman* dated 25th September 1981, on the statement of the Ex-Minister of State for Home Affairs. It is stated :

“Mr. Yogendra Makwana’s saying that political murders take place in “Communist run” States is irresponsible enough to imply that one kind of murder is more reprehensible than others.....Delhi is the worst offender in this respect. 31 murders were committed in the Capital between January 1 and August 15 this year against 28 in the whole of 1980. In the last year with 644 crimes for every 100,000 persons the Union Territory topped the country’s crime list according to the survey conducted by the Centre..... Number of recorded communal clashes increased from 188 in 1977 to 427 in 1980.”

This is the picture.

[Sh. A. K. Roy]

Another point is that even in today's papers you will find what is happening in Uttar Pradesh. They are all talking of Uttar Pradesh. There, in Unnav district, in Rallis India Ltd. there was firing by the police. Sir, you are also intetested in the labour movement and you will be surprised to know that according to the officail records, till today 20 persons are missing and I can give you the names of the persons killed. This is most disturbing. Now, everything but human life is accountable. There is nothing to account for human life. I can give you an illustration of this. There was police firing in the first week of January, i.e., 3rd January, when the workers were on sit-in-strike in Rallis India Ltd. owned by Tatas. On the last occasion this Ministry gave us an assurance that the Essential Services Maintenance Act would not be used against the workers, but they used it here. And I was told that at the instigation of the Centre, that is, the Home Ministry, the Essential Services Maintenance Act was used because that factory was owned by one of the biggest monopolists of the country, Tatas, And, Sir, the police fired 50 to 60 rounds. Within the factory they fired and the workers were dragged and beaten to death. After that they followed the workers to their houses in the Harijan village and in that village called Dayal Khera, the Harijans were assaulted and beaten brutally and a large number of people are missing. I can give you the names of the persons who are not found there till today and the entire areas was restricted and all the outsiders were forbidden to enter into the entire area. This has also appeared in all the papers. It came in *Blitz* first, then in came in *The Patriot* today, it also came in *Indian Express*, and it has now become a serious thing that persons are still missing. They are not accounted as to whether they are dead or alive. The names of persons missing are :

Ram Naresh Tripathi, Subedar Singh, Maneswar Singh, Ali Qamar, Ramzan Ali, Akbar Ali, Rafiq, Puthu Lal, Pyare Lal, Ram Naresh Verma and Chandradeo. They are all permanent workers who are still missing. This is the situation there.

Now, I would like to tell two or three things about our constituency. You know, Sir, that many tribal people are in the coalmines and you will be surprised to know - this is what I want to bring to the notice of the Home Ministry—that in the last 5 years not less than 5000 tribal workers were removed from the rolls showing them resigned or showing them that they have voluntarily abandoned their jobs. It is a very serious thing. It is not so small a number that we can take it up with the Labour Department. The Home Ministry should institute an inquiry to see how such a large number of tribal people are shown suddenly as resigned or having left their jobs.

Lastly, I would like to tell the Home Ministry that every case of encounter must be probed by the Central Ministry. Every case of killing of Harijans and Tribals and such criminal cases must be pursued by the Home Ministry so that the guilty are punished properly. Communal riot has nothing to do with the State sector. In all such communal riots national interests are involved.

Lastly, I would like to conclude by saying that the basic crisis or the defenct in the system is that the element of justice is gradually getting withered away from the entire body politic, and I would like to remind the Home Ministry that law and order is not the end, it is the means. End is justice. Where justice is denied, disorder is the sign of life. History has proved that many rulers tried to do many things with bayonet, but nobody could sit on it and this Government which is going to sit on it will meet the same fate which similar others met in history.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) :
जनाबे श्रीमती, मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका बख्शा है कि मैं भी इस डिबेट में हिस्सा ले सकूँ। मेरा मकसद कोई लम्बी तकरीर करने का नहीं है। कुछ बातें यहां पर कही गई हैं, जिनका मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने हमेशा अपील की है अपनी पार्टी से भी और दूसरी पार्टियों से भी कि जब तक नेशनल प्रॉब्लमज को नेशनल तौर पर डील न किया जाए, उन्हें नेशनल तौर पर स्टडी न किया जाए और उनके बारे में कोई नेशनल कानसेनसस न हो, तब तक उनका हल ढूँढना बहुत मुश्किल है। अगर यह सब कुछ किया जाए, तब भी यह यकीनी नहीं है कि हम उन प्रॉब्लमज का कोई सेटिसफेक्शन जेनीरेटिंग हल ढूँढ सकेंगे या नहीं। लेकिन उससे यह फायदा जरूर होगा कि सब पार्टियां नेकनीयती से कहेंगी कि ये मुश्किल बात है और इनके बारे में जो कुछ मुमकिन हो सकता है, वह हम कर रहे हैं।

जब भी हमारे देश पर कोई बड़ी भारी विपदा आई, तो सब ने इकट्ठे होकर उसका मुकाबला किया। मुझे याद है—मेरी आंखों के सामने वह नक्शा है कि बंगला देश की जंग के वक्त किस तरह से सब पार्टियों ने इकट्ठे होकर तकरीरें कीं, इस देश को जगाया और एक होकर उस खतरे का मुकाबला किया। उससे पहले ही हमारे मुल्क पर एक बड़ी भारी विपदा आई थी। उसका मुकाबला करते-करते बंगला देश के साथ हमारी जो चक्कलश हुई, वह लाजमी थी। अगर वह न होती, तो हम फिनांशल तौर पर और भी तबाह हो जाते। उस वक्त हमारे जबानों, देशवासियों और नेताओं

ने जिस बहादुरी और एकता का सुबूत दिया, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है।

इस बात को सामने रख कर मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जिन दिक्कतों और मुसीबतों से सारा मुल्क दो-चार हो रहा है, अगर हम उनकी सियासी तौर पर इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो खराबी और भी बढ़ेगी। लोगों को तसल्ली देने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम यह कह सकें कि जहां तक हम पहुँच सकते हैं, वहां तक पहुँच गए हैं और जो कुछ भी हम कर सकते हैं, वह हम कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर की होम मिनिस्ट्री की पोर्जोशन कांस्टीट्यूशनली बड़ी आर्टीफिशल सी है। ला एण्ड आर्डर एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, यह सही बात है। अगर किसी जगह पर ला एण्ड आर्डर में खराबी हो जाती है और लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं तो यहां पर भी लोग शोर मचाते हैं, वह भी सही बात है।

यहां बात भी न करें तो बड़ा मुश्किल है क्योंकि फिर आवाज कहां उठेगी? लेकिन मुझे अपोजिशन से गिला इस बात का है कि ये डबल स्टैण्डर्ड रखते हैं। जिन सूबों में कांग्रेस पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट्स हैं वहां की ला एण्ड आर्डर सिच्युेशन पर तो ये यहां पर बहुत शोर मचाते हैं, जिसका हमें जवाब भी देना पड़ता है लेकिन जिन सूबों में कांग्रेसी गवर्नमेंट्स नहीं हैं वहां की बात अगर वहां पर उठाई जाए तो उसके लिए कहते हैं कि यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं उठा सकते और उसके लिए शोर मचाते हैं। इसलिए किसी भी चीज का एक ही स्टैण्डर्ड होना चाहिए। हमारे सी० पी० एम० या

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

किसी दूसरी पार्टी के लोग यहाँ पर यू० पी० के बारे में तो नुक्ता-चीनी कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर यहाँ पर बंगाल की नुक्ता-चीनी हो तो उसको सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उनको बंगाल की नुक्ता-चीनी भी सुन लेनी चाहिए और उसीके हिसाब से अमल करना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे, मैंने एक दिन तीन आदमियों को जिनमें दो बंगाल के थे और एक अमृतसर का था, उनको विजिटर्स गैलरी के पास लेकर दिए और उन तीनों ने आकर यहाँ लोक सभा का जीरो आवर देखा, लेकिन उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि हमको देख कर शर्म आई, क्या यही लोकसभा है? हमें अफसोस है कि हम यहाँ देखने के लिए क्यों आए। जब यहाँ पर ऐसा आदर्श रखा जायेगा उसके बाद ला एण्ड आर्डर कैसे रह सकता है? जब कोई नौजवान यहाँ से देख कर जायेगा तो वह क्या कहेगा? उस अमृतसर वाले आदमी ने तो यहाँ तक कह दिया कि मैं चाहूँगा कि मेरी आगे की नस्ल भी कभी यहाँ देखने के लिए न आए। मैंने उससे कह दिया कि लोक सभा के साथ राज्य सभा को भी जोड़ दो क्योंकि वहाँ भी तो ऐसा ही होता है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारा एक ही स्टैण्डर्ड होना चाहिए। हमारे स्पीकर, डिफरेंट लीडर्स के साथ बात-चीत करके जो यहाँ पर प्रोग्राम रखते हैं उसको मानना चाहिए। कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर, चाहे वह कांग्रेस का हो या अपोजीशन पार्टी का हो, कमी नहीं चाहता कि डायरेक्टली इन्डायरेक्टली होम मिनिस्ट्री उसके काम में मदाखलत करे। कोई भी इसको पसन्द नहीं करेगा। न तो ये उनके बिहाफ पर पूरा जवाब

दे सकते हैं और न डायरेक्टली सी०बी०आई० वहाँ जा सकती है। इसमें बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं। इसको अगर आप छेड़ते हैं तो सिर्फ अपना बक्त जाया करेंगे और लोगों को यही बतलायेंगे कि जमहूरियत का जो तरीकेकार है वह बेअसर है, पागलों की तरह से लोग यहाँ पर शोर मचाते हैं लेकिन कर कुछ नहीं पाते हैं। इसलिए जो लोग लोकतन्त्र को चलाना चाहते हैं उनसे मैं अपील करूँगा कि वे इस तरीकेकार को बदलें।

यहाँ पर नीरेन घोष साहब ने यह फरमाया कि फारेन अफेयर्स, डिफेन्स और कम्युनिकेशन—इन मोहकमों को ही सेन्टर में रखना चाहिए और बाकी राज्यों को दे देना चाहिए। 1935 का जब ऐक्ट बना था उस वक्त के राजे-महाराजों और नवाबों ने वही डिमाण्ड रखी थी जिसको कि आज हमारे बंगाल के दोस्त रख रहे हैं। वे इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जो लोग कांस्टीट्यूेंट असेम्बली के लिए चुने गए थे और जिन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया था उसमें बड़े नालिजिएबल थे, पैट्रियाट्स थे, हाई क्लास के वकील और जज थे, जिन्होंने कि इस मुल्क के लिए कुर्बानियाँ की थीं। उन लोगों ने बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद आईन तैयार किया था।

सेन्टर के पास जो पावर है, वह कौन इस्तेमाल करता है, वे इस्तेमाल स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती हैं। यदि उन्होंने आर्टिकल 256 और 257 देख लिया होता तो उसमें सिर्फ सेन्टर को यह हक है कि वह अपने काम के लिए स्टेट को डायरेक्शन जारी करती हैं। वे महकमें जो डायरेक्टली फंक्शन कर रहे हैं, उनको छोड़ कर बाकी काम स्टेट के जरिए करवाते हैं। वरना क्या होगा यदि हम इनकी बात मानें तो

बैकवडं एरियाज बैकवडं रहेंगे और फारवडं एरियाज और भी फारवडं हो जायेंगे। आप यह समझते हैं कि इन्डस्ट्री को हम स्टेट सबजेक्ट बना दें और यहां पर सिर्फ तीन-चार स्टेट्स ही बढ़ती रहेंगी और हम हमेशा के लिए गुलाम रहेंगे। यदि तीन-चार मेंहकमे ही केन्द्र के पास रह गये तो आप क्या प्लानिंग करेंगे। मुल्की पैमाने पर प्लानिंग नहीं होगी। गरीब स्टेट्स क्या प्लान करेंगी। हिमाचल क्या प्लान करेगा, जे एंड के क्या प्लान करेगा। छोटा पंजाब या हरियाणा क्या अपनी-अपनी प्लानिंग करेंगे। इस प्रकार इस मुल्क के टुकड़े हो जायेंगे और आप उसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे और हम अभीर स्टेट्स के गुलाम रहेंगे।

आपका शिपिंग और ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग है, जिसमें आपका ट्रांसपोर्ट और सड़कें आती हैं तथा हाई-वेज आते हैं। यह सब कुछ अगर छोड़ दें तो इसका मतलब है कि पहाड़ी दुर-दराज के इलाके बिल्कुल कट-आफ रह जायेंगे। चन्द एक जो कोस्टल स्टेट्स हैं, वे ही सिर्फ जहाजरानी का फायदा उठायेंगे और बाकी मुल्क को इसका फायदा नहीं होगा। रैजिड्यूरी पावर्स हैं वे केन्द्र में रहनी जरूरी हैं। इस किस्म की डिमांड राजा-महाराजाओं ने और नबाबों ने की थी, पावर्स को अपने पास रखने के लिए और लोगों को गुलाम बनाने के लिए। आपने यह भी देखा कि आज हमारे इंदगिदं क्या हो रहा है। बंगला देश में एक नई खबर आई है। वहां फिर कूप हो गया, मिलिट्री कूप होने के बाद आर्मी ने टेक-ओवर कर लिया है। हमारे दायें-बायें इस तरह की बातें होती रहें। इससे हमारे मुल्क को खतरा पैदा होता है यदि इस बारे में हमें एक एप्रोच न बनायें,

तो हम खतरे से बच नहीं सकते। भगड़ों की तरफ आप इशारा करते हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप प्रोडक्शन आफ वैल्य और उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का ठीक तरीका नहीं निकालेंगे तो ये बातें होती रहेंगी। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं, जो अच्छी बातें हैं, हमें उन की कदर करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने फ्यूडलिज्म की बात कहीं और कहा कि यह नए फार्म में आ रही है। तमाम एग्री-कल्चर को मैकेलाइज कर दिया है। बहुत से लोग बेकार हो गये हैं। गरीब काम करना चाहता है, काम करके खाना चाहता है। यदि काम न मिले, मांगेगा, मगर मांगने पर भी खाना न मिले तो वह सूटेगा। इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि मेरे पास जमीन नहीं है। हमारे यहां लैण्ड रिफार्म हुआ है, हमने जमीन दी शायद और भी जायेगी। हर इन्सान को जीने का हक है। दुनिया में इन्सान नंगा पैदा होता है और हर इन्सान के लिए जमीन बनी है। अगर मीन्स आफ प्रोडक्शन को काबू करके लोगों को गुलाम बना कर रखेंगे तो फसाद होंगे, डांके पड़ेंगे, चोरियां होंगी। लैण्ड रिफार्मस पर और जोर देने के लिए होम मिनिस्ट्री को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं, जिन पर उनको ध्यान देना चाहिए। बहुत से पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, जो ना उम्मीद हो चुके हैं कि उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। उनके लिए आपको कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ेगा, बेकारों, भूखों की ला एण्ड आर्डर से दुश्मनी है।

जब हम उस मसला पर नहीं सोचते हैं, तो हमारा नौजवान खासकर पढ़ा-लिखा नौजवान है, एक ऐसा रास्ता अस्तित्थार करता है, जो गलत है। वह तोड़फोड़ की

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

तरफ जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए हमें कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

होम मिनिस्ट्री ने ट्राइबल्स के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है और उन को आगे बढ़ना भी चाहिए, शैंडयूल्ड कास्ट्स को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और अगर आप बजट को देखेंगे तो कम्पैरेटिवली वह बढ़ रहा है और प्लान में उनके लिए ज्यादा पैसा रखा गया है। इस तरह से होम मिनिस्ट्री जो कुछ कर सकती है, वह कर रही है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फंडामेंटलइज्म की बात है, इस की मुखालफत होनी चाहिए चाहे वह हिन्दू फंडामेंटलाइज्म हो, चाहे मुस्लिम फंडामेंटलाइज्म हो और चाहे सिख फंडामेंटलाइज्म हो। कभी खालिस्तान का नाम लिया जाता है तो कभी किसी और का नाम लिया जाता है। फंडामेंटलइज्म की हम मुखालफत करें और उस को आगे न बढ़ने दें। अभी अनन्तनाग में जो एक शोर मचा था, वह भी मुस्लिम फंडामेंटलइज्म की वजह से था, चन्द कट्टर लोगों ने आकर गड़बड़ की। ऐसे चन्द आदमी ही हैं और हर जगह ऐसे ज्यादा आदमी नहीं होते हैं। वे ही फसाद करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसाद हुआ है। आपस में झगड़ा हो गया, तो ला एण्ड आर्डर की बात कही जाती है और गरीब आदमियों को लूटते हैं, तो कोई बोलता नहीं है।

एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर कुछ लोग गृह मन्त्री की नुकताचीनी करते और मजाक उड़ाते हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री में जो हमारे दोस्त बंठे हुए हैं, मरकर तहान को बहुत नीचबाव हैं, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि

उन्होंने अपने जमाने में कितनी कुर्बानी की है लेकिन ज्ञानी जी और बंकटसुम्बयया जी के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। जब ज्ञानी जी की नुकताचीनी करने वालों को मैं देखता हूँ, और ज्ञानी जी को देखता हूँ, तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि जिस वक्त उनमें से कुछ लोग घुटनों के बल चलते थे, उस वक्त ज्ञानी जी जेल में सड़ रहे थे और ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलइज्म से लड़ रहे थे। वे ब्रिटिशों की जेल में नहीं थे बल्कि स्टेट की जेल में थे और उनकी हालत क्या थी, इसके बारे में पण्डित जी ने लिखा है कि किस तरह की तकलीफें वहां थीं और किस तरह से यह कोशिश की जाती थी कि इन लोगों को खत्म किया जाए। हमारे ज्ञानी जी पढ़े-लिखे आदमी हैं। यह और बात है कि वे अंग्रेजी कम जानते हैं मगर तालीम में वे किसी से कम नहीं हैं। वे चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे हैं और उस वक्त उन्होंने फिरकापरस्ती की जो हवा थी, उस को तरीके से रोका। यह बात हमको याद रखनी चाहिए।

एक बात और कह दूँ कि सिखों के दस गुरु हुए हैं। उन में से 9 हिन्दू थे क्योंकि उस वक्त सिख नहीं थे। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जो दसवें गुरु थे, वे जुल्म व सितम के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए एक फौज तैयार की और वह गरीब आदमियों की फौज थी और जैसा जनरल साहब ने एक दफा इस हाउस में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से से आदमियों को लेकर उन्होंने फौज बनाई थी। उनकी तालीम को बेस बनाते हुए ज्ञानी जी ने पंजाब में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाया था, उस को मैं खुद जानता हूँ। मैं भी साथ की स्टेट में मिनिस्टर था और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह एक बहुत अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था। तो मैं यह जानता हूँ कि यहां हर सदस्य जो चाहे

बोलें यह उसका अधिकार है, यह एक डेमो-क्रैटिक हक है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई में अपनी कमजोरियों, अपनी नावाकफियत या कम उम्री की वजह से या मजबूरियों की वजह से वे शामिल नहीं हुए। लेकिन उन्होंने भी हक दिया और इस लिए हर एक को हक है कि वह जो कहना चाहे कह दे। मगर कहने से पहले उन्हें सोच से काम लेना चाहिए अगर आपको देश को बचाना है, तो जो मैंने जो पहले कहा है उसको आप करिये। होम मिनिस्ट्री जो है, वह सेफ हैंड्स में है। श्री बंकटसुब्बय्या को जब हम देखते हैं तो यह पाते हैं कि वे बहुत समझदार हैं, गुस्से में नहीं आते, पेशेनेट नहीं हैं और आपको चेलेंज नहीं करते हैं लेकिन सब के को-आप-रेशन की जरूरत है और जो मूल जरूरतें हैं, उनके बारे में सब को सोचना होगा और फंडेमेंटलिज्म किसी रंग रूप में हो उसके खिलाफ लड़ना होगा।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : इसी लिए इनको ग्रान्ध नहीं भेजना है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : प्रौफेसर साहिब, ग्रान्ध में या कहीं भी हो, कोई कहीं भी जाएं, तो वह अपनी मरजी से जाएगा उस को जबर्दस्ती नहीं भेजा जाता। यह हमारी पार्टी की बात है। हमारी अपनी मजबूरी हो तो भेज भी सकते हैं लेकिन हम आप को नहीं भेज सकते। जरूरत पड़ी, तो उन्हें ग्रान्ध भेज भी देंगे। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो असली कांग्रेसमैन है, उस को चाहे चपरासी का काम करना पड़े और चाहे मिनिस्टर वह खुशी से करता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अंजय्या साहब यहां से गये थे, वो क्या वैसा ही हाल इनका करोगे ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा : ठीक है, अंजय्या साहब गये थे और जब उन्होंने देखा कि उन का चीफ मिनिस्टर बने रहना ठीक नहीं है, तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा भी दे दिया, वे कुर्सी से चिपके रहे, ऐसी बात आप नहीं कह सकते। ये हमारी अन्दरूनी बातें हैं और हमारी खूबी यह है कि जरूरत पड़ेगी तो जाएंगे और जरूरत पड़े, तो हट भी जाएंगे। यही हमारी खूबी है और मैं आप के साथ और दूसरे बुजुर्गों के साथ इस में किसी कन्ट्रोवर्सी में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। मैं अपनी पार्टी की सुपीरियारिटी नहीं बताना चाहता, मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग किस प्रकार से एक विचार से, एकमत होकर फैसला करते हैं? आपकी तरह छोटी-मोटी बातों को हम नहीं देखते हैं। मैंने ज्ञानी जी के बारे में इसलिए बात की क्योंकि सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने उनके बारे में कुछ बातें कही थीं, कल की कार्यवाही में भी कुछ बातें उन के बारे में कही गईं। बेढंगी बातें कहने से कुछ फायदा नहीं है। रेलवे पर दंडवते जी की स्पीच हुई थी तो हमने कहा था कि बहुत अच्छी स्पीच है, लेकिन चंद्रजीत यादव जी की स्पीच एक कव्वाली की तरह थी। बातें उन्होंने भी कुछ बहुत अच्छी कहीं, और कुछ इधर-उधर की।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जरूरी बातों की ओर ध्यान दीजिये। उनको ठीक कीजिए, हमारे विधान से अच्छा विधान आपको नहीं मिल सकता, इसमें तबदीली की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इतना कहकर ही मैं मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-
pur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, primarily,
I would deal with the law and order
situation in Uttar Pradesh. A lot of
things have been said in this august-
House regarding the law and order
situation there. My Hon. Friend,
Shri Chandrajit Yadav, said that
Uttar Pradesh has become a haven
for dacoits. Many things have been
said regarding fake encounters. It
has been pointed out here that all
is not well in Uttar Pradesh so far as
the law and order situation is con-
cerned.

The fact is otherwise. The law
and order situation in Uttar Pradesh
is so satisfactory as it has never been
before. I would like to give you some
figures through which we can see
that the law and order situation there
has considerably improved. The
incidents of dacoities in 1977 were
4,187 ; in 1978—3,644—both years of
the Janata Party rule—in 1980—3,643
and in 1981—2,858. The number of
lootings in 1977 were 7,343; in 1978—
6,919 ; in 1980—6,624 and in 1981—
5,306. As regards murder., in 1977,
there were 4,756 murders ; in 1978—
5,202; in 1979—5,329; in 1980—5,422
and in 1981—5,568. The incidence of
murders has increased to which I
shall come later. Coming to riots,
in 1977—11,290 ; in 1978—2,484 ;

14.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the
Chair*].

Year	No. of offences
1980	27,050
1981	21,915

Total Cognisable Offences

Year	No. of offences
1977	2,22,400
1978	2,13,471
1979	2,05,644
1980	1,96,715
1981	1,89,963

Now, these people are accusing
and throwing the blame on us for the
law and order situation in Uttar
Pradesh. But you will find that
when these very people ruled that
State, the incidence of crime was
much more.

You must note that now the in-
cidence of crime has been, in fact,
reduced up to the extent of 25.55%
over 1980 and the incidents of crime
that took place in the year 1981,
compared with those that took place
in the year 1977-78, have substantially
come down. You can find it from
the percentage of crime figures.

This shows the hollowness of their
attack on the law and order situation
in Uttar Pradesh.

The fact is that Uttar Pradesh is
the first State in the country engaged
in the elimination of dacoits. Espe-
cially the Chief Minister of Uttar
Pradesh and the U.P. Police have de-
clared a war on dacoits. Never
before in the history of Uttar Pradesh
have such Herculean efforts made to
eliminate the dacoit menace. The
Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister has
declared a war against dacoits.

We find that 20 gangs of dacoits
have been wiped out.

Only 10 out of 55 districts are
affected with this dacoit menace.

Uttar Pradesh is a very big State.
It is the belief of people that Uttar
Pradesh is infested with dacoits.

But this is not the real position.
This is not the fact.

Only 10 districts out of 55 are
affected with this menace.

The Chief Minister of Uttar Pra-
desh and the U.P. Police are firmly
determined to liquidate dacoits.

We can find from newspaper reports that every day, one or the other gang of dacoits is being liquidated.

The U.P. Chief Minister has made a greater sacrifice. His brother who was the Judge of a High Court was killed by the dacoits.

The dacoits have become desperate. They have become confused, rather they have gone mad, because of the biggest onslaught on them by the U.P. Police.

The dacoits have become so desperate that they have now started killing innocent people. This is the extent to which they have gone now. They are killing sometimes innocent people, sometimes policemen, and sometimes even ordinary citizens. They have lost their discrimination and they have become indiscriminate in killing people. They are doing all this with one motive. The dacoits believe that by these indiscriminate acts both Parliament and the Assembly would be led to believe that they should demand the resignation of the Chief Minister and when the Chief Minister goes out of the picture, they would be let loose and they would be free. This is their mentality.

I wonder that instead of getting kudos and congratulations from the Parliament and from the Assembly and from elsewhere, the Chief Minister is getting brickbats. This is very unfortunate in the history of Uttar Pradesh

We must, in fact, congratulate the man who has taken up the cause of gentle people, the common people and has waged a war against dacoits and is firmly determined to eliminate dacoits once for all and we must stand behind him. He has stood for a very noble cause and, I must say, this is the first instance of a man who has stood for this noble cause for the first

time in the history of Uttar Pradesh and of this country as a whole. Things are being said regarding encounters. One gentleman as said that 5,000 persons are being killed in fake encounters. The fact is that only 1,200 people have been killed and not in fake encounters. Dacoits and goondas have been killed. 22 gangs have been liquidated. How many persons must be in those 22 gangs? There must be a considerable number in one gang. Only 1,200 people have been killed in encounters; not only dacoits but goondas also have been killed in the encounters. The encounters were real. Here is a proof: about 120 policemen, including officers, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspector of Police, Head Constable and Constable, have given their lives; they have also been killed by the dacoits. The policemen were killed and dacoits were also killed in the encounters. For the first time in the history of this country, the Chief Minister has taken the task on himself to see that no innocent person is killed in the encounter. Wherever he has received complaints, he has taken the police to task. Four cases of murder have been lodged against policemen where the inquiry shows that encounters were fake. Another 15 to 20 cases are under investigation. The Chief Minister has given strict orders to the police that, while eliminating the dacoits will be appreciated, if common people are killed in the encounters, the police will be taken to task. The theory of fake encounters which the Opposition is building up in this august House and outside is fake; that theory is fake; the encounters are not fake. I think, wonderful work is being done in U.P. We must stand behind the Chief Minister, we must stand behind the police there, we must stand behind the Government of that State.

Now I come to the point of national integration.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope this is the last point you are making. You will then conclude.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I will not take more time. This is the last point.

When the Moradabad incident was discussed in this House, actually this House was rocked; from both sides of the House, concern was expressed and it was said that the communal riots should be curbed and the objective of national integration should be achieved. What happened? The Home Minister assured the House that he would take every step to check incidents of communal violence. I must congratulate the Home Minister that communal incidents of the magnitude of Moradabad have not taken place, but at the same time I wish to point out that communal incidents have taken place since then in this country and are taking place regularly; after every two or three weeks, we find that some incident has taken place somewhere in this country. Recently in Sholapur, Poona, Kanyakumari, Baroda and Aligarh, we found, there were communal disturbances. Reports of communal disturbances are coming from various parts of the country. It means that we have not succeeded in our efforts to curb incidents of communal violence. Why is it so? I want to know whether we have gone into the depth of the problem or not. Only by deployment of military, BSF, CRP and Police, the communal incidents cannot be curbed. For that purpose we shall have to go into the depth of the problem to find out who was responsible for the communal incidents, why communal incidents are taking place. We have a report on the Jamshedpur riots. There was a Commission appointed and its report was submitted. I do not remember the name of the judge; Mr. Banatwalla will enlighten us. In that report which was submitted, the RSS was indicated. The report

says that the RSS was responsible for the communal riots. For the last 20 years, in this House and outside, open accusation is being made against the RSS that they instigate the communal disturbances, they are behind all communal disturbances in this country. What are we doing to check their activities? Have we done anything? I ask my own Congress Government. Regarding Janata Government, the RSS formed part of Janata; therefore, I cannot say anything to them. But what has our Government done to curb the activities of the RSS? These figures will show that, instead of curbing the activities, of the RSS, its strength has been allowed to increase day by day...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wanted to speak on national integration ;

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It is part of the Home Ministry. In 1979 there were 6.33 lakhs of RSS members; in 1980, they were 10 lakhs; in 1981 the figure went up to 15 lakhs. In 1979 there were 10,000 RSS shakas and in 1981 there are 16,000 RSS shakas. What are we doing? Have we put any curb on the RSS activities? This is one point where cooperation from the Opposition will be forthcoming. We are talking about cooperation from the Opposition parties. Except BJP, every other Opposition party will cooperate in that effort to curb the activities of the RSS. We have not forgotten that the Janata Party itself broke on the issue of RSS. Those who left the Janata Party accused the RSS for the communal incidents and other things...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am talking on a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A Minister has to intervene at 3-00. There are others also who have to speak. If you take more time, you will be depriving the other Members of your Party of the opportunity of speaking and they will find fault with me. That is why I am requesting you. Otherwise, it is a pleasure ; I can hear you for hours together.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am talking about national integration. This is very important. They are not curbing the activities of the RSS. At least, please do not curb me. I must say something. The activities of the RSS are increasing. The cooperation of the Opposition on this is forthcoming. Why can't we deal with them? The Home Minister is going to intervene. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah is a very great gentleman ; he espouses the cause of the minorities very much. I would like to him to enlighten us about it. The cooperation of 98 per cent of the Opposition is forthcoming on this issue of RSS. Why are we not taking any action against them? Why are these communal incidents taking place? Why is Baroda burning? Why is Kanyakumari burning? Why is Aligarh burning? What happened in Moradabad? Are the results not coming to the Government? Are the reports not coming to the Government? Why are they not taking action against the RSS? What are you doing about the Vishwa Hindu Parishad? Some conversions took place in your own State of Tamil Nadu and about a few hundreds people were converted. Poor Harijans were converted from Hinduism to Islam. They had their own reasons. Who is responsible for their conversion? Was it for foreign money, as it is alleged? If the allegation is serious, why did you not inquire into the matter? Name the foreign money. Was it foreign money? No, it was not foreign money.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are putting question and you are answering it yourself.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It was their own deed. I am talking of Hindu fanatics.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should be replied to by the Minister.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It is Hindu fanatics. It is their own deed. Because of that the Harijans got converted. Now the bogey has been raised in this country that Hinduism is in danger. In those pre-partition days the bogey raised was that Islam was in danger and the country was partitioned. Now a bogey is being raised that Hinduism is in danger. I fail to understand. When Non-Hindus ruled the country for thousands of years, Hinduism was not in danger. But when 80% of the population who are Hindus are ruling the country, how can Hinduism be in danger? This is a trick. This is only to instigate communal feelings, in the same manner in which the Muslim League instigated the communal feelings in pre-partition days by raising the bogey of Islam being in danger. The Government must take cognisance of it and deal with it firmly and deal firmly with those who are responsible for that.

Lastly, I would like to say that our Government should apply its mind thoroughly and a high power commission headed by a Judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed to inquire into the activities of the RSS as also the activities of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or any other communal organisation. A committee of inquiry under the Chairmanship of a Supreme Court Judge should be appointed to pinpoint which organisations in the country are communal, what is their past history, what they have done and what action against them is being proposed by the Commission. This is very important and when the Commission pinpoints the organisations, they should be banned.

With these words, I thank you, Sir.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, this is a discussion on the Home Ministry. Ours is a constitution not fully federal nor is it fully unitary, but it is a quasi-federal constitution. In such a set up the Home Ministry has to play an important and key role. The framers of our Constitution have envisaged a secular and free India. Due to historical reasons in this country, there were sections of downtrodden people who have been exploited for long and so, the Constitution-makers have provided for them sufficient protection in our Constitution. They felt that these weaker sections and other religious minorities are to be given protection according to our Constitution. Why I raise this point here is that, in this House, many a time, we have formed that there was a tendency on the part of the Home Ministry, and, even sometimes, from the Chair,—I may be excused to say so—that whenever the question of atrocities on Harijans and other minorities came, to treat it as a law and order problem. But, I would like to remind the Home Minister that giving sufficient protection to the Harijans and minorities is a constitutional requirement and so, the Central Government cannot shirk that responsibility. I do admit here that the law and order issue is a State subject. But, when atrocities are committed on Harijans and when there are communal riots where the minorities in large numbers are killed, what should be Centre do? Should it keep mum? I am sure the Central Government has sufficient inherent and constitutional powers to immediately action.

I now come to Kanyakumari incidents in Tamilnadu. It is a pity that after thirty five years of Independence, our country is not rid of communal riots. At the time of Independence, we have to divide the country and on both sides, a number of our fellow men were killed. Now, even

after thirty five years, from the borders, the communal tension has spread to all parts of our country. It has even reached upto the South—Cape Comorin, the southern—most part of our country. This is a very sad state of affairs. I have no hesitation to say that the Central as well as the State Governments have failed to contain these communal riots. At the same time, I would also like to add that the R. S. S. and other communal parties are also responsible for injecting communal feelings in the minds of our people.

In Kanya Kumari District tension still is prevailing and the Tamilnadu Government, as I understand it, has failed to give protection to the minorities and the weaker sections of the people including fishermen. I fail to understand why the Central Government has not intervened. If my information is correct, the R.S.S. is behind creating communal riots. In Kerala also what happened was this. Kerala was so far a tension-free State. There was no communal trouble or riot. There too the R.S.S. and B.J.P. have extended their activities. They started the killings and counterkillings in Kerala. During the last two years hundreds of people were killed. Of course, I do not agree with my Marxist friends in their theory that one killing should be retaliated by another killing.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not our theory.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : In Kerala that is what has happened. Both the Marxists and the RSS were counting the number of heads. With all that I have no hesitation to say that it is the spreading of the RSS activities in Kerala that has brought about this kind of communal clashes and political clashes into Kerala. So, I fail to understand why does the Home Ministry not take note of it and take stringent action against those who are indulging in communal riots and mass killings.

Sir, yesterday Mr. Charanjit Yadav mentioned that there should be special courts to punish these culprits of communal riots. I support that view. There should be special courts and those who indulge in communal riots should be booked and given severe punishment.

Sir, we always talk of Gandhiji. But I would request all the political leaders both sitting here and there—including the BJP—to at least follow Mahatmaji in one respect. Let us take a pledge that no political leaders or any political party will propagate or spread communal tension in order to make political capital out of it.

If such a decision is taken by leaders of all political parties then I am sure this country will attain the goal which Mahatmaji had in mind.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice a very gross discrimination meted out to a certain section of our people in our country. Articles 15, 16 and 25 of our constitution highlight the secular character and assure equality to all citizens. I quote Article 15 :

“The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, etc.

Article 25 says :

“.....all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.”

But, Sir, under Article 341 of the Constitution the President of India has promulgated the Scheduled Castes Order of 1950 wherein it is mentioned :

“No person who professes religion different from Hindu or Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a scheduled caste.”

I have no objection to that but what is the consequent effect. Consequently the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Harijans are denied to them when they get converted to another religion or change their faith. You know, Sir, that religion is a matter of opinion and I know so many people who have changed their religion three times. In Tamil Nadu also such cases of changing of religion have taken place. That being the case, how can you say that when a Harijan is converted to Islam or Buddhism or Christianity or any other religion overnight he has come out of his social backwardness? No such thing takes place simply because he has been converted to some other religion. Here is a clear case, according to me, of discrimination against a particular section of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. Your time is over.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I have taken only 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken full time; when you speak you don't note this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPT. OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : We are watching you when you are speaking...

AN HON. MEMBER : Big brother watching.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : What happens? Faith is changed; opinion is changed; the man's social status remains the same: that has not changed and when that has not changed why do you discriminate on basis of religion? To me it appears that it is opposed to Art. 15 and 25 of the Constitution of India. I request the Home Minister. I request the Prime Minister, I know she is the symbol

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

of secularism. I appeal to them to bring in the necessary constitutional amendments. Whatever benefits are given to Harijans should not be denied to them even if they change their religion. Benefits intended for these sections of people should be extended to them irrespective of whether they change their religion and whether they belong to X religion or Y religion. This is my plea.

Now I turn to Kerala affairs. The Kerala situation has been discussed by many Hon. friends here. The Governor of Kerala dissolved the Assembly as per Article 174 of the Constitution. Some of our friends criticised the action of the Governor. I feel that the Governor was perfectly within her rights and fully empowered to dissolve the Assembly; nobody else has to exercise the judgment; only the Governor is the judge of the situation; only she or he should be satisfied. And this has been the tradition and the practice which we have been following in this country since our independence. What happened when the Janata party was in power? Even when they were in power the Governors took certain decisions. Now, criticising that decision, to me, appears to be not proper. I have to ask one question: What is the argument that they have advanced? They said, the Assembly should not have been dissolved. This is what has been demanded by the opposition. A few days earlier, they themselves were demanding the dissolution of the Assembly; and this was the case till the moment they got one Member from the ruling party; immediately they got one MLA from the ruling party, they started demanding, there should not be dissolution of the House. Their argument is: If the ruling party has got majority then Assembly should be dissolved. If not, the Assembly should be retained. This is a funny argument. What happened was this: In a House of 141, Mr. Karunakaran had a majority of 71 including

the Speaker. At that time the opposition were demanding that Assembly should be dissolved. That demand was continuing. But what happened on a fine morning? From 71 Mr. Karunakaran's party strength was reduced to 70. Mr. Nayanar's party strength was increased to 71. Immediately the demand came up saying: Assembly should not be dissolved, because it suits them. Why this double standard? If this is not double standard, what else is double standard? It is a clear case of double standard. Now they are saying that the Assembly should be retained not for forming a Government but for Rajya Sabha election. Sir, in this connection I am reminded of a story. I don't know whether I can say it here, but I am saying it here. One young man came and told his father one fine morning: Father, get me married because I want a servant in the kitchen.

That was the request of the young man to the father. Likewise they are saying keep the Assembly with us as 71, so that we will vote in the Rajya Sabha. I say that is not your main function. Your main function is forming a viable Government.

SHRI CHATURBHUI (Jhalawar):
Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI G.M. BANAIWALLA
(Pounaria) Sir, under what Rule is he getting up?

SHRI CHATURBHUI: Sir, I am rising on 376. On the part of the Opposition, the plea was that on the recommendation of a minority Government, which has already become a minority, the Assembly should not have been dissolved and the Governor should have ascertained....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a matter of opinion. That is all right. There is no point of order.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the Hon. Member speaks of the Constitution. Does Article 174 of the Constitution say in that way, as he said? Minority or majority should be proved on the floor of the House; otherwise the Governor is the Judge. No other precedence you can quote. Don't try to mislead.

Sir, I congratulate the Home Ministry and the Government, whoever it may be, for taking that bold step. But, I have one request that steps should be taken to conduct an election in Kerala immediately.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As you want election in West Bengal, he also wants election there. What is there? You must support him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, there is a difference about the timing. We were not opposed to the dissolution of the Assembly but the timing of the dissolution.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, Shri Vajpayee is not against dissolution of the Assembly. Does he mean the same thing about West Bengal also?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he has not thought about it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I thought we were discussing Kerala.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: In Kerala, Vajpayee's men are being murdered by Marxists.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We will settle that. You settle your own thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Vajpayee has felt that it was not an auspicious time. That is what I say.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, election should be conducted as early as possible so that after the election, Rajya Sabha election can also be conducted.

Sir, this is discussion on the Home Ministry. I have to say one very important thing i.e. corruption in the country. Many people were talking about corruption. Of course, there is much talk about corruption. And the pity is that the corrupt men get more publicity and those who are not corrupt, will not get publicity. This is what is going on in the country. But even then, corruption from the top to the bottom is a reality. Some strong steps have to be taken to prevent corruption. There is corruption among the political leaders; there is corruption among the Administrators. I fully agree with Shri Tytler that there is a lot of corruption among the Administrators and the political leaders. But it is the duty of the Home Ministry to consider that aspect. Further there is widespread propaganda about corruption. The whole atmosphere is viciated with corruption. The people have, therefore, got a psychological acceptance of corruption. Unless the Home Ministry comes forward with specific proposals or with certain bills; and not only get them passed, but implement them with sincerity, nothing can be done. Therefore, I request the Home Ministry to come forward with some specific proposals or bills and implement them sincerely so that at least to some extent corruption is removed. Otherwise, I am sure, this country will go to dogs.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, it will not go to dogs; it will go to heaven.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I request the Home Minister to come forward with some anti-corruption Bill so that some effective step is taken to root out corruption.

Sir, the question is, why corruption is prevalent. To that my answer is that ours is a democratic system and there is an election process. I thought when the Janata Party with Shri Morarji Desai as Prime Minister came to power, of course, blessed by the late Jayaprakash Narayan, the great man, I thought some efforts will be made to reform the election procedure in the country so that money power in election is reduced. I also thought at least they will bring in an antidefection Bill or something by which corruption can be curtailed to a minimum. But I was disappointed to see that they ruled for three years, but nothing had come out.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, on one point of clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no time. He is not yielding. Are you yielding. *(Interruptions)***

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I am not yielding *(Interruptions)***

Even for the last two years, when I was here I always have my independent opinion. You cannot say that. Sir, that should be removed.

Please expunge that. That should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: He did not yield to him. So, his remarks cannot go on record.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, the remark should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you yield to him?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I did not yield to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Whatever he has said would not be recorded. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As you have said, you have not yielded to him, it will not go on record.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I would request the Home Minister that he should come with concrete proposals for reforming the procedures so that money power is reduced in election. That is the only solution and remedy for reducing corruption in the political level and otherwise.
*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only what Shri Farooq Abdullah is going to say will be recorded.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I rise on the Home Minister's Demands' debate.

I will straight go to my State of Jammu and Kashmir. A lot has been said in this House by Members from that State. I will particularly refer to Ladakh. I do not deny Ladakh is backward. I do not deny that Ladakh is large as far as the area goes. But what I would like to say is let us not divide ourselves on party issues, but see whether this Government that has been in power since 1975, has done anything or not. The problem here is that even when district of Ladakh was divided for the Developmental sake of that area, it was dubbed as communal as if religion plays of part for development of India and all Hindu areas must not develop and all Muslim areas.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please sit down.
*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not anything. Please do not record spoil.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. That is not the way. Please sit down. Do not record whatever he says. Please do not record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is going to reply. Why do you take the law in your hands?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. The Minister is going to reply.
(Interruptions)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: This shows the intolerance.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL *rose.*:
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record what he says. Don't record anything. I am not permitting him. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I make an appeal to you, Mr. Namgyal? Let Dr. Farooq Abdullah speak. You had your say. Let him have his say.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record what Mr. Namgyal says. This will not go on record. You also need not reply.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: For God's sake, please understand.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Abdullah, please address me.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I am sorry; I apologize.

When I came to this House two years ago, I thought in this House we made India. We are not merely Kashmiris or Ladakhis, or anybody else or people belonging to National Conference or Congress. But to us India matters. If India dies, we die. But, unfortunately, we are not Indians. We belong to National Conference or Congress. That is all that matters.

It is all right upto 1947.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't get emotional.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: It is all right till then because we had the British to throw out. But to-day, the time for agitation is over, because we have to build India—not for us, but for the generations which will follow us. Let us give them the India of Mahatma Gandhi.

Now about agitation for Ladakh. I tell people here: "Give us more money, and Ladakh can be made into whatever you want it to be made." We said: "For six months, Ladakh gets locked up; and the only way you can get to Ladakh is by plane. And many times, even aircraft cannot get there, because the weather is bad." They said tunnels should be built. The Central Government put it down saying: 'No; for just one lakh people, you cannot spend so many hundreds of crores for tunnels.' The second suggestion was about ropeway.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, please sit down. Dr. Abdullah, you do not give any reply whatever to Mr. Namgyal. What he says will not go on record.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has to reply.

डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला : यही तो मुश्किल है कि ये समझते नहीं हैं कि मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कभी यह नहीं करना चाहता कि लद्दाख को मत बनाइये। मैं कहता हूँ सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बनाइये। लेकिन फायदा क्या है? जब ये तूफान की तरह से बोल रहे थे तब हमारी पार्टी ने इनको इन्टरप्ट नहीं किया। आज जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो ये मेरा गला दबाना चाहते हैं।

Two percent is the population, as compared to the whole State for them. And financial allocations have gone up to 6%. The nett sowing area of that place was 17,000 hectares in 1974-75. To-day we have raised it to 20,000 hectares. The number of Veterinary units and sub-units in that area has been raised from 52 to 129, to-day. The cattle population has been increased from 0.36 lakh in 1972 to 0.44 lakhs in 1977. The veterinary sub-units and other units have also gone up from 52 to 129. The number of primary schools has also been increased from 226 to 315—for a population of just 50,000.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not Kashmir Assembly.
(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not record whatever Mr. Namgyal says. (Interruptions)**

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : When in Leh an agitation was started this year, they destroyed the property worth Rs. 11.54 lakhs which did not belong to only one person but it belonged to the people

of this country. When the Minister's vehicle was burnt and the moment they noticed that the shops would also be burnt by that vehicle because it had 40 litres of petrol in it, they went to extinguish the fire. The property of the Government did not matter, the record of the Government did not matter; the vehicle of the Government did not matter, but the shops did matter. The point here is are we not thinking in terms of what we are building for tomorrow or are we thinking in terms of destroying.....?
(Interruptions)**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Who started the agitation ?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : The agitation was led by the Hon. member himself; and not only this, the people who have Buddhist faith do not believe in violence for Buddha's teaching is non-violence. And they went to the monasteries to bring the lamas to agitate; and two of the big monasteries refused to send lamas for agitation; and they said, "Everywhere you hold such things for your own ends; we are not giving you any lamas."
(Interruptions)**

And he is one of them. I tell you that he organised it; he should know about it.

(Interruptions)**

I have mentioned it. You go and see it for yourself.

(Interruptions)**

Secondly, in Kishtwar, an agitation was started demanding separate District for the area and Degree College. Sir, it is Government's policy as laid down by the Jha Commission that Education system of 10+2+3 must be implemented for the sake of not providing army of unemployed graduates and education after 10th Class must be strictly

limited for people who have ability to go into Professional Colleges and University education and the majority should be diverted towards I. T. Institutions. Regarding District a Commission has been appointed under the Chairmanship of ex-Chief Justice, Mr. Wazir, to look into merits and demands of each case, be it Kishtwar or any other region of Jammu and Kashmir. Then why this agitation? Wood worth 30 crores was not allowed to be transported and property, which included buildings, Government vehicles and wood was burnt amounting to loss of over a crore. It was because of this Government took urgent action so that the wood if not transported now would have gone to Pakistan by the middle or end of this month when river water rises.

On one side, we have the external danger. Every day, we talk of it. Even today we are saying that the arms which the other countries are going to get are not going to be used against Russia; they are going to be used against India. On one side, we have the external danger; on the other side, we are creating internal dangers. How many fronts are we going to open? Then 1975 Accord should not have taken place; then it should have been turned down and burnt because only one party's flag must fly from the right to the left and from the East to the West. You tell us where we are wrong; and if we are wrong, we will try to mend ourselves.

When the Hon. Minister went there, he saw the area. He went by a special plane. The Hon. Minister did not have the time to see the Governor or the Chief Minister to tell us what he saw. He did not have the time to see the Governor or the Chief Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
Sir, I spoke to the Chief Minister.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : On
the phone.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
I was to attend an urgent meeting in
Delhi.

I did not violate any protocol. I saw to it that I paid my respect to Sheikh Saheb. I spoke to him on phone. I do not want to enter into any controversy over this. When I was going, naturally my tour programme would go to the Ministers. Though there is no protocol, no State Minister came to the Jammu airport. Even then, I took the initiative. I spoke to the Chief Minister; I paid him my regards. I do not think my friend will have any complaint in this regard so far as I am concerned. The Home Minister and the Government of India will preserve and maintain all protocols. Whatever respect we have to give, we will give to the Chief Ministers. I wanted to keep the record straight.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : I
will not enter into this controversy. I would like to say to the Minister that what we are doing in Kishtwar is not for the sake of winning election but for the sake of maintaining law and order.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) :
No Minister of your Government
visited that area so far. How long
has that agitation been going on!
(Interruptions).

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : We
talk of corruption. Corruption was
mentioned a lot here. But I would
like to ask them how much of parallel
economy is there in India. Have
we been able to control that parallel
economy of black money which is
there? Are we able to win or lose
elections without that? We have a
law in Jammu and Kashmir—the
Anti-Defections Law. Will this

[Dr. Farooq Abdullah]

august House not have that Bill introduced here for the sake of future India? I request the Government; would they not possibly introduce this Bill so that members cannot be bought and sold? I am not speaking as a National Conference man. I am speaking as an Indian. I have no animosity against you. I will never have any animosity against you. But we are destroying India by this corruption. We are fighting this corruption. We are trying to fight it. But believe me, nowhere, not even in the Railway Station can you get a berth unless you pay something to the guard even if your reservation has been done. I am telling you. Even in Delhi Station....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you think it is the House or something else? It is not that we are discussing somewhere else.

डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला : हुजूर, यही तो अफसोस है मुझे कि जमात का सोचा जाता है, हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं। जमात का क्या सोचते हो, हिन्दुस्तान का सोचो। मैं कहता हूँ कि अपने सैक्रेटरी के साथ वहाँ खड़ा था; रिजर्वेशन यहाँ से की गई थी, जब गया उसके सामने और कहा कि मुझे रिजर्वेशन दो, मेरी वर्थ है, वहाँ पर क्लर्क था, उसने कहा कि यह हमारे एम० पी० बैठे हैं, 10 रुपये निकालो तो वर्थ मिलेगी।

मैं करप्शन के खिलाफ बोलना चाहता हूँ, आप करप्शन के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं, फिर वजह क्या है कि करप्शन हट नहीं सकती? मंहगाई बढ़ती जाती है, पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं, हरेक चीज के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं, तनखाह बढ़ती जाती है, फिर भी करप्शन नहीं हटती? (व्यवधान) खुदा के वास्ते इससे मत लड़िये। मैं जो कह रहा हूँ इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने कल वहाँ जाना है। जो लोग आज... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : Irrespective of our party, it is our duty to see that wherever there is corruption, we should throw it out. But don't think that elections can be manoeuvred or won by....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : What about this ?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : He has raised an issue which his own party has produced. It is not produced by anybody else. I can prove it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't reply to him. Now, try to conclude.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह लगातार टोकने और दखल देने से बहस नहीं चल सकती। गृह मंत्री अपने सदस्यों को समझाएं। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। मैं बहुत देर से सन्न कर रहा हूँ। ये लोग सदन को नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। अगर उनकी यही मंशा है, तो फिर सदन नहीं चलेगा। (व्यवधान)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : I would like to tell him that when the elections come, the result would be before him. Let them publish whatever books they can. The final decision is that of the people. What I request you, since you are the ones who have to watch the interests of the nation : is this : please don't be taken for a ride for mere party ends. Please consider India first and then the party.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are protesting too much.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : I am not protesting enough, because the day I protest, you will know.

In conclusion, I thank the Home Minister for listening to me and I hope that he will pay attention to the few things I have said. I did not touch on communal elements. They need to be dealt with on both fronts—the Muslim elements as well as the Hindu elements. You cannot fight one alone. You have to fight both the elements. Unless you fight them, you will not achieve what you are trying to achieve. Unless you face them boldly, there is no question of saving India.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I was very happy to hear Dr. Farooq Abdullah speak about India. We are all one and we will all get together and : remove Article 370 from the Constitution. (Interruptions)

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : मैं अपनी तरफ के मंत्रियों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब वे बोल रहे थे, तो उन्हें किसी ने नहीं रोका। श्री नामग्याल का यह बिहेवियर अच्छा नहीं है। मैंने बार-बार हाथ से इशारा किया, लेकिन कहा नहीं। मैं श्री टाइटलर से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस एक इश्यु पर बहस नहीं हो रही है, बहस हो रही है हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्रालय के कामों पर। अगर उसमें प्रान्तों का कुछ रेफरेंस दिया गया है, तो देने दीजिए। डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने अपनी तकरीर में क्या कहा है, उस पर टिप्पणी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो मैं कहूंगा, नहीं तो नहीं कहूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Shri Venkatasubbaiah.
(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting anybody. Nothing will go on record. Only the Minister of State will intervene now.
(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to the speech.

I am not permitting anybody.
(Interruption)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No personal explanation. I am not permitting anybody. I have called the Minister.

The Minister would like to intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every year, the Hon. House will have an occasion to discuss, scrutinise, analyse, criticise and also compliment the Demands put forward by various Ministries. The Home Ministry Demands are being discussed for the last three days. We have received many bouquets and brick-bats. This helps us in analysing the situation further and also to put up a better performance so far as this Ministry is concerned.

We have the good fortune of having a Prime Minister who heads this Government, who symbolises the aspirations of the people and who has completely identified herself with the aspirations and urges of the common man. Our Ministry is headed by a freedom fighter, an administrator and a man who has committed himself to the secular ideas of this country. I have got the privilege to work as his colleague. In a way, our Ministry represents the north, south and east.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about west ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
 नार्थ में सब आजाता है

The discussion has been opened by a prominent Member of the CPI (M), Shri Niren Ghosh. He spoke with great gusto. He brought out many points. He has criticised the Government of India and according to him the authoritarian rule of one person. He has listed many acts of omission and commission. He has also said that West Bengal is being discriminated against. So, he went on charge-sheeting the Government. I was wondering whether he would bring an adjournment motion here on the failure of our Prime Minister for not forging unity among the opposition parties.

Fragmentation leads to frustration. Frustration leads to cynicism. I only hope that the opposition parties make valuable contributions to the debate and whatever constructive contributions they make, I assure on behalf of the Ministry and the Government of India, that it will be given the utmost consideration.

I am not going into the working, politics or functioning of the various opposition parties, but every time we are being accused of having only one leader. We cannot afford the luxury of so many leaders and going in the way of those parties.

We are proud of our leader. We have a leader of not only national, but international fame. We know that Panditji gave a sense of identity to the north-eastern region. We have been trying to bring them into the mainstream of our national life. It is being pursued by our great Prime Minister. We should not also forget the fact that our Prime Minister had said that what Parliament has done by integrating Sikkim is wrong. We have got that example also. That is why I am telling you that national integrity and secular and democratic ideals are very dear to us.

Several Hon. Members have referred to the fissiparous tendencies and anti-social elements raising their ugly heads in order to create conditions that go against the sovereignty and integrity of our country. Government is well aware of those facts. It is our Prime Minister who revived the National Integration Council. We have constituted a separate Sub-Committee on Communal Harmony.

One Hon. Member asked: when co-operation is extended by the opposition, why is that not being taken? The very fact of having a Sub-Committee on Communal Harmony and reviving the National Integration Council is proof positive, if any proof is needed, how serious and honest we are in our attempt to take the co-operation of the opposition to maintain communal harmony in this country.

In this very House we have passed an Act, the Special Areas Disturbances (Special Courts) Act, whereby the Government has sought to take concurrent power to declare a particular area a disturbed area. Even now the State Governments have got powers to declare a particular area a disturbed area and set up special courts for speedy trial of offences committed and disturbances like communal riots. So, the State Governments have been already empowered and the Bill which we have passed has gone to the Rajya Sabha, which has to pass it.

Then I want to refer to another point raised by Shri Niren Ghosh. He said that nearly 20 to 21 Bills have been held up for want of assent by the President. I think my Hon. friend is not correct when he made this allegation in the House. Out of the 12 Bills received from the West Bengal Government, 5 Bills are pending for want of clarification from the West Bengal Government. The remaining 7 Bills are under consideration, in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries or Departments.

It is not as if we have made an exception, so far as West Bengal is concerned. We have cleared 145 Bills. From West Bengal we have cleared 21 Bills and 32, Sir, from your own State of Tamil Nadu. When Bills are passed on to the Central Government for the assent of the President, assent cannot be given as a matter of course. We have to consult the Law Department whether it infringes any of the provisions of the Constitution. All these matters have to be looked into. While we do not want to come in the way of the autonomy of the State Assembly or State Government, when they pass legislation, we have to see whether they are in conformity with the principles laid down by the Constitution.... (Interruptions) We take only that much time which is necessary to scrutinise those Bills. There is no exception in the case of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made certain allegations and he has replied. Why can't you keep quiet? If you are raising for any State how can he reply? No, that is not possible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Just a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You note it. That is all.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, my friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajapayee, is here. About the holding of elections to the Metropolitan Council he said something. The legal position is very clear, I need not over-emphasise it. Under Section 15 of the Representation of People Act, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi has to call for elections to the Metropolitan Council in consultation with the Election Commission. After accepting the recommendation by the, Lt. Governor the President issued an order extending the suspension of Metropolitan

Council for a period of six months and operation of certain sections of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

Sir, in the absence of the Metropolitan Council the Government has already taken action to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to look into the problems of the people residing in the walled city of Delhi. The Committee will make a study of the living conditions of the people in the walled city of Delhi and initiate correct measures and programmes of action to improve the conditions and monitor progress of the implementation of the measures adopted. With this broad objective the Committee will look into the specific areas, mobilise manpower and financial resources of the Delhi Administration and the various statutory bodies and ensure the speedy implementation of various schemes and programmes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE: Why only walled city?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am coming to that. (Interruptions). Please give me the benefit of your patience. Let me complete it and then you can ask.

Sir, another question also was raised whether Delhi will have an Assembly or not. The members of our Congress Party and also other Members of Parliament have met the Home Minister. They have also been pressing this claim of an Assembly for Delhi.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is in the Manifesto.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): And we are going to ask for it. Today, I am going to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE: There was unanimity on the Assembly issue. But why have you wasted two years? Because you want to postpone elections, now you are talking of Assembly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I tell this to my Hon. friend? I do not know about other parties, but so far as our Party is concerned and so far as our leader is concerned, we will never hesitate to face the people. We know that the mandate will be in our favour. Let him not be under the impression that we are going to avoid elections. We have got the massive mandate. We did not act....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You don't hesitate to meet the people. Only you choose the time. Is it not?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, the choosing of the time is the prerogative given under the Constitution. We did not take recourse to dissolving six Assemblies under their rule, though we had a majority in the State Assemblies. They are talking of majority and minority. When the Janata Party was in power with a stroke of pen irrespective of the fact that our Party was in a majority in six States, they dissolved the Assemblies there on the specious plea*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But what prevents you? With such a mighty leader and dynamic leader and people behind you why don't you....*(Interruptions)*. You have only a mighty, dynamic, world leader.
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I have not been allowed to say anything...
(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Your Government has installed a minority Government in Assam and Kerala.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why is everybody intervening? Mr. Satish Agarwal has already intervened. Your name is also here. Everybody is talking. How can he reply?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Please sit down. There will be other speeches and then the Minister will reply again. We can not conduct the proceedings this way. When the Minister replies, every one of you has got to hear very patiently.

Then only you can get some points. Every now and then you are jumping up.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shri Halder is my good friend. He wants to provoke me and get the best out of me. I hope he will not misunderstand me.

We do not want to follow that example. We will never do that.

Constitutionally what the Governor has done, whether it is Kerala or Assam, our friend has quoted the relevant provision of the Constitution. I do not want to say more than that.

I have been interrupted. I would request my friends to give me the benefit of their patient hearing. They may say whatever they want to say because the debate will follow.
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot put words in his mouth.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The difficulty with these parties is—though they have All-India nomenclature, none of them have got All-India perspective. All of them are confined to one State or two States. That is their difficulty. They do

not have a comprehensive outlook of a national party. That is the difficulty with them. That is the great difficulty. What can I do? It is not my fault. They are only confined to a few areas.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Your difficulty is you are so big that you cannot see the States.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : They have taken the loan from the IMF. It is the national outlook of Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This matter was considered in 1980. There is a proposal to appoint a Committee of experts to make recommendations for re-structuring of the existing set up with a view to making the administration more cohesive and reducing the overlapping of functions of the various agencies in Delhi.

The demand of the Members of Parliament is there. They had a discussion with the Home Minister and this matter is very much engaging the attention of the Government.

About other Union Territories I must say a word because these are under the direct charge of the Government of India and they are far flung, they require more attention so that they may be brought progressively into the main-stream of our national life. We have been giving increasing attention to the developmental requirement of the union territories which are the direct responsibility of the Central Government. As against Rs. 654 crores spent on the nine union territories during the Fifth Plan, the Sixth Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 1646.34 crores. Government are also aware of the fact that remote and backward union territories deserve particular attention. In fact among

the union territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands have the highest per capita outlay in the Sixth Plan. Development of infrastructure for this continues to occupy an important position in the scheme for the development of these union territories.

Provision was made in the Annual Plan of the Lakshadweep administration for purchasing a new ship in replacement of the old one. The ship has been purchased and is undergoing modification to suit the requirement of the mainland—Lakshadweep services. The ship is expected to be brought in service by April/May, 1982. Similar provision for buying a ship for the mainland-Andaman Sector has also been made in the annual plan for Andaman administration. Negotiations are on for purchasing the ship.

We have taken steps for administering and giving socio-economic content to the Union Territories that are under the direct charge of the Central Government.

About the law and order situation in Delhi especially discussions were held in this House. Calling Attention, questions, have been put. We are very much conscious of the fact and we have been taking several steps to tone up the administration and also to see that the administration must be made to keep pace with this growing phenomena of crime.

16 hrs.

As I told earlier, the crimes have become more sophisticated and we have to keep in tune in detecting those offences. With regard to bank dacoities and robberies, the Home Minister while replying to a call attention, here, has said that it is being contemplated to have a bank security force so as to give more security to

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the banks and other public institutions where these dacoities have taken place.

A small committee with the Additional Secretary of the Home Ministry as the chairman, has been constituted to study the question of extending Central Industrial Security Force to cover the requirements of security of banks. The Committee has been asked to submit a report within three months.

Some questions were raised about eve-teasing and we have made certain provisions, here. The police personnel are deployed at girls' schools and colleges, bus-stops and cinema-houses. Surveillance is kept on known criminals and action under normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. is taken against bad characters and criminals. Any crime committed against even a single woman is a shame on our society and we, on our part, would not spare any effort to uphold the dignity and honour of the women and to put down any atrocity on them.

The incidence of unnatural deaths including dowry deaths has been, unfortunately, very high and when this matter was brought to notice, our Home Minister took very quick action. With a view to investigating into complaints of deaths or suicides of women arising out of disputes about dowry, the Crime Branch of Delhi Police has set up a Special Cell to receive complaints and investigate into them.

So far as the Dowry Prohibition Act is concerned, there is already a Joint Select Committee which has been constituted under the chairmanship of our Hon. Member of this House, Smt. Krishna Sahi. All these matters are being looked into by this committee. About suicides, instructions have been issued to police officers to take

serious notice of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women. The cases are treated as special report case and the investigation should be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Assistant Commissioner of Police).

Instructions for getting the post-mortem conducted by at least two doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. However, doctors are required to do the necessary certification and attestation at the time of recording of the dying declaration. Special Magistrate have been detained for regarding the dying declaration in such cases.

Sir, I have also said during the course of the call attention, that we are thinking of introducing Coronary system in Delhi to have a speedy enquiry of these cases and see that justice is meted out.

About the working of Tihar Jail, in the morning itself, while replying to a supplementary, we have said that we are taking all steps to see that some more buildings are constructed for putting prisoners and segregating women prisoners and also juvenile delinquents and other hardened criminals. This is being done and our Home Minister made a surprise visit to these places and studied these things for himself and has given clear instructions.

About overcrowding also, steps have been taken to move 158 long-term prisoners to Jails outside Delhi. These are the various steps that are being taken.

About the 20-point economic programme, I may mention a few points, and also I am coming to the Services. This is the most important subject so far as Services are concerned. We have taken several steps by adopting the Kothari Committee Report of the U. P. S. C.

where the candidates have been given facility to answer in any language listed in the VIII Schedule. The papers are set in Hindi and English. *Viva-voce* marks are also reduced. We are trying to attract more people from rural areas to compete successfully for this examination. Yesterday, my friend has also elaborately dealt with the manner in which the reservations for scheduled castes and tribes have been made. Where they are wanting in certain things, special coachings are being conducted.

Another important matter which I wanted to bring to the notice of Hon. Members is with regard to new All-India Services. There is a proposal before the Government to constitute two new All-India Services, that is, the All-India Engineering Service and the All-India Health Service. We are seeking the concurrence and the consent of the various State Governments.

About the rural-oriented services, special emphasis is being given to re-orient the conditions of services who work in rural areas. We have taken it up very seriously because we know, in most of the cases, the Plan outlays, the amounts allotted during all these Plans, are not being properly spent. For the infrastructure to be developed, in so far as the services are concerned, we have to implement the programmes and policies by utilising the funds more constructively and usefully for the welfare of rural people. We want a re-orientation of the rural services. The Planning Commission has taken it up. We have taken it up with the State Governments, we are asking for their consent in this matter. Unfortunately, only a few State Governments have come up with their proposals. We would like to have guidelines to see that more personnel are attracted to rural areas because there are several problems facing the personnel who are in-charge of developmental activities. So, they are not willing to go

and serve in the villages. That is also very much under the consideration of the Government.

My Hon. friend, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, said about corruption. I only humbly request the Hon. Members not to create an impression that the entire country is seething with corruption; that our entire society is debased and that everybody is a corrupt man. This is not the way in which we have to tackle the problem of corruption.....

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:
On a point of order. Sir. I have not said that everybody is corrupt.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
I am saying generally, not about your speech only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say, everybody, it will be including yourself. You will not say like that.

SH. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Our endeavour has been, as our Prime Minister has rightly said, to wage a relentless war against this disease of corruption.

We have provided certain amenities, certain financial incentives, in the recent Budget to make our officers fully contented. We have taken several steps; we are giving them some gratuity and we have also made some amendments in pension rules. We are trying to keep them contented.

The Central Vigilance Commission is already there to go into the misconduct of public servants. The Central Bureau of Investigation is also there. The performance of these agencies has been highly satisfactory. The Central Vigilance Commission acted on 1637 complaints out of 1676 complaints received during 1981. In 1980, action was decided on 1350 complaints out of 1637 complaints received.

As far as the Central Bureau of Investigation is concerned, in 1981,

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1229 cases were registered by CBI as against 1194 in 1980. Out of these 1078 cases were against public servants and the remaining 151 were against private persons/firms. 288 cases were disposed of by the courts in 1981 of which 186 cases ended in conviction. Of the 580 departmental proceedings concluded during 1981, 422 cases resulted in punishment as compared to 521 cases decided in 1980.

Every year, annual programme of vigilance and anticorruption work is chalked out by the CBI in consultation with the CVC. The Programme envisages concerted action by selected Departments and Public Sector Undertakings in collaboration with CBI. Some of the important Ministries/Departments/Undertakings selected for the Programme for 1982 are the Ministry of Railways, Income-tax Department, Central Excise and Customs, nationalised banks, LIC, P & T, Food Corporation of India, DGS&D, DDA, CPWD and Asiad Work. Special emphasis is laid on collection of information about corruption and malpractices at various levels, keeping surveillance on corruption-prone areas conducting surprise checks at selected points and places to see that corrupt persons are prosecuted and punished, according to law.

Administrative action alone will not be able to root out this disease. Public opinion has to be mobilised. In this case, there need not be any political affiliations to be taken into account nor can there be any other considerations.

As has been very rightly said by my Hon. friend Dr. Farooq Abdullah, this is a national problem. Whether it is Dr. Farooq Abdullah or I or whoever it may be, if there is at all corruption, and wherever there is corruption, we have to join hands and see that a proper climate is created so that corrupt people will not go scot-free and take the

country for a ride. This is the matter which I would like to bring to the notice of Hon. Members.

There was criticism about the Public Sector Undertakings that high posts are remaining vacant for long. I would like to inform the Hon. House that posts in Public Sector enterprises remained vacant for a considerable period. Consequently, a special drive was launched in September, 1981 for the purpose of filling up the top-level vacant posts in these enterprises. As a part of this drive, the re-constituted Public Enterprises Selection Board finalised selections for 18 posts as part-time Chairmen, 37 posts of full-time Chief Executives and 46 posts of functional Directors of Public Enterprises, after holding 36 meetings of the Board about the middle of March, 1981 and middle of March, 1982.

As a result of the special drive, the number of vacant posts of Chief Executive which stood at 71 in September, 1981, has now been reduced to 10.

Most of the existing vacancies have come up recently and action is under way to fill up those vacancies.

It is hoped that the selections for these posts would be finalised shortly.

The Hon. Minister of Home Affairs will answer all the other points which have been raised by Hon. Members.

I am highly thankful to all the Hon. Members for giving me a patient hearing. The Ministry of Home Affairs has tried its utmost to cope up with the situation during this crucial period.

I assure the House that any valuable suggestion at any time coming from any quarter will be taken into consideration.

I once again reiterate that we are wedded to secularism, democracy and socialism.

Our Prime Minister and our Government are determined to put down all the obscurantist and antisocial elements whether they are Muslim communalists, Hindu communalists or whatever communalism is there.

Some people have said that these organisations have to be banned. Will we be able to achieve our purpose by banning these organisations, unless we fight them politically? Administrative action alone is not enough. We have to fight them politically and mobilise secular forces in the country to see that these forces are driven out and rooted out.

In this noble task, I hope that every political party will give its utmost cooperation to our Prime Minister to see that those obscurantist forces which are posing a threat to the secular character of our country and which are trying to destabilise the democratic traditions of this country, are thrown out completely.

I hope that all the Hon. Members will support this crusade against the obscurantist and divisive forces in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri G. Narsimha Reddy.

If Hon. Members from the ruling party take only 5 minutes each, then everyone.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. You listen to me and then, oppose it or support it.

Then I can cover all the Hon. Members. Because the Hon. Minister is going to reply at 5.15 P.M.

If every Hon. Member takes only 5 minutes, at least 12 Hon. Members can speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let it be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. This is not in your hands. They have already decided and I have already announced.

You will have to sit late.

The allotted time is over. Mr. Narsimha Reddy. I request the Hon. Member to take not more than five minutes. Make only the points so that the Minister will be able to remember and reply to those points. Otherwise, if you make a long speech, he will not be able to reply to those points.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore):
rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Your Party's time is over. Mr. Narsimha Reddy.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Today is the third day when we have been debating the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I rise to support the Demands.

I would not like to take much time going into the details of the law and order situation in this country, but I would like to add one sentence on this. So many Hon. friends have said that, while maintaining law and order, the police forces have killed many persons in the name of encounters. Since the last 30 or 32 years, we have been seeing this. If you draw a graph of the law and order situation in the country, you will find that the situation is under the perfect control of the Government, but in spite of that, I would like to tell the Hon. Home Minister that the

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 situation in general is definitely deteriorating. We should be able to give a feeling of security, a sense of security, to the people of this country because our country is a developing country. We can continue with our developmental activities only if our country has complete internal peace. This is very important—maintaining internal peace. The Home Minister has to come out with all the force at his command and give all the support to the police force; while maintaining law and order in this country, if any police force makes a mistake or commits some blunder without intention, then he must be in a position to pardon him only with the object that the forces should continue to maintain law and order in this country.

I would now like to go to one of the important subjects in the Home Ministry and that is, about tribal development. I would request the Hon. Minister to pay a little attention to what I have to say on this subject. In our book we have said that, as far as tribal development is concerned, we are envisaging to main points: one, the developmental side and the other, protecting them. For the developmental side, I agree with you that the allocation of funds has been increasing year by year : there is no doubt about it. But I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the question of implementation, whether the implementation is taking place or not. We are not paying attention to the implementation side. I represent Adilabad; we are having two tribal blocks in my constituency. I have toured a good number of times. I would like to give some examples. First of all, we have to find out whether the officers who have been posted there are committed to the developmental aspect of the tribals or not. Education, we all know, is a very important subject for the tribals. I can tell you my experience in the tribal areas of my constituency. In more than 60 per cent of schools,

the teachers do not attend the schools they only draw their salary. Your allocation is there; that is all. What is the use as long as we do not take any interest to see that the tribals are benefited? Whatever plans and programmes are there, unless they are put on the ground to the right perspective which reaches the man whom we want to give, then there is no point; you may allocate even Rs. 5000 crores but it is of no use. So, I would like to draw your attention. We cannot say that implementation is a State Government subject and keep quiet. That is not sufficient. When constitutionally we are obliged to all the tribals in this country to see that their development takes place and once we feel that it is our duty, I feel that a parliamentary committee consisting of all the MPs who represent tribal blocks should be convened once in six months at least to find out how the implementation programme is going on.

Last point I would like to touch and sit down. I hope the Hon. Minister and other Members who represent the tribal areas are aware of especially the Land Regulation Act. We are very proud and we say so many of our States have passed Land Regulation Act where land, if any, of the tribal was purchased by a non-tribal some years ago, should be taken from the non-tribal and given back to the tribal. Simply this is the objective of the land regulation Act. But in practice what is happening? I will give you one example. In my own area the tribals who do not know that there is an Act of this type, are reminded by the officers and the Party workers and they told them that our government has passed such an Act. 'Now we are going to give you the land which has been purchased from your ancestors by non-tribals. We will snatch it away from the non-tribals and give it to the tribals.' In some cases the officers who are in charge of this task have taken over the land under the Act from non-tribals and given it to

the tribals. Those tribals who never imagined that they would get back their ancestral land and who have settled down in the interior of the forests have left that village and come over to this village and occupied the land. Then the non-tribal went to the court and has brought a stay. Probably the Home Ministry is aware of it. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh has given a judgment that the land should be given back to the non-tribals. So now the same officer—I do not know whether the Home Minister is trying to follow me—has gone to the tribal now and asked the tribal, 'This is not your land' and he has taken away the land from the tribal and given it back to the non-tribal. That is why the Tribals felt agitated and there was firing and all that in Indervalli in my constituency.

So if we really want to help the tribals of this country let us not simply pass laws and enact rules and sit here. The tribals in my district are saying, 'Why have you told us and why have you called us from the interior and why have you taken the land from the non-tribal and given it to us? During the time we have sold away the property.' The same officer under the court order is now snatching the land from the tribal.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Have not the Government appealed against that judgment ?

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : What I am trying to tell you is : why you create this problem ? When you are passing a law, why don't you see that it is perfect in all respects and foolproof ? If you do not do it, it will only create problems. To-day in Adilabad district the tribals are agitated. Why do you call it a disturbed area ? Why are they disturbed ? It is only because of this type of activities which are wrongly managed and wrongly handled and the tribals are unnecessarily provoked against the

Government and our Party. So I would like to appeal to the Government to correct this and see whatever we want to give them and whatever assistance we want to give the tribals, really reaches them.

श्रीमती उषा वर्मा (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों का पूरे तौर पर समर्थन करती हूँ।

हमारी सरकार ने देश की आंतरिक स्थिति को नियन्त्रण में रखने में शानदार सफलता प्राप्त की है, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देती हूँ। विरोधी पार्टियों और कुछ स्वार्थी तत्व निराधान बातों को लेकर सरकार के खिलाफ भूटा प्रचार करते रहते हैं जो दुःख की बात है। विरोधी राजनीतिक दलों के पास अपना कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। उनका एकमात्र कार्यक्रम निरर्थक बातों को लेकर प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और सरकार को बदनाम करना है। इस बेकार की कोशिश में उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिल पाती, लेकिन फिर भी वे सबक नहीं लेना चाहते। देश में अशान्ति और उपद्रव का वातावरण बनाने में ये लोग अपनी सारी ताकत लगा देते हैं। अगर इसके बदले ये लोग सदभावना, शान्ति और राष्ट्रीय सहमति का वातावरण बनाने का रचनात्मक काम करें तो देश का भला हो सकता है।

राष्ट्रीय सहमति की आज जितनी बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है इसके बिना देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता। कम से कम देश की जो मूल समस्याएँ हैं, उन्हें हल करने में सभी बर्गों, दलों और समुदायों को सरकार से पूरा सहयोग करना चाहिए। लोकतन्त्र की इसी तरह मजबूत बनाया जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय सहमति देश की प्रगति में तेजी ला सकती है।

[श्रीमती उषा वर्मा]

विरोधी दल जिम्मेदारी की भूमिका नहीं निभा रहे हैं। लोकतन्त्र में जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार का स्वस्थ विरोध तो हो सकता है, लेकिन विरोधियों की यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि देश की प्रगति के लिए सरकार के प्रयासों में योगदान करें।

आज देश के सामने कई मूल समस्याएँ हैं, जनसंख्या में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हो रही है जिसे रोकना जरूरी है। शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन कर उसे अधिक उपयोगी और देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल बनाना होगा। सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में नैतिकता की स्थापना करनी होगी। चुनाव में गलत तरीकों का इस्तेमाल खत्म करना ही होगा। नौकरशाही की मनोवृत्ति को जनआकांक्षा के अनुकूल बनाना होगा। विभासिता का जीवन जीने की उच्च वर्ग की मनोवृत्ति को खत्म करना जरूरी है। युवा वर्ग को अकर्मण्यता से निकाल कर कर्म के रास्ते पर चलाना है। देश की समस्याओं का हल करने में विरोधी दलों से सरकार के साथ सहयोग करने की मैं उनसे अपील करती हूँ।

हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी विरोधी दलों के सहयोग का हमेशा स्वागत करती हैं। वे लोकतन्त्र में महान आस्था रखती हैं। दुःख की बात है कि कई ताकतें देश के अन्दर अशान्ति और गड़बड़ी का वातावरण बनाए रखना चाहती हैं। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि ऐसी ताकतों को सख्ती से कुचलना चाहिए।

खालिस्तान जैसे राष्ट्र-विरोधी नारों के पीछे विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है। देश की एकता के लिए ऐसे खतरों से निपटने में सरकार के साथ सहयोग करने में सभी लोगों को सामने आना चाहिए।

लेकिन कुछ ताकतें आग भड़काने में लगी रहती हैं।

साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को बिगाड़ने और शान्ति से रहने की इच्छा रखने वाले समुदायों के बीच भगड़ा कराने में कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दलों की साफ-साफ साजिश होती है। मैं देश के समस्त प्रगतिशील लोकतान्त्रिक और देशभक्त लोगों से अपील करती हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिकता के सांप को कुचलने के लिए एकजुट हों।

राष्ट्रीय एकता समिति का नए सिरे से निर्माण कर उसे और अधिक सक्रिय बनाया जाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय एकता को मजबूत बनाने में बुद्धिजीवियों, श्रमिकों और युवावर्ग का सक्रिय सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए। सरकार को इस कार्य में सभी वर्गों के साथ मिल कर देश में जन-जागृति अभियान चलाना चाहिए।

साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव को भंग करने की कोशिशों के पीछे भी विदेशी ताकतों का हाथ होता है। ऐसी ताकतों को सख्ती से दबाया जाना चाहिए।

हरिजनों के साथ समाज विरोधी तत्वों की हरकतों का नाम लेकर भारी कोहराम मचाया जाता है, लेकिन लोग इस बात को भूल जाते हैं कि जात-पात हमारा सामाजिक अभिशाप है। इसका निराकरण सामाजिक क्रान्ति ला कर ही किया जा सकता है। प्रत्येक भारतवासी का कर्तव्य है कि वह सामाजिक क्रान्ति की मशाल उठाये।

जात-पात राजनीतिक समस्या नहीं है, किन्तु यह राजनीतिक तब बन जाती है जब कुछ राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्व दूसरे समाज विरोधी तत्वों की निन्दनीय हरकतों का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। समस्या के मूल में

आर्थिक पहलू भी है। हरिजनों की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने और उन्हें हथियार देने के साथ-साथ जब तक उनकी आर्थिक दशा नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के मन में हरिजनों के लिये दंड और सहानुभूति है। उन का नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हरिजन कल्याण की नई रोशनी ले कर आया है।

जब समाज विरोधी और देशद्रोही ताकतों से निपटने के लिये राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून और आवश्यक सेवा अधिनियम लागू किये जाते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ निरर्थक प्रचार किया जाता है, लेकिन एक भी उदाहरण ऐसा नहीं है कि इन कानूनों का निरपराध लोगों के खिलाफ प्रयोग किया गया हो।

विरोधी दलों की हड़ताल और आन्दोलन की कोशिशों को जनता नाकाम करने लगी है। 19 जनवरी के तथा कथित "भारत-बंद" की पोल खुल गई। रास्ता रोको और चक्का-जाम आन्दोलन बुरी तरह असफल हो गये। विरोधी दलों को चाहिये कि वे अब रचनात्मक सहयोग का रास्ता अपनायें। असम की समस्या और घर्म-परिवर्तन जैसे मामले रचनात्मक सहयोग से ही सुलझाये जा सकते हैं लेकिन निहित स्वार्थी तत्व तो भाग लगाने में जुटे हुए हैं। घर्म की रक्षा के नाम पर पूना, कन्याकुमारी और नगरकोयल में जो दंगे कराये गये उन के पीछे प्रतिक्रियावादी और साम्प्रदायिक दलों का हाथ है, जो हमेशा नया चेहरा लेकर सामने आते हैं। विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् साम्प्रदायिकता के सांप का ऐसा ही नया अवतार है।

देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति पहले से बहुत अच्छी है। उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में डकैतों का तेजी से सफाया हो

रहा है। दुख की बात है कि डकैतों को मरते हुए देख कर कुछ विरोधी दल फर्जी मुठभेड़ों का भूत खड़ा करते हैं। पुलिस के बहादुर जवान और अधिकारी शहीद हो कर डकैतों का उन्मूलन कर रहे हैं। पुलिस का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिये सिपाहियों और छोटे अफसरों की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार करना चाहिये और उन्हें अधिक सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये। मैं सरकार से अपील करती हूँ कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को पुलिस के सिपाहियों और छोटे अधिकारियों के वेतन और सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिये प्रेरित किया जाय।

सिपाहियों की तनखाहें बहुत कम हैं। सुविधाएं भी बहुत कम हैं। उनके कठोर कर्तव्यों को देखते हुए उनका आर्थिक उत्थान करना जरूरी है।

अन्त में मैं फिर एक बार सभी देशभक्त लोकतांत्रिक ताकतों से हमारी महान् नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथ मजबूत करने की पुरजोर अपील करती हूँ। विरोधी दल अपनी एकता की असफल कोशिशों में लगे रहते हैं। उन्हें चाहिए कि विरोधी एकता की मृगतृष्णा के पीछे भागना छोड़ कर बे राष्ट्रीय एकता का दामन पकड़ें। उनका भी कुछ उद्धार हो जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं भारत के सभी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए गृह मंत्री जी से अपील करती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय पार्लियामेंटरी परामर्शदात्री समिति द्वारा पास की गई सभी मांगों को गृह मंत्री जी अतिशीघ्र अपनी केबिनट से मंजूर कराएं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Laxman Karma.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Sir, I want some time. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
There will not be time. Please listen.
This is not correct procedure. I am
asking you to sit down.

श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा (बस्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे आदिवासी लोगों के कल्याण के लिए कई योजनाएं चला रखी हैं। इससे निश्चित रूप से आदिवासी लोगों को लाभ होगा।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम घोषित किया है, उससे द्रुत गति से विकास होगा और इस कार्यक्रम से आदिवासी, हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों का उत्थान होगा। इससे हमारे जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, उनको लाभ होगा। इसलिए हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

आई० आर० डी०, एन० आर० ई० पी०, ट्राइसम और जो दूसरे प्रोग्राम गरीबों के लिए शुरू किये गये हैं, उनसे आदिवासी और गरीब तबके के लोगों को और देहात में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनको काफी लाभ होगा लेकिन इस कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने के लिए कर्मशियल बैंक सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं और बिना बैंकों की सहायता के ये काम नहीं हो सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में आदिवासी और हरिजनों के उच्चाधिकारी, आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या न्यायिक सेवा में जो जज हैं, वे बहुत कम हैं और यह देखा जाता है कि हमारी

जो प्रारक्षण नीति है, वह कारगर रूप से लागू नहीं की जा रही है। हमारे देश में आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और जजों में आदिवासियों को भी अवसर मिलना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्रालय इस तरफ ध्यान दे और इन लोगों को भी अवसर दिया जाए।

विरोधी दल हमेशा हवा में बात करते हैं और बार बार नेता बदलने की बात करते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि विकास के लिए एक नेता, एक पार्टी एक भंडे की जरूरत है। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी एक ऐसी नेता हैं, जब जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे रही हैं और उनके लिए नये नये कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम अभी चालू किया गया है और इस से इन लोगों को बहुत अधिक लाभ होगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में, बस्तर जिले में नक्सलाइट्स की गति-विधियां बहुत जोरों से चल रही हैं और इस से वहां पर आदिवासी काफी आतंकित हो रहे हैं। कृपया इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और पुलिस बल वहां पर रखा जाए ताकि इस चीज को रोका जा सके। उन के लिए निर्माण कार्य और विकास कार्य कराए जाएं, ताकि उनको मजदूरी मिल सके। इस से वहां के लोगों को ऐसे कार्य करने से रोका जा सकता है। वहां पर रोज नक्सल-पंथियों का आतंक बना रहता है। इसलिए वहां पर नये विकास कार्य द्रुत गति से चलाने की आवश्यकता है। बस्तर जिले में अबूजमार्ग एक बहुत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, जहां पर प्रिमिटिव लोग रहते हैं और उन के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं लिया गया है। वह एक अपेक्षित क्षेत्र है। वहां पर

विकास कार्य तथा दूसरे कार्य करना बहुत आवश्यक है तभी वहां के आदिवासियों को लाभ मिल सकेगा, प्रागे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

पिछड़े लोगों तथा आदिवासियों का ठेकेदार बहुत अधिक शोषण करते हैं । अधिकारी लोग भी करते हैं । मेरा सुभाव है कि ऐसी समितियां वहां बनाई जाएं जो यह देखें कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ठेकेदार या अधिकारी वर्ग आदिवासियों का शोषण न कर सके और उनको न्यूनतम मजदूरी दिलाएं ।

आदिवासी, हरिजन और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग अधिकांश में अशिक्षित हैं । उनको शिक्षित करने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाए जाने चाहियें । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र खोले जाने चाहियें । प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की जो योजना है, जो कार्यक्रम है इसको प्रभावशाली ढंग से, कारगर ढंग से लागू किया जाना चाहिये । उनको इस योग्य बनाया जाना चाहिये कि वे शोषण से बच सकें ।

बस्तर जिले के वनों में आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं । विकास के कार्यक्रम वहां बहुत कम चलाए गए हैं । उनको इन से लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है । वहां पीने तक के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । मेरा सुभाव है कि विशेष सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए और जहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

आदिवासी लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं । उनका जंगलों में काम करने वाले ठेकेदार बहुत शोषण करते हैं । उनके शोषण से आदिवासियों को बचाने के लिए वहाँ पर कमेटियों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये ।

वनों की उपज का उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए वहाँ सहकारी समितियां बनाई जानी चाहिये । उनकी उपज की खरीद की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । सीधे उसको खरीदा जाएगा तभी उसको शोषण से बचाया जा सकता है ।

रिजर्वेशन की अवधि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने दस साल के लिए बढ़ाई है । इस अवधि में तीव्र गति से उनके विकास के लिए काम किए जाने चाहियें, कारगर ढंग से उनके वास्ते जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनको चलाया जाना चाहिए । ऐसा किया गया तभी उनका विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा ।

बस्तर पिछड़ा जिला है । आवागमन के साधन वहाँ बहुत कम हैं । इससे बड़ी असुविधा होती है । आदिवासी इलाकों को सड़कों से जोड़ा जाना चाहिये । इससे वहाँ लोगों को काम मिलेगा । आवागमन की कमी की वजह से वहाँ विकास कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो पाते । इस और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

धन्यवाद ।

डा० हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दलित वर्ग की जो असली बीमारी है उसकी ओर मैं इस सदन के डाक्टरों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । हमारा देश आजाद है । दलित वर्ग के लोग आज भी रूलिंग पार्टी कांग्रेस के साथ हैं । कांग्रेस पार्टी हमारे लिए कुछ कर भी रही है । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कुछ नहीं कर रही है । फिर भी जो बीमारी है उस बीमारी की तरफ सदन के डाक्टरों का मैं ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहता हूँ ।

[डा० हीरा लाल आर परमार]

गुजरात गांधी जी का प्रान्त है और मैं वहीं से आता हूँ। वहाँ की समस्याओं पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में किसी भी गांव में एक भी मंदिर में कोई दलित नहीं जा सकता है। आज तक नहीं जा सका है। गुजरात में तालाब से गधा पानी पी सकता है लेकिन दलित नहीं। वह उसके नजदीक नहीं जा सकता है। मैं चैलेंज के साथ यह बात कहता हूँ। गुजरात में किसी भी मंदिर में दलित नहीं जा सकता है, किसी भी कुएँ पर, किसी भी तालाब पर नहीं जा सकता है। 33 साल की आजादी के बाद भी यह हालत है। यह एक तथ्य है। डाक्टरों के सामने मैं यह समस्या रख रहा हूँ।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार देहातों में दलितों को प्लाट देने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि गुजरात में किसी भी गांव में दलितों को प्लाट गांव के अन्दर नहीं दिया जाता है, गांव से दूर और अलग दिया जाता है। आजादी के 33 साल के बाद भी यह समस्या है।

एक बात और है कि न्यायालय हमारे देश में बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन पुलिस का तन्त्र क्या काम कर रहा है? उदाहरण के लिये कफालता में 2 साल पहले एक दलित नौजवान की बारात जा रही थी, दूल्हा बेचारा घोड़े पर बैठा था, बाजे बज रहे थे, तो उच्च जाति के लोगों ने 14 बारातियों को मार दिया था और पुलिस ने ऐसी कार्यवाही की कि अदालत से सब लोग निर्दोष छूट गये। लेकिन दिल्ली में दो साल पहले चोपड़ा परिवार के 2 बच्चों को मार दिया था, कातिलों का पता भी तब

नहीं था, लेकिन पुलिस ने इतनी मुस्ती से कार्यवाही की कि दो कातिलों को, बिल्ला और रंगा को—फांसी दी गई। लेकिन दलितों वाले केस में अदालत से 14 आदमियों को मारने वाले साफ छूट गये। आज हमारी ही बनाई हुई सरकार है, हम आशा करते हैं कि हमारी सरकार हमारे लिये कुछ करेगी। इसी तरह से 219 हमारी हाउसिंग-कोऑपरेटिव स्कीम हैं, रूरल हाउसिंग की जो 7 साल से स्थगित हैं। एक मिनिस्टर का या क्लास 1 अफसर का संडास और बाथरूम बनाने पर 12, 15 हजार रु० खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन दलितों के लिये पूरा मकान 3,000 रु० में बनाया जा रहा है। आप सोचें इतने कम पैसों में आजकल क्या मकान बन सकता है? यह ऐस्टीमेट 1956 में बनाया था लेकिन आजकल की महंगाई को देखते हुए उस में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से रिजर्वेशन हमको उठाने के लिये रखा गया। फिर भी गुजरात में 7 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोगों को नहीं लिया जाता है। किसी टीचर की पोस्ट के लिये बिज्ञापन निकलता है, 2000 दरखास्तें आती हैं, लेकिन 7 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा दलितों को नहीं लिया जाता है। तो यह रिजर्वेशन है या कंट्रोल है?

मैं पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग कमेटी का सदस्य हूँ और इस नाते देश में उनकी स्थिति को देखता हूँ। स्वीपर का काम हमारे लिये ही है, ब्राह्मण, पटेल, बनिये का नहीं है। मैंने बम्बई में देखा कि स्वीपर्स को कांट्रैक्ट पर रखा जाता है एयर इन्डिया और इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स में वहाँ बम्बई में 450 स्वीपर्स काम करते हैं 6 रु० डेली वेज पर। मैंने दादवाला कांट्रैक्टर को लिखा कि इतनी कम पगार

में कैसे कोई काम कर सकता है। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। 30, 35 किलोमीटर से वह गरीब काम पर आता है। 2 रु० तो उसके बस में खर्च हो गये। 4 रु० में वह कैसे अपना पेट पाल कर सकता है? हम चाहते हैं कि बनिया, ब्राह्मण इस काम में आयें, मुमकिन है तब पगार बढ़े।

डा० अम्बेडकर दलितों के माने हुए नेता हैं उनकी मूर्ति संसद भवन में लगी हुई है जहां उनके जन्म दिन पर उत्सव होता है। लेकिन अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में उनकी मूर्ति को तोड़ दिया गया था, उसको ठीक करने के लिए आन्दोलन भी हुआ। लेकिन वह मूर्ति आज तक नहीं बनी। तोड़ने वालों को कुछ सजा नहीं दी गई। किसी अन्य बड़े नेता जैसे सरदार पटेल या जवाहर लाल जी की मूर्ति होती और वह टूट गई होती तो क्या होता? तोड़ने वालों को सजा भी मिलती और मूर्ति भी बन गई होती। लेकिन डा० अम्बेडकर की मूर्ति आज तक नहीं बनी है। हमें साल में एक बार ही होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड पर बोलने का मौका मिलता है। तो हमारी आत्मा को क्या कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं? मैं 17 करोड़ दलितों का प्रतिनिधि होने के बाद इस सदन में उनकी दर्द की बात नहीं बताऊंगा तो इलाज कैसे होगा?

मैं डाकुओं की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। डाकू डाका डालने गये देहली में, साधोपुर में, केस्तरा में। वह किस के घर डाका डालने गये? जिसके घर मिट्टी के फूस के बने हुए हों, पहनने को कपड़े न हों, खाने को अनाज न हो तो उनके यहां लुटेरे क्यों जाते हैं? इसके कारण मैं डाका डालना नहीं है, वह कारण हमें देखना होगा।

दलित लोग मुसलमान होते हैं, क्यों मुसलमान होते हैं वह भी देखें कि इसकी क्यों जरूरत पड़ती है? हमारे देश का यह सदन बिना साम्प्रदायिक है, यहां किसी धर्म की बात कर सकते हैं तो इस बात के चित्तलाने की क्या जरूरत है कि दलित मुसलमान हो रहे हैं। अगर कोई सिख, पारसी, बुद्धिस्ट हो तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं होती है लेकिन अगर कोई दलित मुसलमान होता है तो चिन्ता है। यह क्यों?

मुसलमानों और दलितों का 5,000 साल से क्या सहयोग है, यह पुरानी बात है, मैं सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आप सब को पता है कि कि गांव में दलितों का घर कहां होता है। उनका घर गांव के पूर्व भाग में होता है और मुसलमान का घर भी दलित के घर के पास होगा। यह हमारा उनसे सहयोग रहा है जो कि हजारों साल से चला आ रहा है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान हमारे भाई हैं, अगर देश के 15 करोड़ दलितों से वह सहयोग करें तो उसमें क्या बात है?

श्री माधव राव सिन्धिया : (गुना) हम भी आपके भाई हैं।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : हमारे गृह-मंत्री शेर बोला करते हैं, मैं भी एक शेर कहना चाहता हूँ :—

सच्चाई छिप नहीं सकती बनावट के उसूलों से, खुशबू आ नहीं सकती कभी कागज के फूलों से।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इन दलित लोगों का ख्याल करना चाहिए। इनकी आबादी 15 करोड़ के बाद भी इनके लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री और अलग मिनिस्टर नहीं

[डा० हीरा लाल आर० परमार]
 बनाया जाता है। रिजर्वेशन में स्वीपरो के लिये आज एन्टी रिजर्वेशन आन्दोलन होता है। अब अगर मुसलमान वह हो जाते हैं तो रिजर्वेशन आटोमेटिक खत्म हो जाता है। अगर वह मुसलमान हो जायें तो रिजर्वेशन खत्म, यह भी देखना जरूरी है, इससे आपको फायदा होगा। हरिजन अगर मुसलमान होगा तो यह सवाल पार्टी का नहीं है, यह सब का सवाल है। अगर हरिजनों के लिये गंभीरता से कुछ नहीं सोचेंगे तो आज देश में दलित जागरूक हैं। मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि 3 साल का बच्चा अपनी मां की गोद में सो सकता है, लेकिन 35 साल का बच्चा होने के बाद अगर कोई कहे कि मां के साथ सो जाओ तो वह उसका सिर तोड़ देगा, खामोश नहीं रह सकेगा। देश के दलित आज पैंतीस साल के जवान हो गए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चर्चा में सत्तारूढ़ दल के अनेक सदस्यों ने विरोधी दलों से सहयोग की बात कही है। सहयोग के साथ आरोप भी लगाये गये हैं।

गुजरात में जब आरक्षण का आन्दोलन हुआ और आन्दोलनकारी सड़कों पर निकल आये, सारे समाज की एकात्मता के लिए खतरा पैदा हुआ, तो क्या इस सदन में विरोधी दलों ने सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ मिलकर सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पारित नहीं किया ?

अगर हम चाहते, तो आरक्षण पर होने वाले आन्दोलन का दलगत लाभ के लिए प्रयोग कर सकते थे। (व्यवधान) श्री

मनीरान बागड़ी विरोध में किसी से कम नहीं हैं, मगर सर्व-सम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित करने का सुभाव श्री मनीराम बागड़ी की ओर से ही आया था जो सब से उग्र विरोधी हैं, उनका भी दृष्टिकोण रचनात्मक है, इस पर जोर देने के लिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI in the Chair]

आसाम में विदेशियों के सवाल को हल करने के लिए विरोधी दल त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में बैठे हैं। आप शासन में हैं, सिर-दर्द आपका है, आसाम में आग लगती है, तो लगे। मगर हम यह रवैया नहीं अपना सकते। हमें चिन्ता है, और इसी लिए इस समस्या का एक संतोषजनक हल निकालने के लिए विरोधी दल अपना सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए सब के सम्मिलित प्रयत्न हों, यह आवश्यक है। मगर इसके लिए वातावरण कहां है? क्या प्रधान मंत्री के लिए यह जरूरी था कि अपने नये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को देश के सामने रखते हुए वह जनता सरकार की उपलब्धियों को घटा कर बताने की कोशिश करतीं? उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया कि जनता सरकार के दो सालों में देश बिखरने वाला था। जनता सरकार के दो सालों में खालिस्तान का नारा नहीं लगा था। उन दो सालों में मीनाक्षीपुरम का कांड नहीं हुआ था।

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया : उस वक्त रंसपांसिबल आपोजीशन था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कैसा रंसपांसिबल आपोजीशन था, इसका भी हमें पता है। सरकारी पार्टी जहां पर

आपोजीशन में है, वहां वह किस तरह रंसपांसिबल तरीके से व्यवहार कर रही हैं, यह भी हम देख रहे हैं।

व्यवहार के मानदंड अलग अलग नहीं हो सकते। अभी जम्मू-कश्मीर की चर्चा हो रही थी। लद्दाख और जम्मू के साथ जो भेदभाव हुआ है, उसके विरुद्ध हम भी आवाज उठाते रहे हैं। मगर क्या लद्दाख और किश्तवाड़ में हिंसात्मक आंदोलन को उभाड़ा जाएगा? कलकत्ता में सूचना मंत्रालय ने फिल्मोत्सव का आयोजन किया, मगर नेताजी सदन में हुल्लड़ मचाने के लिए सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक नौजवान दल उठा था। अगर हम ऐसा करते, तो हम ध्वंसात्मक हैं, हमारा लोकतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं है। मगर लद्दाख में सरकारी दफ्तरों में आग लगेगी, कलकत्ता में बसें जलाई जाएंगी, क्योंकि डीजल की कीमत बढ़ने के कारण किराये बढ़ाए गए, फिल्मोत्सव में आपके समर्थक नौजवान हुल्लड़ करेंगे, तब कोई उसकी निन्दा भी नहीं करेगा।

1947 के बाद इस देश में लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से आर्थिक सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए हमने एक नेशनल कानसेनसस ईवाल्व किया था। उस कानसेनसस ने आज तक देश को एक रखा है। मुझे दुख है कि वह आम सहमति टूट रही है। दलित वर्ग आज अन्याय के साथ समझौता करने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं अपने हरिजन भाइयों की पीड़ा समझता हूँ। मीनाक्षीपुरम में उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आप हमें जमीन नहीं दिला सकते, नौकरी नहीं दिला सकते, मगर कम से कम हमें गाली दे कर बुलाना तो बन्द कर दें। आज हम उन्हें गाली दे कर बुलाना भी बन्द नहीं कर सके हैं।

जनता पार्टी के राज्य में हरिजन भाइयों पर ज्यादातियां होती थीं, तो वे ज्यादातियां थीं। क्या आज वे ज्यादातियां नहीं हैं? क्या उस समय आपने उन ज्यादातियों से लाभ उठाने की कोशिश नहीं की; बेलछी और नारायणपुर की घटनाओं को लेकर आपने विरोधी दल की सरकारों को कठघरे में खड़ा कर दिया था। प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं नारायणपुर गई थीं। पत्रकारों ने उनसे पूछा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विरोधी दल की सरकार हैं, क्या आप राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिए आई हैं।

17 hrs.

प्रधान मंत्री का जबाब था अगर हमारे विरोधी गलती करें तो हम फायदा क्यों न उठायें। अब स्थिति बदल गई है।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन और वनवासियों के साथ न्याय के सवाल पर एक राष्ट्रीय मतकय की आवश्यकता है। गृह मन्त्री नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कौंसिल की बैठक इसी सवाल पर विचार करने के लिए बुलायें। एक समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तय किया जाना चाहिए। अभी बंकटसुब्बाया जी नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कौंसिल की चर्चा कर रहे थे। कब से उसकी बैठक नहीं हुई है? उसे बना दिया और अलमारी में सजा दिया। एक कमेटी आन कम्युनलिज्म बनाई गई है। (व्यवधान) उसमें मैं नहीं हूँ, चन्द्रशेखर जी भी नहीं हैं। विरोधी दल से लिया गया था चन्दाण सोहब को - अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो क्या उस कमेटी ने किया है? भाँकड़े देकर आप सिद्ध कर सकते हैं कि साम्प्रायिक घटनायें कम हो गई हैं, लेकिन कन्या कुमारी में जो कुछ हुआ है वह खतरे की घंटी है। अभी तक देश के किसी भाग में ईसाई और हिन्दुओं के बीच में इस तरह

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

की कटुता पैदा नहीं हुई थी। मैं आरोप नहीं कर रहा और प्रत्यारोप से इसका जवाब नहीं मिलेगा। आज किसी व्यक्ति का भविष्य दांव पर नहीं लगा है, किसी दल की तकदीर आज तय होने नहीं जा रही है, अगर कोई चीज दांव पर है तो देश की एकता और देश की अखण्डता दांव पर है, देश की एकता और देश की अखण्डता कैसे बचेगी ?

सभापति जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर एक ब्राड नेशनल कन्सेन्सस इवाल्फ करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। मगर इसके लिए जो डिमोक्रेटिक इस्टीमेट्स हैं उनकी मर्यादा की रक्षा करनी होगी। राज्यपाल हमेशा ऐसे फैसले करे जो सत्तारूढ़ दल के हक में जायें तो राज्यपाल की संस्था का सम्मान आप बनाए नहीं रख सकते हैं। केरल में क्या हुआ और असम में क्या हुआ? असम की विधान सभा आपने भंग कर दी। मुझे भविष्य के लिए चिन्ता हो रही है। अब असम में आपको चुनाव कराने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए अभी तक असम में विधान सभा को सस्पेंड किया जाता था, भंग नहीं किया जाता था। अभी वहां विदेशियों का सवाल तय नहीं हुआ है लेकिन राज्य सभा में कहीं विरोधी दल का एक सदस्य न आ जाए इसलिए विधान सभा तोड़ दी। केरल की विधान सभा भी अभी कुछ दिन रह सकती थी। राज्य सभा के एक एक सदस्य के लिए जो सड़ाई हो रही है, उसी से मेरे मन में आशंका पैदा हुई है कि कहीं संविधान के बुनियादी परिवर्तन की योजना तो नहीं बन रही है? गृह मन्त्री इसका खण्डन करें।

मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले भी एक गवर्नर्स के सम्मेलन में राज्यपालों के लिए आचार-संहिता बनाने की

बात कही गई थी। आप कह सकते हैं कि आप सरकार में थे तब यह क्यों नहीं किया लेकिन हमको लोगों ने इसीलिए हटाया है कि आप हमसे कुछ अच्छा करके दिखायेंगे। हम दल-बदल के खिलाफ कानून नहीं बना सके, बनाना चाहते थे लेकिन हमारे दल के कुछ लोग दल-बदल करने की बात कर रहे थे इसीलिए कानून नहीं बना लेकिन आपको क्या आपत्ति है? मैं गोवा गया था। गोवा में जब चुनाव हुए थे तब कांग्रेस (आई) का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं चुना गया था, सभी कांग्रेस (यू) के चुने गए थे और अब वहां पर सरकार है कांग्रेस (आई) की। रातों-रात उसका पुनर्जन्म हो गया। अगर गोवा में आपकी सरकार न होती तो क्या आसमान टूट जाता? मगर नहीं, एक असहिष्णुता की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है। विरोधी दलों का सहयोग चाहते हैं मगर चुनाव के लिए तैयार नहीं। मुझे दुःख है, वेंकटमुब्बैया साहब ने दिल्ली के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, दो साल हो गए यहां मेट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल नहीं है, म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन नहीं है।

सरकारी अफसर दिल्ली की जनता की तकदीर का फैसला कर रहे हैं। कोई दुखड़ा सुनने वाला नहीं है। कहां जाएं किससे अपनी बीबी कहें। आज कहा जा रहा है कि दिल्ली के ढांचे के बारे में हमें नए सिरे से विचार करना होगा। दो साल तक विचार की प्रक्रिया क्यों बन्द पड़ी थी? विचार चलने दीजिए और चुनाव भी कराइए। विशेषज्ञ समिति बन रही है, मगर उस की टर्म्स आफ रिफ्रेंस फ्लोयर नहीं है। श्री टाईटलर कह रहे थे कि हमने वायदा किया है कि हम एसेम्बली बनायेंगे—वायदा किया है तो पूरा करिए। वायदा किया है तो निभाना पड़ेगा। ज्ञानी जी मेरे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, तो मुझे प्रेरणा आ रही है। मगर

विशेषज्ञ समिति के सामने कोई रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने की सीमा-रेखा तय नहीं की गई, समय-रेखा तय नहीं की गई।

कब तक विशेषज्ञ समिति रिपोर्ट देगी? पुरानी दिल्ली के लिए आप कमेटी बना रहे हैं और बाकी दिल्ली के लिए? मैं भी दिल्ली से चुनकर आया हूँ। मगर संसद सदस्य के नाते मुझे भी विश्वास में नहीं लिया जा रहा है। उपराज्यपाल कांग्रेस पार्टी के पार्लियामेंट के मंत्रियों को साथ लेकर इनाके का दौरा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उपराज्यपाल मेरे साथ नहीं आयेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली का हाल क्या है? दिल्ली में बस सर्विस घाटे में चल रही है। 1979-80 में 17 करोड़ रु० का घाटा, 1980-81 में 45 करोड़ रु० का घाटा, हो गया, 1981-82 में 60 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा, जबकि बसें 2,626 हैं, जिनकी कुल कीमत 40 करोड़ रु० है और घाटा हो रहा है 60 करोड़ रु० का। फिर भी यात्रियों को सुविधा नहीं है।

डेसू की क्या हालत है? 1978 में जन-रेशन में डेसू का हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरा नम्बर था। 200 मंगावाट एजेंज पर-डे, लेकिन अब डेढ़ सौ रह गया है। घाटा 1979-80 में 13 करोड़ रुपया, 1980-81 में 38 करोड़ रुपए, 1981-82 में 50 करोड़ रुपए और जून, 1980 से डेसू का कोई जनरल मैनेजर नहीं है। उस दिन मेरे मित्र, श्री भगत जी ने यह सवाल उठाया था। दिल्ली केन्द्र के अधीन हैं। दिल्ली में विधान सभा नहीं है। दिल्ली में मल्टी-प्लिसिटी ग्राफ अथॉरिटीज हैं। पार्लियामेंट में दिल्ली के मामले में प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक जनरल मैनेजर नियुक्त करने में आप क्यों देरी कर रहे हैं?

मगर दिल्ली—दिल्ली की चिन्ता किसको है।

नतीजा यह है कि दिल्ली का राशन कम कर दिया गया है। 1978 में 20 किलो गेहूँ पर-हेड मिलता था, 1980 में 12 किलो रह गया और 1982 में 10 किलो रह गया। मजदूरों को खाने के लिए गेहूँ चाहिए, लेकिन मजदूरों को चावल दिया जा रहा है। कर्नाटक से शिकायत आ रही है कि वहां लोग चावल मांगते हैं, लेकिन गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है। सरकार दावा करती है कि रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन है, तो फिर राशन को कम करने की क्या जरूरत है?

मैंने सुना है कि दिल्ली के लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ गई है, इसलिए अभी चुनाव नहीं कराए जा सकते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को सदन के टेबिल पर रखा जाए। दिल्ली में चुनाव क्यों टाले जा रहे हैं? क्या इसलिए कि आप को पराजय की आशंका है।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): हमारी जीत होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो करा लो।

गढ़वाल में चुनाव नहीं होंगे। असम की 12 लोक सभा की सीटें खाली हैं। असम के मतदाताओं को अपने प्रतिनिधि को निर्वाचित करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। चुनाव जम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में होने हैं। सभापति महोदय ये जानते हैं कि इन राज्यों में हालत अच्छी नहीं रहेगी।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इसलिए कर्नाटक को भी नत्थी किया जा रहा है और आंध्र में भी चुनाव की चर्चा चल पड़ी है।

श्री वेंकटसुबैया जब बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उन्हें टोका था। वे भी मुख्य मन्त्री बन कर आन्ध्र जाना चाहते थे हमारे साथी अंजैया साहूब थे, केन्द्र में भले थे, राज्य मन्त्री थे, जब आन्ध्र जाने लगे तो मैंने पूछा, "आन्ध्र क्यों जा रहे हैं ?" कहने लगे, "हमारी तरक्की हो गई है।"

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप की नजर बग गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस दिन मैंने कहा—तरक्की नहीं, टरक्की हो रही है।

उन को किस तरह से निकाल दिया गया? मुख्य मंत्री के पद की गरिमा नहीं रह गई है। मुख्य मंत्री आप के ही दल का होगा, लेकिन मुख्यमंत्री को बेइज्जत करने में आप अगर अपने अधिकार का उपयोग करेंगे तो मुख्य मंत्री की संस्था को दुर्बल करेंगे। उन्हें हटाने का और भी तरीका हो सकता था। आन्ध्र की एक सभा में मैंने भाषण में कह दिया कि मुख्य मन्त्री को चपरासी की तरह से हटाया जा रहा है। तो एक चपरासी ने मुझे प्रोटेस्ट-लेटर लिखा। उसने कहा—आप हमारी तुलना मुख्य मंत्री से कैसे कर रहे हैं? हम परमानेंट हैं, मुख्य मंत्री टेम्परेरी है। हमें कोई बिना-शो-काज-नोटिस के नहीं निकाल सकता। मुझे माफी मांगनी पड़ी। सामाजिक रूप से मैंने कहा—"मैंने चपरासियों का अपमान किया है, मैं माफी मांगता हूँ।"

अष्टाचार की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। जो सत्ता में है उन्हें जवाब-देह होना है।

अन्तुले को तब तक नहीं हटाया गया, जब अन्तुले का मामला सदन में आया, अदालत ने अन्तुले को हटाया। लेकिन अष्टाचार केवल कानूनी मुद्दा नहीं है, उसका एक नैतिक पहलू भी है। कई प्रदेशों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों और वहां की सरकारों के खिलाफ राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपालों को अष्टाचार के अभियोग-पत्र दिये जा रहे हैं। मगर उन अभियोग-पत्रों के साथ केन्द्र में क्या खिलवाड़ हो रहा है—इसका मैं एक उदाहरण सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

9 दिसम्बर, 1981 को एक अन्-स्टार्टेड क्वेश्चन था, जिसका श्री वेंकटसुबैया ने जवाब दिया। वह मध्य प्रदेश के विधायकों द्वारा वहां की सरकार के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में था। श्री वेंकटसुबैया ने कहा :—

"श्री सुन्दरलाल पटवा तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में दिये गये आरोपों को निर्धारित क्रियाविधि के अनुसार टिप्पणी के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री को भेजा गया था, जो कुछ दिन पहले प्राप्त हो गई है और उन की जांच की जा रही है।"

यह 9 दिसम्बर, 1981 का श्री वेंकटसुबैया का जवाब है। मगर 8 दिसम्बर, 1981 को गृह मन्त्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह मध्य प्रदेश के दौरे पर गये। उन से हवाई अड्डे पर किसी ने सवाल पूछा। सबाल यह था— "उस आरोप-पत्र का क्या हुआ?" ज्ञानी जी ने जो जवाब दिया, वह आल इण्डिया रेडियो ने रिपोर्ट किया है, मैं बुलेटिन को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :—

"केन्द्रीय गृह मन्त्री श्री जैल सिंह ने खण्डवा में संवाददाताओं से बातचीत करते हुए कल एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में

कहा—प्रतिपक्ष द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अर्जुन सिंह तथा उन की सरकार के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगाये गये थे वे सब आरोप गलत और निराधार पाये गये।”

यह गृह मंत्री का जवाब है। 8 दिसम्बर को यह रेडियो में आया कि 7 दिसम्बर को उन्होंने खण्डवा में यह जवाब दिया है और 9 दिसम्बर को उन के ही सहयोगी, मगर कनिष्ठ सहयोगी, सदन में कहते हैं कि जांच जारी है। भ्रष्टाचार कांग्रेस पार्टी का घरेलू मामला नहीं है।

कल बिहार के मन्त्री मण्डल के खिलाफ एक लाख लोगों ने राज्यपाल के पास जा कर एक ज्ञापन दिया है। बिहार में ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने अपने खिलाफ अपने ही आदेश से मुकदमा वापिस ले लिया है। उन पर जालसाजी का आरोप है। कौन जांच करेगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक सर्व-सम्मत प्रक्रिया तय कर लीजिये जो सब दलों पर लागू होगी, सब समय के लिये होगी। यह खेल अब बहुत चल चुका है कि जब हम प्रतिपक्ष में थे तब हम कुछ कहे और अब सत्ता में हैं तो कुछ कहे। आप भी प्रतिपक्ष में रह चुके हैं और फिर आ सकते हैं। कई प्रदेशों में आप आज भी प्रतिपक्ष में हैं। मगर लोकतन्त्र को बचाना है तो हिंसा का परित्याग करना होगा। एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण समाज के निर्माण में सब लोगों को एक मत होना पड़ेगा और कोई आचार-संहिता बनानी पड़ेगी। क्या गृह मंत्री यह काम कर सकते हैं? अगर कर सकते हैं तो जिस पद पर बैठे हैं उस के अनुरूप अपने को सिद्ध कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा इतिहास उनके बारे में यही लिखेगा

कि उन्हें मौका मिला था; मगर उन्होंने मौका गंवा दिया।

17.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN BANGLADESH

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Early this morning Lt-Gen. H.M. Ershad, Chief of Army Staff in Bangladesh announced the suspension of the Constitution, the dissolution of the Civil Administration and Parliament, and the dismissal of the President and the Council of Ministers. Martial Law has been declared over the entire country and Gen. Ershad has been declared Chief Martial Law Administrator. Other appointments in the Martial Law Administration have been made. After being introduced by former President Sattar, Gen. Ershad said on the Bangladesh Radio that this action was necessary due to the critical state of the country and economy, and that elections would be held after improvement in the situation.

According to such incomplete reports as are available to us, the situation appears to be under control. We are in communication with our High Commissioner in Dacca and we understand that all our personnel are safe. Government are continuing to watch the situation very carefully as it develops. We consider these developments an internal matter of Bangladesh, and it is our expectation that nothing will happen which will affect our bilateral relations adversely.

We attach fundamental importance to peace, harmony and cooperation with all our neighbours and stability in the sub-continent. It is our hope that the continuing friendship and cooperation between India and Bangladesh will be maintained.

17.17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1982-83
(Contd.)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now resume discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्वी दिल्ली): सभापति मेरा इरादा आज कोई मुकाबला कांग्रेस और पुरानी जनता पार्टी, जिसमें वाजपेयी जी भी मंत्री रह चुके हैं, से करने का नहीं था और न मैं उन बातों में जाना चाहता हूँ जो पुरानी बातें हैं। हमें आज की स्थिति में गौर करना है। आज हमारे देश में और देश के बाहर और चारों तरफ स्थिति क्या है, उसको देखते हुए, इस सदन में हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए कि क्या किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस अन्दाज में आज हमें बात करनी होगी। आज कोई स्थिति पैदा होती है, तो उस स्थिति के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट के मंत्रियों को, सरकार को और विरोधी दलों को और देश की जनता को सोचना होता है और एक बड़े परस्पेक्टिव में बात को सोचना होता है। मैं इस ख्याल से इस डिबेट में कुछ बोलना चाहता था।

अभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने हमें बताया कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश में क्या हुआ। उसको एक तरफ करके मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और मेरा यह एसेसमेंट है कि हमारे देश को साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियाँ मिलिट्रीली एनर्सिकल करने की चारों तरफ से कोशिश कर रही हैं। इसको हम सब जानते हैं और यह भी सब मानते हैं कि हमारे लिये और दुनिया के लिए एक बड़ी भारी खतरे की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। उस सूरत में हमें अपने

घर में पहले से ज्यादा मजबूती रखने की जरूरत है और उसमें बातचीत का तरीका कटुता का नहीं होना चाहिए। डिफ्रेंसेज डेमोक्रेसी में होते हैं, पार्लियामेंट फोरम में होते हैं और मैं वाजपेयी जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ। वे बहुत सयाने और सुलझे हुए नेता हैं लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार का उन्होंने भाषण दिया, उसकी आशा मैं उनसे नहीं करता था। जो भाषण उन्होंने किया, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1980 में जनता ने बड़े भारी बहुमत से हम को जिताया लेकिन आप विचार कीजिए कि उस भारी वेव में देश के जो अपोजीशन के बड़े स्टालवर्ट्स थे, उनको भी उसने चुनवा दिया। बहुमत हमें दे दिया लेकिन देश के बहुत से स्टालवर्ट्स को उन्होंने चुनवा दिया क्योंकि जनता ने सोचा कि डेमोक्रेसी में अपोजीशन भी बहुत जरूरी है और उनके बड़े नेताओं को चुन लिया। मैं इस बात को ईमानदारी से कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ डेमोक्रेसी में सरकारी पार्टी का महत्व होता है, उस से कम महत्व अपोजीशन का नहीं होता है। अगर सरकारी पार्टी में कमजोरी आती है, तो देश का नुकसान होता है और अगर अपोजीशन में कमजोरी आती है, तो देश का नुकसान होता है। अगर अपोजीशन कोई ऐसी गलत बात करता है, तो देश का नुकसान होता है। बाहर क्या एक्रोवेटिक एक्सरसाइजेज की जा रहीं हैं। वाजपेयी जी, हमें बता रहे थे कि मुख्य मंत्री के साथ यह हो रहा है और वह हो रहा है।

मैं उस बात पर नहीं जाना चाहता कि अपोजीशन में क्या हो रहा है, कैसी-कैसी एक्रोवेटिक एक्सरसाइजेज करके अपोजीशन के नेता अपनी इमेज बिगाड़ रहे हैं। लेकिन

यह बात सही है कि जिससे देश का नुकसान होता हो वह काम हमको नहीं करना चाहिये। हाउस में भी अपोजीशन इज बिदरिंग प्रवे। आप जोर से बहस कर लें चर्चा कर लें, दलीलें दे लें कोई रोक्ता नहीं है। आप बहुत योग्य हैं, बहुत अच्छा बोलने वाले हैं। अच्छी बात आप कह सकते हैं, जोर से कह सकते हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जब देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो उस समय हमें क्या करना चाहिये। गृह मंत्री का काम एक तरह से गृहणी की तरह होता है। जिस तरह से हाउसवाइफ को घर को सम्भालना पड़ता है उसी तरह से गृह मंत्री को देश को सम्भालना पड़ता है। बच्चे अच्छे भी होते हैं, शरीर भी होते हैं, नटखट भी होते हैं। सब को उसको देखना पड़ता है और घर में जो प्राबलैम्ज पैदा होती हैं उनको हल करना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से देश में लोग तरह-तरह की प्राबलैम्ज पैदा करते हैं और होम मिनिस्टर को उसको देखना पड़ता है.....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : हाउस-वाइफ हैं?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : बिल्कुल हाउसवाइफ की तरह गृह मंत्रालय भी है मुश्किल यह है कि गृह मंत्री जी को, जैल सिंह जी को छोटे-छोटे बच्चों से नहीं बल्कि बड़े-बड़े बच्चों से, बागड़ी जी की तरह के बच्चों, बड़े नटखट बच्चों से डील करना पड़ता है। गम्भीरता से आप सोचें कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या ज्ञानी जी को आप सैक्युलरिज्म सिखायेंगे; यह बताएंगे कि कास्टिज्म के खिलाफ किस तरह से लड़ना चाहिये, उनको देश भक्ति सिखाएंगे उनको ईमानदारी, मेहनत और हिम्मत सिखाएंगे? शाही जी के जीवन की एक

एक सांस देश की आजादी के लिए खपी है, सैक्युलरिज्म के लिए सर्फ हुई है। कास्टिज्म के खिलाफ वह हमेशा लड़ते रहे हैं कुछ भाई ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने उन पर तानाकशी की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका नाम इतिहास में उस समय कोई नहीं जानता था जब वह मैदान में उतरे थे। आज इस प्रकार से होम मिनिस्टर पर परसनल और चीप जैन्ज कुछ लोगों ने किए हैं। मैं उन में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उन में जाने की जरूरत भी नहीं है। मैं तो उनके सामने बड़ा छोटा सा बच्चा हूँ। वह मुझ से बहुत सीनियर हैं। आप उनकी सेवा को न मानें लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ। सीनियरटी को भी मानता हूँ। पहले भी मानता था और आज भी मानता हूँ। उसके सामने अपना सिर झुकाता हूँ। आप उसको भूल जाएं, मैं भूल नहीं सकता हूँ।

आज देश के सामने जो स्थिति है उसको आप देखें। उस में हमें क्या करना चाहिए? फिरकापरस्ती का मसला है, कास्टिज्म का मामला है, डकैतों का मामला है। एक भाई कह रहे थे कि छवि राम मरा और उनके शरीर पर एक भी आदमी थूकने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुआ। यह भी सरकार का कसूर हुआ। परसों डी. पी. यादव साहब कह रहे थे कि छविराम को सरकार ने मार दिया और सरकार ने कहा लोगों को इसकी लाश पर थूको—मुझे नहीं पता सरकार ने ऐसा कहा था या नहीं कहा—लेकिन कोई थूकने के लिए आगे नहीं आया और लोग उसको नेता जी कहते थे। आप सोचें कि हम कहां जा रहे हैं।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली को असम्बली देने का वायदा किया गया था और इसको निभाना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको निभाना जाए। दिल्ली में

[श्री एच. के. एल. भगत]

मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ् आथोरिटीज हैं। सबसे बड़ी मुसीबत यह है कि अस्पताल सेंटर के भी हैं, कारपोरेशन के नीचे भी हैं, हकूमत के नीचे भी हैं लेकिन तीनों में कोई ताल मेल नहीं है। दूध की दो-दो एजेन्सीज हैं लेकिन दोनों में कोई ताल मेल नहीं है। एक दर्जन आथोरिटीज के नीचे एक-एक चीज है और एक-एक दर्जन मिनिस्ट्रीज के नीचे है। मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ् मिनिस्ट्रीज, मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ् आथोरिटीज, मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ् एजेन्सीज यहां हैं for greater gain of Delhi सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, दिल्ली से प्यार करती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, केन्द्र ने दिल्ली को बहुत पैसा दिया है। बड़ी उसकी दिल्ली से हमदर्दी है। मदद भी उसकी वह बहुत करती है। मैक्सिमम पर कैपिटा खर्च होता है यहाँ पर। दिल्ली मेरी ही नहीं है। सौभाग्य से मैं दिल्ली की नुमाइंदगी करता हूँ। लेकिन दिल्ली सारे देश की है। सारे राष्ट्र की ही नहीं बल्कि यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र बन गया है। दिल्ली की सारे देश की जिम्मेदारी है। आप सब की दिल्ली है। पिछले एक दो सालों में दिल्ली में क्या काम डिवेलपमेंट के हुए हैं उन में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। बहुत काम हुआ है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरशाही के हाथों जितना खर्च हुआ है अगर वह उसके हाथ से न हुआ होता तो बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होता। रूलिंग पार्टी से लोग ज्यादा खुश होते। मैं सफाई के साथ ज्ञानी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ एक बात। वाजपेयी जी ने कहा अभी क्यों नहीं किया। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी पार्टी ने ने भी वादा किया था कि विधान सभा देंगे। ढाई साल आपने वादा पूरा नहीं किया। आप बिल नहीं लाए। हम ने वादा किया।

अभी तक हमने भी पूरा नहीं किया। यही दिल्ली का मर्ज है, सिन है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ कि देनी चाहिए। यह वादा भी आपने भी पूरा नहीं किया, हमने भी अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया। करना चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों की यूनानिमस डिमान्ड है, सारी पार्टियों की डिमान्ड है, रूलिंग पार्टी की और कांग्रेस एम० पीज० की डिमान्ड है कि दिल्ली को असेम्बली देनी चाहिए एडीकेट पावर्स के साथ।

माननीय वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे कि लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर दूसरों के इलाके में घूमते हैं, उन्हें नहीं पूछते। हमें तो खुशी होगी नई दिल्ली में घूमें। आप आल इंडिया लीडर हैं, आपको फुसंत कहाँ हैं? नई दिल्ली वैसे ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का ड्राइंग रूम है। एशियाड की वजह से और भी सुन्दर हो रही है। मुश्किल तो हमारी है। गृह मंत्री जी आपने कमेटी बनायी शाहजहानाबाद को डेवलप करने के लिये और उनकी क्या मुश्किलात हैं उनको हल करने के लिए। बड़ा अच्छा किया। लेकिन सारी दिल्ली में बहुत सी प्रोबलम्स हैं। ब्यूरोक्रेसी भी डेमोक्रेसी का पार्ट है और उसमें अच्छे लोग भी हैं, मैं सब को बुरा नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेसी कोई सब्स्टीट्यूट नहीं है। डेमोक्रेसी या चुने हुए लोगों का। 2 साल गुजर गये सलाह मशिवरा होते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इंस्टीट्यूशनल अरेंजमेंट कीजिए और लोगों पर भरोसा कीजिये, दिल्ली के एम० पीज० पर भरोसा कीजिये। उनको अधिकार दीजिये और मल्टीप्लिसिटी को खत्म कीजिए जिससे दिल्ली की हालत सुधरे।

वाजपेयी जी ने वायदों की बात कही। एक तो आपने असेम्बली की कही, वाजपेयी

जी की पार्टी ने कहा था कि अगर चुनाव नहीं हुए तो सत्याग्रह करेंगे। दूसरी मांग है दिल्ली में सेल्स टैक्स खत्म करो। वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी ने कहा था सेल्स टैक्स खत्म करेंगे। लेकिन हमने कहा था कि एग्जामिन करेंगे। हमारी सरकार ने तय कर दिया कि 5 प्राइटम्स पर खत्म होगा, उसके लिए स्वर्गीय सुखाड़िया जी की चेयरमैनशिप में कमेटी बनी थी। अब श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी उसके चेयरमैन हैं। तो हमने जो कहा वह कर रहे हैं फिर भी गिला हमको दे रहे हैं। इसी तरह से रीसेटिलमेंट कालोनीज में प्रीनरशिप देने की बात थी। हमने 1977 में राइट दिये, लेकिन मोरार जी भाई ने उसको खत्म कर दिया श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने फिर दे दिये। फिर भी यह कह रहे हैं कि आन्दोलन करेंगे। आपने कहा हमने प्रस्ताव पास किया, बड़ा अच्छा किया। गुजरात रिजर्वेशन ऐजीटेशन में आपने अच्छा काम किया आप उसमें शरीक हुए, आपने यहां प्रस्ताव पास किया लेकिन गुजरात आन्दोलन के दौरान, असम आन्दोलन के दौरान आपकी पार्टी और आर० एस० एस० ने क्या किया? मेरी बात आप छोड़ दीजिये। बी०जे०पी० को छोड़ कर बाकी सब पार्टीज के एम० पीज० से आप पूछ लें, सब आपको कंडेम करेंगे। आपकी पार्टी की कथनी और करनी में फर्क रहा है। आपकी पार्टी का कहना कुछ है और करना कुछ है। आपने कहा हम सहयोग दे रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि रास्ता रोको आन्दोलन किसने चलाया? कौन लोग हैं जिन्होंने किसानों को कहा कि अनाज न दो सरकारी गोडाउन में? किसने अनाज स्कीम के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को सबोटाज करने की कोशिश की? अपोजीशन में बड़े योग्य लोग हैं, स्टालवार्ट हैं, बहुत मुश्किल हालात में लोगों ने आपको चुनकर भेजा है। आपका फर्ज हो जाता है कि आप सरकार से

अच्छी बात कहें, अच्छी सलाह दें, कंस्ट्रक्टिव आल्टरनेटिव बतायें। इस सदन में आपने कहा नेशनल कंसेन्सस की जरूरत है। ठीक है, मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह तभी मुमकिन है जब आप और हममें सही नीयत होगी। आप कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। फिर ऐसी हालात में कैसे कंसेन्सस डेवलप हो सकता है। यह समय एकता और मिलने का है, कटुता का नहीं।

जम्मू कश्मीर के लिये वहां के लोगों ने और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने मिल कर खून दिया था। हमें गर्ब है कि नेशनल कानफरेंस के कार्यकर्ताओं ने, उनके नेता शेख अबदुल्ला ने उस समय किस तरह सैक्यूलरिज्म के लिये कुरबानी की। हमें गर्ब है, वह हमारे भारत का हिस्सा है। कटुता को कम करना है, मिलाना है, इकट्ठे होना है, चीजों का मुकाबला करना है, संघर्ष करना है, देश को अन्दर से मजबूत करना है।

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज हमारी प्रधान मंत्री बाहर गई हैं। दुनियां भर में क्या भारत की इमेज है? यह तो आप जानते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि आपके जमाने में क्या थी? लेकिन हमको इस इमेज को ताकत के साथ, भारत की अन्दरूनी मजबूती को प्रेम से, मेल से, इकट्ठे होकर मजबूत करना चाहिये।

हमारे ज्ञानी जी की कोई खूबी यह नहीं है कि वह माइनोरिटी से हैं, लेकिन बड़ी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का होम मिनिस्टर माइनोरिटी से है और आर्टिजन क्लास से है, जिसके दिल में गरीबों के लिये दर्द है। आप उनको तानाकशी करिये, निन्दा करिये, क्रिटिसिज्म कीजिये, लेकिन ईमानदारी से को-ऑपरेशन दीजिये।

[श्री एच. के. एल. भगत]

मैं हालात को समझता हूँ, चेलेन्जिंग सिचुएशन थी, चेलेन्जिंग आज भी है, बहुत कुछ सुधरी है, सुधर रही है और भी सुधर सकती है, मिलकर हमें देश को मजबूत करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे भाषण की जरूरत नहीं थी क्योंकि आज सारी बातें आ गई हैं। मैं एक बात सारे सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जनतंत्र में बोली की स्वतंत्रता होती है, हिंसक काम की नहीं, सत्याग्रह की जनतंत्र में स्वतंत्रता होती है। सत्य और अहिंसा के बगैर जनतंत्र चलता नहीं है। ज्ञानी जी, आप लाव-लश्कर के साथ बैठे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लश्कर तो उधर है, लाव किधर है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : ला तो कौशल के पास है, आर्डर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ज्ञानी जी, मेरी बातों का असर इसलिये नहीं है कि कोई मैं बड़ा आदमी हूँ या आप कोई अज्ञानी या कम समझते हैं। आप उम्र में बड़े हैं, मोहदे में बड़े हैं और ज्ञान में भी ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन वाणी के बारबार कहने से, हर आदमी की वाणी से सत् बात निकलने से कुछ उसका विचार चलता नहीं है। जो जात और धर्म की मजहब की बात करते हैं, उनके लिये दो बातें मैं कहता हूँ।

जात-पात, छूत-छात और ना-बराबरी का इलाज धर्म-परिवर्तन नहीं है, और धर्म-परिवर्तन को रोकने का इलाज धर्म बताओ

नहीं, बल्कि जात-पात और भेद-भाव को मिटाने का इलाज शांतिमय संघर्ष, सत्याग्रह और संगठन है। धर्म बचाओ की बजाय, जो धर्म बचाओ की बात करते हैं वह ना-बराबरी हटाओ और समानता लाओ का पथ हो सकता है। घृणा से घृणा मिटेगी नहीं, बल्कि बढ़ेगी। यह देश गांधी और गीतम का है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपके सामने थोड़ी सी कड़वी कहना चाहता हूँ। विरोधियों के पास सिवाय बोली के और कुछ नहीं होता और सरकार के पास बोली भी है और गोली भी है। बोली को ज्यादा इस्तेमाल न करें और गोली को कतई इस्तेमाल न करें तो जनतंत्र ज्यादा होता है और बोली को सहन करें। जम्मूरियत की बुनियाद को आप समझें। बंगला देश में फौजी सरकार की बात आपके सामने आई है।

(व्यवधान)

ज्ञानी जी, जरा दिमाग से समझिये। व्यक्तियों से मेरा कोई मतलब नहीं है। दिमाग है, दोनों एक ही घर से निकले हैं, बहुगुणा जी भी आपके साथ थे, चुनाव कांग्रेस के अन्दर लड़ा, दिमाग है। वह जीते, जीतने के बाद जब कांग्रेस छोड़ी तो चुनाव छोड़ा। आपका दिमाग, हरियाणा में, हिमाचल में चुनकर आये जनता पार्टी की तरफ से और आप ले बैठे हैं कांग्रेस पार्टी में। यह तो दिमाग से सोचने की बात है।

आप इस दिमाग को रोकिये मत, कि दल-बदल को सिद्धान्त-बिहीन मानो। यह बात मानकर चलें कि बहुगुणा जी ने गलती चाहे तब की हो जब आपके साथ मिलकर चुनवा लड़ा, या गलती अब की है।

श्री राजेश पाइलेट (भरतपुर) : बागड़ी जी, आप कौनसी टिकट से जीते और अब कहाँ हैं ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं जनता पार्टी के टिकट और सिम्बल पर चुनाव लड़ा था और जनता (एस) पार्टी में हूँ। सबने दल बदले हैं। मैं वहीं पर मौजूद हूँ।

मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नौजवान लड़के आगे बढ़ें और कुछ करें। ये तो चले हुए कारतूस हैं, जाने वाले हैं। आप श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी से सीखा करो।

श्री बहुगुणा हमारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं। दो दिमाग हैं। एक दिमाग तो यह है कि चुना हुआ मੈम्बर इतीफा दे देता है और चाहता है कि डेमोक्रेसी शुद्ध हो, अगर उसने गलत कदम उठाया है, तो जनता उसके खिलाफ वोट देकर अपनी राय जाहिर करे। अगर श्री बहुगुणा जीत कर आते हैं, तो आपको अपनी नीतियों को सुधारने का मौका मिलेगा।

बंगलादेश की घटना एक खतरे की घन्टी है। कोई अमागा आदमी होगा, जो अपने देश में जनतन्त्र की हत्या चाहता हो। जिस दिन जनतन्त्र खत्म होगा, उस दिन पक्ष और विपक्ष को छांट कर गोली नहीं मारी जाएगी बल्कि गोली सब के सीने को पार करेगी।

अब मैं सिर्फ पायंट्स रखता हूँ। मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को यहाँ पर रखा जाए। चुनाव जल्दी कराए जाएं। भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहिए। अगर गंगोत्री से ही गंगा भ्रष्ट होकर आएगी, तो रास्ते में उसकी सफाई क्या मानी रखेगी? इसलिए गंगोत्री पर ही सफाई करनी चाहिए।

पुलिस और डाकू में अन्तर क्या है? डाकू बगैर कानून के आदमी को मारता है।

अगर पुलिस भी बगैर कानून के लोगों को मारती है, तो वे दोनों कातिल हैं, वह दोनों डाकू हैं—एक सरकारी डाकू है और एक गैर सरकारी डाकू है। इस हालत में देश का भला नहीं होगा। किसी को भी सजा कायदे-कानून के मुताबक मिलनी चाहिए। हमारा देश कायदे-कानून का देश है, यह कोई जंगल नहीं है, इसलिए यहाँ पर सब काम कायदे-कानून के मुताबिक होना चाहिए।

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the vital Ministry of Home Affairs, many distinguished leaders of political parties and senior Members of this House had expressed their view-points. At the fag end of the discussion, as the junior-most Member of this House I consider it my privilege and honour to say a few words on these important Demands for Grants.

The Hon. Members of this House who preceded me suggested several steps for eradicating all-enveloping corruption in the country. The Hon. Ministers who intervened in the Debate enumerated the effective steps being implemented by the Government to root out the scourge of corruption. The revered Prime Minister and the Hon. Home Minister have on numerous occasions stressed the need for cleansing the society, as otherwise all the developmental activities will be just a superstructure on the quicksand. In spite of all-out efforts through statutes and administrative fiats, the people who are at the source—I would even say those who are at the seed-bed—manage to extricate themselves from the clutches of law. I would take this opportunity to give an example so that the Hon. Home Minister formulates proposals to take even pre-emptive action against such people.

[Shri Era Mohan]

Some months back the D. M. K. Members of this House, the Muslim League Members, the Congress-I Members from Tamil Nadu and the Janata Party Member Shri Subramania Swamy presented a petition charging the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with serious malpractices in the award of contrast for wholesale and retail distribution of Indian-made foreign liquor in Tamil Nadu to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and also to the Hon. Prime Minister. A similar petition from the D. M. K. M.L. As, Muslim League M.L. As, Congress-I M.L. As, of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was also presented to the Hon. Prime Minister. This petition was sent to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for his comments. I am sure that the Hon. Home Minister will be having the date on which this petition was sent to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. As soon as the petition reached him, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did an unprecedented thing.

An Inquiry Commission is constituted if the matter is of public importance and if even on a cursory perusal there is a prima facie case for the appointment of such an Inquiry Commission. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was caught between the devil and deep sea. He must have become apprehensive that these charges might also be referred to the Ray Commission appointed by the Centre to probe into the spirit scandal. Immediately, he constituted a one-man Commission headed by retired Judge of Madras High Court, Justice Ramamurthy. The terms of reference of this Commission were charges levelled by us against him and his cabinet colleague. He directed the Police Department to extend all help to the Commission in its inquiry. You can imagine how far the Police Department will be helpful to the Commission, which is to enquire into the charges against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,

particularly when the Chief Minister himself is in charge of the Police Department.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Hon. Home Minister the extract from the Judgment of Shri Chandrachud, presently the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, in a similar case called Karnataka v. Union Government.

“It is hardly ever possible, except in utopian conditions that the State Government will appoint a Commission to inquire into acts of corruption, favouritism and nepotism on the part of its Chief Minister. It is interesting that Sir Thomas More coined the name ‘Utopia’ from the Greek *OU* (not) and *TOPS* (place) which together mean “No Place.” It is inconceivable that a Commission of Inquiry will be appointed by a State Government without the concurrence of the Chief Minister and if the political climate is so hostile that he is obliged to submit to an inquiry into his own conduct, he will quit rather than concur. Indeed, a Council of Ministers which considers that the conduct of its Chief Minister and some of the Ministers requires examination in a public inquiry, shall have forfeited the confidence of the legislature and would ordinarily have to tender its resignation.”

I would like to raise this important issue whether after the constitution of such a Commission of Inquiry to enquire into charges against himself the Chief Minister should be allowed to continue in his position. Secondly, I would like to hear from the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs as to what steps he proposes to take against such persons, irrespective of the position they are occupying, who try to circumvent the laws of the land.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह)। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, गृह मंत्रालय के इस विभाग की मांगों को सामने रखकर सदन में तीन दिन से बहस हो रही है। मैं उन सब मੈम्बरों का, जिनके नाम 50 से ऊपर चले गए हैं, बहुत मशकूर हूँ। उन्होंने खुले दिल से अपनी बातें कहीं। उनके विचार वैसे भी रिकार्ड में आते हैं, लेकिन मैंने भी नोट किए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज में कुछ मजबूरियां भी होती हैं। इस डेमोक्रेसी में पोलिटिकल पार्टी जो बनती हैं, उनके अपने नियम होते हैं, उनका अपना अनुशासन होता है, उनको निभाने के लिए कुछ बातें अपोजीशन को करनी पड़ती हैं, ताकि वे अपना विरोध प्रकट कर सकें। इस बात का मैं उनको कन्सेशन देता हूँ। हालांकि, वे दिल से हमारे खिलाफ नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कुछ तामीरी सुझाव दिए हैं और कुछ क्रिटिसिज्म किया गया है। कुछ बातों की श्लाघा की गई है और निन्दा भी की गई है। निन्दा करने वालों के प्रति मेरे मन में नाराजगी नहीं है। उनके ख्याल में जो कमियां थीं, उनको हम दूर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। कुछ खूबियों की उन्होंने प्रशंसा की है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनका मशकूर हूँ। उन्होंने अच्छे कामों की कदर की है और एक दूरदेश की बात कही है।

मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेटिक सैट-अप में खुली बात कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिए और उस पर सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को खुले दिल से सुनना चाहिए, क्योंकि मुझे इस बात की हमदर्दी है कि विरोधी दल के नेता होते हैं, उनके हाथ में सिर्फ बोलने के अलावा कुछ नहीं होता है। यदि बोलने का मौका न दिया जाए तो बहुत बेइन्साफी होगी। मैं बेइन्साफी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। बेशक वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि आप

अपोजीशन में रहे हैं, सही बात उन्होंने कही और मैं अपने आप को खुशकिस्मत समझता हूँ। सन 1947 के बाद, अपोजीशन में आए नहीं थे। आए तो हमें भी सबक मिला और बहुत कुछ सीखा हमने और शायद आप भी बहुत कुछ सीखेंगे। लेकिन आप तो सीखे हुए हैं और पहले भी यहीं बैठे हुए थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का भी ऐहसास है कि मैं उन मँम्बरों की तकरीरों का भी जिक्र करूँ, जिनकी तकरीरें बचट के साथ या गृह मंत्रालय के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखती हैं, लेकिन इलैक्शन के प्वाइन्ट-आफ-व्यू से की गई थी, ताकि इलैक्शन जीतने के काम आए और यहां से पब्लिसिटी मिले। उनका जवाब भी कुछ न कुछ तो देना ही पड़ेगा। मैं इस बात का परहेज करूँगा और मैं पुरानी जनता पार्टी की सरकार का और छः महीने की लोकदल की सरकार का बहाना लेकर अपनी कमियों को ढांपने की कोशिश करूँ यह मैं नहीं करूँगा। चूँकि मुझे इस बात का ऐहसास है कि कुछ दोस्त बेचारे उसी गवर्नमेंट में आ गए, लेकिन हकीकत में हमारे कांग्रेसी थे। प्रधान मंत्री भी कांग्रेसी और दो उप-प्रधानमंत्री भी कांग्रेसी और वह भी एक कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, लेकिन नाम नहीं रखते थे। लेकिन अब थोड़ी हिम्मत आई है, नाम खुल कर रखते हैं और जब चाहते हैं तब बदल लेते हैं। अगर ये पहले भी करते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : ज्ञानी जी आज कुछ अच्छे मूड में मालूम हो रहे हैं।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं अच्छे मूड में हूँ, यह मँम्बरों की मेहरबानी है। उन्होंने अच्छी तकरीरें की हैं और मैं उनकी श्लाघा करता हूँ।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

हमारे जेठमलानी जी बेहतरीन लायर हैं। मैंने "लायर" नहीं कहा है, "लायर" कहा है...

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : की-आख्या, तुसी।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं इनको बहुत अच्छा एडवोकेट समझता हूँ, बहुत अच्छा वकील समझता हूँ। उन के प्रति मेरे मन में बहुत इज्जत है, लेकिन उनकी जो तकरीर थी, वह इस तरह से कर रहे थे जैसे किसी मुजरिम को, स्मगलर को, अपील के अन्दर रिहा कराना हो। मुझे जेठमलानी जी की लियाकत पर बहुत भरोसा है, चूँकि 1939 से लेकर 1944 तक हम तो जेल में रहे और जेठमलानी जी उस वक्त ला पड़ रहे थे, इसलिये उनकी लियाकत ज्यादा हो ही सकती है और परमात्मा की मेहरबानी से इनको देश की आजादी के लिये कुछ नहीं करना पड़ा। उन्होंने अच्छी बातें भी कहीं हैं, वे भी हम ने नोट की हैं, गुस्सा मन में नहीं आया, लेकिन हैरानी भी दिल में हुई...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI
(Bombay North-West) : How badly informed you are !

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : इतने लायक दोस्त हैं लेकिन दोनों राज्य मंत्रियों और मेरे खिलाफ भी कह गये। बात मंत्रालय की हो रही है, बात डिपार्टमेन्ट की हो रही हैं, बात नीतियों की हो रही है, बात अच्छी और बुरी दोनों बातों की हो रही हैं, वहाँ पर हमारे "पर्सन" के बारे में बात करने का क्या फायदा था। अच्छे वकील को यह शोभा नहीं देता है। लेकिन मैंने यह सोचा—जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर उद्दू के शेर पड़ कश् हम को सुना देते हैं, तो मैं

जेठमलानी जी को क्या कहूँ—दुनिया में चित्रकारी, गायनकारी और शायरी कोमल गुण हैं, ये उनके पास होते हैं जिनका दिमाग बहुत होशियार हो, शार्प हो। बहुत से विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने मुझे कई बार कहा है कि अब शेर पढ़िये। मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम शेर हों। शेर को कभी इस लिये भी पढ़ना पड़ता है कि आप जैसे दोस्त जब गुस्से में आये तो थोड़ा ठण्डा कर दूँ। शेर की एक खूबी यह है कि जो बात आप अभी कहते हैं फिर दूसरी बात दो घन्टे बाद कहते हैं, तो शेर वह बातें एक ही सूत्र में कह देता है। एक जमाने में, हमारे वेद-शास्त्रों में लिखा है, ऋषि-मुनि जब सूत्र तैयार करते थे तो जब उनका सूत्र परवान हो जाता था तो उनको इतनी खुशी होती थी जैसे उनके घर बेटा पैदा हुआ हो। मैं नहीं कह सकता, वाजपेयी जी... (व्यवधान)

वाजपेयी जी सत्कार-योग पार्टी के प्रधान हैं, मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ—जेठमलानी जी बहुत अच्छे एमिनेन्ट वकील गिने जाते हैं और हैं भी, जो भूठे आदमी को भी छुड़वाने की शक्ति रखते हैं, जिनकी साधुओं को भी जरूरत पड़ती है, सन्तों और स्मगलरों को भी जरूरत पड़ती है...

श्री राम जेठमलानी : कांग्रेसियों को भी पड़ती है।

ज्ञानी जैल सिंह : कांग्रेसियों में भी कोई ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो स्मग्लिंग करते हों, लेकिन हम उन को कांग्रेस में रखते नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान).....

वाजपेयी जी को मैं कुछ नहीं कहता हूँ, वे उन को इज्जत दें, अपनी पार्टी में रखें, यह आप का काम है, लेकिन मैं एक बात

कहता हूँ— जेठमलानी जी जो भी बात कहते हैं मैं मान लेता हूँ, मगर खलके-खुदा तो कुछ और ही कहते हैं, बम्बई की गलियों में जा कर पूछिये आप के मुताल्लिक क्या विचार-धारा लोग रखते हैं।

आप के मुताल्लिक क्या विचारधारा लोग रखते हैं, उस को देखिये और उन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए जरा बोलिये जरूर मगर शीशे के महल में बैठ कर पत्थर से लड़ाई नहीं की जा सकती।

श्री राम जेठमलानी : आप मेरे साथ उन गलियों में चलिए और लोगों से पूछ लीजिए।

श्री जैलसिंह : आप के साथ जा कर ईट खायेंगे और क्या होगा। वाजपेयी जी उस समय यहां नहीं थे। अगर होते तो जरूर रोक्ते। आप की तकरीर बहुत शानदार हुई थी लेकिन आखीर में जा कर सब खराब कर दिया। खैर, हम तो उसको भूल गये और हम अपने मन में ऐसी बातें नहीं रखते।

विरोधता करने वालों ने जो विरोधता के नुक्ते दिये हैं, उनका मैं एक एक का जवाब नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि उस में समय बहुत ज्यादा लग जाएगा। मैंने समेराइज किया है कि वे क्या हैं। कानून व व्यवस्था की हालत बिगड़ रही है और लोग सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं करते। दूसरा सरकार डिकटेटराना रवैया इस्तेमाल कर रही है और डेमोक्रेसी की घातक यह सरकार है। हरिजनों और पिछड़ी श्रेणियों के लोगों पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं और सरकार उनको सुरक्षा देने में असमर्थ रही है। कम्युनल फिजा बिगड़ रही है और देश की एकता की भावना खत्म हो रही है और अलहदगी की भावना बढ़

रही है। यू०पी० के एक एनकाउन्टर में बेकसूर लोगों को मारा गया आदि आदि।

ये चीजें जो तकरीरें हुई हैं, उनमें आई है। मैं यह गिनती करता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन की जो बात है, वह एक बुनियादी बात है। जिस कौम में, जिस कंट्री में इन्सान की जिन्दगी और उस के माल की रक्षा करने में सरकार कामयाब नहीं होती, तो वह मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता और उसको हमेशा खतरा रहता है। इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आपको भी को-आपरेशन मिले। यह मामला केवल पालीटिकल नहीं है। ला एण्ड आर्डर को सुधारने के लिए और उसके कारणों को जानने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि यह सोचा जाए कि ये क्यों हुए हैं। एक जमाना आया और उस जमाने से ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन गिरती गई। वह कौन सा जमाना था? वह जमाना था 1977 का। 1977 से गिरते-गिरते ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन नीचे गई। क्यों गई, उसके लिए मैं ने कुछ अध्ययन किया है और उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण कास्टइज्म का बल बढ़ना है। कास्टइज्म पर विश्वास रखने वाले, कम्युनलइज्म पर विश्वास रखने वाले नेताओं को रेस्पेक्टे-विलिटी मिली और उस रेस्पेक्टेबिलिटी की वजह से लोगों के अन्दर एक यह भावना आई कि कास्टवादी बन कर शोहरत हासिल करें, चाहे वह सस्ती ही शोहरत हो। ऐसी लोकप्रियता को पाने के लिए लीडरी को पाने के लिए कभी एक किनारे जुलूस निकाल दिया और कभी दूसरे किनारे जुलूस निकाला। हमारे देश में यह बीमारी है और अभी लोग कास्ट के नाम पर जुड़ जाते हैं, कम्युनिज्म के नाम पर जुड़ जाते हैं और यह भावना यहां तक चली कि बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टर से ले कर छोटे से छोटे पानेदार तक वह पहुँची और उन्होंने दूसरी

[श्री जैल सिंह]

कास्ट के लोगों को मारना शुरू कर दिया और डाकुओं में भी यह भावना पैदा हुई कि वह अपनी कास्ट के गांव में आ जाए, तो न उस को उसे लूटना है और न वहां के लोगों को उसे पकड़वाना है क्योंकि वे इस को अपना भाईचारा समझते हैं। स्थिति यहां तक आ गई है। इसी तरह से पुलिस में भी कुछ ऐसी भावना है। डाकू ने देखा कि यहां एस० पी० हमारी बिरादरी का है, यहां इंस्पेक्टर हमारी बिरादरी का है, तो सोचा कि यहीं रह लो और जब वह बदल जाता है, तो वे वहां से चले जाते हैं। उन को गुस्सा आया तो वे यह देखते हैं कि मारना किस को है। मैंने देखा है कि यू०पी० में भी देखा है और बिहार में भी देखा है, वे कुछ लूटते भी थे और बांटते भी थे। लूटते थे अमीरों को और लूटने के बाद, उसको मारने के बाद फिर वहां उस गांव में पहुँच जाते थे, जहां उन का भाईचारा हो। और उसमें से कुछ बांट भी देते थे।

18 hrs.

एक दोस्त ने कहा कि छवि राम को मारने के बाद उनको लोगों ने नेता कहा था। नेता तो एक गिरोह का होता ही है। नेता का मतलब है लीडर। ग्रुप का लीडर भी होता है। डाकुओं का लीडर भी होता है। डाकुओं का वह नेता बन जाता है। संगत होती है। कुसंगत भी हो जाती है। सोसाइटी-सोसाइटी होती है। लेकिन बदकारों की भी हो जाती हैं। बढ़ते-बढ़ते यह बीमारी यहां तक पहुँच गई कि उसको खत्म करने के लिए हमको बहुत बड़ा यत्न करना पड़ा। कुछ भाई कह रहे थे कि अधिकतर यू० पी० में बेदोष लोग मारे गए

हैं। मैं नहीं यह कह सकता हूँ। लेकिन ईमानदारी से मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जो मारे गए हैं उनको इस ख्याल से नहीं मारा गया है कि वे हरिजन हैं या यादव हैं और उसको हमें मार देना है। अधिकतर लड़ते-लड़ते एक सौ से ज्यादा पुलिसमैन मरे हैं और दो साल में दो हजार डाकू और उनके साथी मरे हैं। उनमें हो सकता है कोई निर्दोष कहीं फंस गया हो और मारा गया हो, लेकिन सरकार की यह नीति नहीं है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इतने लोगों को मारने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। उसके बाद भी डाकू मौजूद हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री के भाई जो हाई कोर्ट के जज थे और उसका बेटा दोनों मार दिए गए हैं। अभी तक उस मामले की हम जांच करवा रहे हैं कि वह कोई गहरी साजिश का नतीजा था या अचानक वह घटना हुई। कैसे वह हुई इसकी हम जांच करवा रहे हैं। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने दिलेरी से डाकुओं का मुकाबला किया है फिर चाहे वह राजपूत हो या यादव हो या किसी और जात का हो। डाकुओं के खिलाफ दिलेरी के साथ उन्होंने कदम उठाए हैं और उनका मुकाबला किया है और इसका मूल्य उनको चुकाना पड़ा है। बजाय इसके कि आप इस बात के लिए उनकी प्रशंसा करें कि ईमानदारी से एक आदमी ने इस बिगड़ी हुई हालत का मुकाबला किया है और कर रहा है और फिर ऐसे मौके पर जबकि उसका भाई और उसका भतीजा मर चुका है, आपको दो चार दिन तो उसके साथ हमदर्दी करनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन आपने तो अभी से उसके खिलाफ शोर मचाने की कोशिश की है उसकी निन्दा करने की कोशिश की है और कह दिया है कि जो खुद भी सुरक्षित नहीं है वह कैसे राज करेगा। यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती।

यह ठीक है पोलिटिकल एक्टिविटी पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ी है। क्यों बढ़ी है यह भी आप देखें। डेमोक्रेसी का जो फ्रूट है वह तो बढ़ेगा ही। जैसे-जैसे लोग पोलिटिकल माइंडिड होते जाएंगे यह बढ़ेगी। अब भी आप देखें तो हिन्दुस्तान में हजार में से एक ही आदमी होगा जिसका पोलिटिक्स में दखल हो या देता हो। पोलिटिकल पार्टी के मੈम्बरों को आप गिन लें। यह जो मੈम्बरशिप का रिवाज हो गया है, आप गिन लें और आपको पता चल जाएगा कि लाख में से एक भी मੈम्बर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का नहीं होगा हां वोट के वक्त वोट डाल देते हैं। इलैक्शन हुए। कई बार सरकारें बदलीं। प्रान्तों की बदलीं। सेंटर की सरकार भी बदल गई। लोग तैयार हो गए। लोग ससभ गए कि यह अच्छी चीज है। खेल अच्छा है। काम ठीक नहीं होता है तो कह देते हैं और सरकार को भी बदल देते हैं। पालिटिक्स ऐसा मीठा प्रोफेशन है कि इसमें कोई मर भी जाए तो भी वह रिटायर नहीं होता है। जब हम पूछते हैं और कहते हैं कि आपने बहुत देर राज भी कर लिया है, उम्र भी आपकी बढ़ी हो गई है, अब आप आराम करें तो जवाब मिलता है क्या करूं, मुझे लोग आराम करने ही नहीं देते हैं। यह एक ऐसा सबजैक्ट है जिस में लोगों की दिलचस्पी बढ़ रही है। मैं मतवसत दर्जे के लोगों की बात करता हूं। अमीरों ने तो ऐसा कर रखा है कि एक एक भाई को, एक एक सदस्य को एक एक पार्टी के साथ लगा रखा है, एक भाई वाजपेयी जी के साथ है तो एक सी० पी० आई० के साथ और एक कांग्रेस आई के साथ। जितनी पार्टियां हैं उसने अपने बच्चे वहां जोड़ दिए हैं। जब उन से बात करो तो वह कहता है कि आजकल के

बुजुर्गों की बात कौन सुनता है बच्चे किस का कहना मानते हैं। उनका अच्छा काम चलता है। हमारे भी साथ आ जाते हैं, वाजपेयी जी के साथ भी चले जाते हैं, मोरारजी देसाई के साथ भी चले जाते हैं। उनको आप छोड़ दें। मतवसत दर्जे के लोग मजहब पर भी विश्वास रखते हैं, खुदा में भी यकीन करते हैं। यह वह तबका है जिस ने कम-अज-कम एक मੈम्बर अपने घर का पालिटिक्स में लगा रखा है। जब पूछा जाता है कि क्यों जाते हो रोज कचहरी या इधर उधर तो कहते हैं न खाद मिलती है वगैर सिफारिश के न और हमारा कोई काम होता है। इसलिए रहते हैं कि हम जा कर किसी को पकड़वा सकें या हम किसी को छुड़वा सकें। और अगर यह न हो सके तो हम जलूस निकाल सकें, दंगा करें, काले झंडे दिखायें। तो इसके लिये आदमी इकट्ठा करने पड़ते हैं तो पहले से ही सम्पर्क रखें तो ठीक रहता है। जब यह भावना चली, कास्टिज्म भी तेज हो कर चली तो कुछ दंगे हुए, कुछ लोग मारे गये। मगर ला एण्ड आर्डर की जो साधारण पोजीशन होती है वह यह है कि चोरियां, डकैतियां कितनी हुईं? आपस में भाइयों में लड़ाई कैसे हुई? पानी पर हुई, या जाय-दाद पर हुई, या विवाह शादी पर हुई। यह जो कानून की बातें हैं ला एण्ड आर्डर की वह निश्चित तौर पर घटी हैं। आज हर आदमी जहां चाहे आ-जा सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह : बागड़ी जी, आपकी मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, आपकी बातों की भी इज्जत करता हूं। आप उस इज्जत को कायम रहने दीजिये। आपने कहा या

[श्री जैल सिंह]

दूसरों ने कहा कि सही नहीं है। यह तो हो सकता है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था बाजपेयी जी इस बात को जानते हैं, मैंने कहा था कि हमारे बहस मुंहबाहिसे का यह फायदा होगा कि भारत की जनता समझ लेगी कि क्या हुआ। अगर वाइज अगर जरूरत पड़ी बोट की तो आप अगर कनविंस भी हो जायें तो भी आपके साथी वोट नहीं देंगे, और जरूरत पड़ी तो इधर से भी कोई वोट नहीं देगा। मेरी जो डिमान्ड है या तो बिना वोट के पास होगी नहीं तो वोट से पास होगी। बात सही है या गलत है इसके लिये सर्टिफिकेट आप मुझे न दीजिये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह बात आपने ठीक नहीं कही। सिर्फ वोट की बात नहीं है। आपको बात सही कहनी है, हमको भी सही कहनी है। वोट का सवाल यहां नहीं है। वरना फिर यहां बहस क्यों कर रहे हो ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अगर कनविंस हो जायें तो आप मेरे साथ वोट देंगे ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपको यह बात कहनी चाहिये कि मैं सदन और राष्ट्र को कनविंस कर रहा हूं। आप जो घमण्ड की बात करते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं घमण्ड नहीं रखता हूँ। अगर आपके दिल में ख्याल हो तो मैं घमण्ड वापस लेता हूँ। मैंने सच्चाई बयान की है। फिर भी मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा...

श्री रतन सिंह राजवा (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आज हिन्दुस्तान की कैपिटल में औरतें शाम को हिफाजत से नहीं जा सकती हैं, सलामत नहीं है, यह आपको कबूल करना पड़ेगा। आप

हालत सुधारने के लिये कदम उठायें यह बात अलग है। लेकिन सलामत है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप कह दीजिए कि कोई भी सलामत नहीं है। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री रतन सिंह राजवा : ऐसा हम नहीं कह सकते।

श्री जैल सिंह : नहीं कहते तो ठीक है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि कनविंस हो जायें तो भी यहां नहीं कह सकते। अकेले बैठ कर अलग से कह सकते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह बात भी आपको नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन बातों के बावजूद भी मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ला एन्ड आर्डर बिल्कुल ठीक है। लेकिन मैं दावा करता हूँ कि सुधरा है। इसको और सुधारने के लिये उचित उपाय करने हैं और वह हम कर भी रहे हैं। जैसे पुलिस को, आज क्रिमि-नल्स बहुत ऐफीशियेंट हो गये हैं, तो उसके मुकाबले में पुलिस को भी ऐफीशियेंट करना होगा। सलाह मश्विरा भी करना होगा। इन्टरस्टेट की मीटिंग करनी होगी क्योंकि जैसी छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां आल इन्डिया पार्टी बन जाती हैं वैसे ही वह भी अब आल इन्डिया बन गये हैं।

इसलिए तमाम प्रान्तों के चीफ सैक्रेटरीज और आई०जी०पी० को बुलाकर 6 महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर मीटिंग करते हैं, सलाह-मश्विरा करते हैं। तीन-तीन दिन मीटिंग चलती हैं, नये-नये हालात से मुकाबला करने के लिये वह तैयारी करते हैं। साथ

ही साथ हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं हमारी सर्विसेज में कोई फिरकेदाराना जज्बात न आये और ना ही आने देना चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि 20-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम जो देश की आर्थिकता का हमारे सामने है, हो सकता है कि किसी दिन हमको इस पर खुलकर इस हाउस में पार्लियामेंट में विचार करना चाहिये । यह आर्थिक प्रोग्राम हिन्दुस्तान के लिये कल्याणकारी है और इसमें अगर कोई बढ़ावा करना चाहे तो कर सकता है । फिर भी उसकी कामयाबी इस बात पर निर्भर है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अमन और शांति रहे, ला एंड आर्डर की पोजीशन को ठीक रखा जाये । मैं सबसे ज्यादा इसको प्रायर्टी देता हूँ । गृह-मंत्रालय का जो काम है, उन कामों में सबसे ज्यादा इसकी रोकथाम अच्छी तरह से करनी चाहिये । मैं उस दिन सन्तुष्ट होऊंगा जिस दिन विरोधी भी कह देंगे कि हाँ, बिल्कुल अब ठीक है ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर-पूर्व) : महाराष्ट्र का पहले ध्यान दीजिये ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने कहा कि कहीं आपने तमिलनाडु न कहा हो ?

महाराष्ट्र का मैं जरूर ध्यान रखूंगा ।
(शयबधान)

देश बहुत बड़ा है, एक एक जगह की बात डिस्कस नहीं की जा सकती । मैं कोशिश करता हूँ कि जल्द-से-जल्द करूँ । ठीक है, आपकी बात मैं दिमाग में रखूंगा ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : यह आपने बहुत अच्छा कह दिया कि मुख्यमंत्री जा रहे हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मुख्य मंत्री जा रहे हैं ? कहाँ जा रहे हैं ?

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : चले जा रहे हैं पद से ।

श्री जैल सिंह : अभी तो दिल्ली में नहीं आये वह जा कहाँ रहे हैं ? मैं मश्कूर हूँ डा० स्वामी का, ध्यान रखूंगा ।

कुछ मेम्बरों ने इसी बात के साथ कहा कि सरकार का रवैया तानाशाही है, यह डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करेगी । उसकी मिसाल के लिए क्या कहा है कि दिल्ली, गढ़वाल के इलैक्शन न करवाना । असम, केरल की असैम्बली को डिजोल्व कर देना, प्रैजिडेंशियल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट की सम्भावना और यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकार हिटलर के पद-चिन्हों पर चल रही है ।

यह बातें मेरे ख्याल में वहम है, भ्रम है । मैं उनके दिमाग को भूठा नहीं कहता और उनके विचार को रद्द नहीं करता, पर यह जरूर कहूँगा कि और विचार करें, यह उनका वहम है, यह गलत है ।

दिल्ली की बात हमारे कुलीज ने बहुत खुलासा कह दी है; लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है । आज भारत से निकल कर हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के दो-तिहाई मुल्कों की निगाह दिल्ली की तरफ बहुत अकीदत से है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई दिल्ली की तरफ ।

श्री जैल सिंह : दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली एक स्टेट है । यहां पर तमाम दुनिया के अम्बेसेडर रहते हैं, आम लोग रहते हैं । बहुत से बी० बी० आई० पी० आते-जाते

[श्री जैल सिंह]

रहते हैं, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की रियासतों का का भी भ्राना-जाना रहता है। यहां पर सब लोग, बड़े-बड़े मुल्कों के सरवराह भी आते हैं। यहां देवता-पुरुष भी आते हैं और बदमाश और गुण्डे भी आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे किसी इन्सान के शरीर को देखना हो तो पहले उसके चेहरे की तरफ देखा जाता है, उसी तरह से किसी मुल्क की जो राजधानी है, उस मुल्क को देखने के लिए पहले उसे देखा जाता है। इसका बेहतर इन्तजाम होना निहायत जरूरी है। यहां पर नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेट्री है, एक मेट्रोपालिटन कौंसिल है, एक कारपोरेशन है। इसको दो जगह से बिजली मिलती है। बिजली का इन्तजाम यह है कि मैनेजमेंट और है और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पावर किसी और के पास है। एक हाउसिंग बोर्ड है और डी० डी० ए० है। यहां के ट्रांसपोर्ट, लाईटिंग और पानी के इन्तजाम, रहन-सहन के इन्तजाम और बिहेवियर वगैरह को देख कर दुनिया के लोग अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान क्या है। हिन्दुस्तान आकर दिल्ली में तो हर आदमी जरूर आया। दूसरी जगह जाने की सब को फुर्सत भी नहीं हो सकती। पार्लियामेंट के दोनों हाउसिज के मेम्बरों के घर भी यहां पर हैं। दिल्ली की बड़ी भारी महानता है और इसकी महानता को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए हम इसका सुधार करना चाहते हैं। यह काम हम लोक सभा में दिल्ली के सात मेम्बरों की सलाह और मशवरे से करेंगे, उसके बगैर नहीं करेंगे।

श्री भगत ने बहुत जोर से कहा कि दिल्ली को एसेम्बली मिलनी चाहिए। वह मेरे पास डेपुटेशन लेकर आए थे। उन्होंने इस बात पर बहुत जोर दिया कि वादे तो पूरे करने चाहिए। श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा

था कि वादा निभाना पड़ेगा मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहता हूँ कि नज़र आते हैं हर इकरार में इन्कार के पहलू, मुहब्बत इस ज़माने में सियासत होती जाती है।

श्री वाजपेयी के जज़्बात की मैं कद्र करता हूँ। अगर वह नहीं कर सके, तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। दो साल में आदमी कर ही क्या सकता है? एक हाथ कुर्सी पर हो और एक हाथ पगड़ी या टोपी पर हो, तो आदमी क्या करेगा? उनका कोई दोष नहीं है। समय नहीं था। श्री भगत ने उन्हें ताना दिया कि आपने वादा किया था, किया नहीं। अगर उन्होंने वादा किया था, तो हम उस पर गौर कर लेंगे और देखेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली में लोगों का इफेक्टिव और कारगर प्रतिनिधित्व हो, हर मामले में पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन हो उनकी इच्छा के मुताबिक काम हो और उनको संतुष्ट किया जाए। इसके लिए हम सोच रहे हैं। इस बारे में श्री वेंकटमुब्बय्या ने सब कुछ बता दिया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: दिल्ली के साथ गढ़वाल के चुनाव का जिक्र नहीं किया।

श्री जैल सिंह: प्रापर टाइम पर उसका इलैक्शन करवा देंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: प्रापर कौन सी भाषा का शब्द है?

श्री जैल सिंह: जिस सूबे के आप पहले थे, वहां का। हमारा सारा एक मुल्क है। हम सब भारत-माता के बच्चे हैं। ये प्रान्त और डिस्ट्रिक्ट तो इन्तजाम के लिए बनाए गए हैं। भारतीय लोगों की यही परम्परा रही है। आपसे जो वादा किया है, उसको हम पूरा करेंगे और गढ़वाल का इलैक्शन प्रापर टाइम पर करवा देंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रापर की कोई सीमा भी है ?

श्री जैल सिंह : सही वक्त पर ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आसाम और केरल के विषय में हम आज वक्त जाया न करें। उनके बारे में दोनों रोज़ोयूशन आयेंगे। माननीय सदस्यों को उनपर बोलने का समय मिलेगा। हम भी जवाब देंगे कि हमको यह क्यों करना पड़ा। गवर्नर ने रोकमेंड किया। वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं कि यह सरकारें मिनारिटी में हैं, उन्हें तोड़ देना चाहिए और गवर्नर ने उन्हें तोड़ दिया और असैम्बली भी तोड़ दी। यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है। जो चीजें मुनासिब हैं, वह वक्त पर करनी चाहिए, इस लिए ऐसा किया गया है। अगर आसाम की असैम्बली को गवर्नर साहब भंग करने के लिए न भी कहते, तो भी एक साल के बाद मार्च में उसकी मियाद खत्म होने वाली थी। फिर भी एलेक्शन तो होना था। वह अब हो जायेंगे। इसलिए उसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर नहीं है। खैर, इस पर हम बहस करेंगे ही। यह कोई डिक्टेटराना कार्रवाई नहीं है, यह निहायत मुनासिब और जमहूरियत के बुनियादी उसूलों के मुताबिक है।

प्रेसिडेंशियल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेन्ट— यह कौन सी चिड़िया है, हमने कहीं देखी नहीं है। हमारी पार्टी और हमारी सरकार का कोई ऐसा विचार नहीं हुआ कि यहां पर कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदल कर अमरीका की तरह प्रेसिडेंशियल फार्म आफ गवर्नमेन्ट हो जाए। हमने यह नहीं सोचा लेकिन इस की चर्चा जरूर चली है देश में।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : अमरीका नहीं, फिलिपीन्स की तरह से।

श्री जैल सिंह : डाक्टर साहब, शायद फिलिपीन्स की तरह से हो जाए, अगर हुई तो, लेकिन अभी तो कोई बात ही विचाराधीन नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहता हूँ कि फिलिपीन्स तो बहुत मशहूर नहीं है, अमरीका की बात मशहूर है तो अमरीका में जो सिस्टम है, जिसको आप कहते हैं कि नहीं होना चाहिए, वहां पर डिमोक्रेसी है इसको आप मानते हैं या नहीं? क्या आप अमरीका में डिक्टेटरशिप मानते हैं? या तो आप कहो कि अमरीका में डिक्टेटरशिप है और हिन्दुस्तान भी डिक्टेटर बनने जा रहा है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम अमरीका की नकल कर सकते हैं या नहीं। हमारी जमहूरियत तो दुनिया में सबसे अच्छी है।

श्री जैल सिंह : ठीक है, सबसे बड़ी जमहूरियत हमारे देश में है। पं० नेहरू की रहनुमाई में हमने इसको अपनाया और यह सबसे बेहतरीन है—मैं मानता हूँ।

(Interruptions)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह भी इल्जाम लगाया गया कि शेड्यूल ट्राइन्स पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं, बढ़ गए हैं, रोके नहीं गए। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बिनती करना चाहता हूँ कि यह भी इल्जाम लगाया गया कि 35 साल हुए, लेकिन सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिए और आदिवासियों के लिए, माइनारिटीज के लिए, वीकर-सेक्शंस के लिए कोई उपाय नहीं किए। इस मामले में मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं करूंगा, राज्य मन्त्री जी ने इस पहलू पर कल काफी रोशनी डाल दी थी, लेकिन थोड़ी-सी बात करके समाप्त करूंगा।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

बात हकीकत में यह है कि आदिवासी, हरिजन और वीकर-सेक्शन आफ सोसायटी सदियों से बरबाद होता रहा है और उनकी बरबादी की इन्तहा हो गई। यहां तक हुआ कि उनकी बहू-बेटी की इज्जत की कोई कीमत नहीं थी, उनकी शिकायत सुनने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं था। उनको चौकीदार तक की नौकरी नहीं मिलती थी।

आजादी के बाद रिजर्वेशन द्वारा तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की पालिटिक्स में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक उनको हिस्सेदार बनाया गया। रिजर्वेशन के जरिए चीफ सैक्रेटरी से लेकर नीचे की सर्विसेस में उनको अवसर दिए गए हैं। शेड्यूल ट्राइब के लोगों को भी रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है। हम यह भी सोच रहे हैं कि शेड्यूल ट्राइब के लोगों की जमीनों पर जहां-जहां कब्जे किए गए हैं, उनको खाली करवाया जाए। उनके वे आफ लाइफ, उनकी ट्रेडीशन, उनकी भाषा उनके रहन-सहन को सुरक्षित किया जाए। इन बातों पर हम दृढ़ विश्वास रखते हैं। सरकार उपाय भी कर रही है। जो स्पेशल प्लान इसके लिए बनाया गया है उसकी चर्चा कल हो चुकी है। उस को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। हकीकत यह है कि जिसकी जबान नहीं थी उसको जबान मिली है, जिस का कोई स्थान नहीं था, उसको स्थान मिला है; हरिजन आज अपनी बहू-बेटी की इज्जत को बचा सकता है। आज का हरिजन हुकमरान बन सकता है। समाज के हर हिस्से में समानता के तौर पर बैठ सकता है। सरकार जब जरूरत पड़ती है तो उसकी रक्षा भी करती है। एक जमाना था कि उनकी पुकार कहीं सुनी नहीं जाती थी। जो जातपात में विश्वास रखते थे, छुआछूत में विश्वास रखते थे वे जो जी में आता था करते थे। उनके दिमाग में अभी तक

यह बात नहीं आई है कि ये भी बराबर के हकदार हैं, उनको अभी तक प्रेरणा नहीं मिली है, उनका अभी तक हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। आखिर में मारते कौन हैं? यही लोग हैं जो मारते हैं। इस वास्ते मारते हैं कि सरकार बड़े आदमियों, ऊंची जात वालों के पक्ष में खड़ी नहीं होती। सरकार आज हरिजनों की हिमायत करती है, शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स की हिमायत करती है। जो जात भवानी है, जो ऊंची जात वाले हैं वे इस वास्ते उनको मारने तक पर उतारू हो जाते हैं। हरिजन भी कहता है कि जिन्दगी दे दूंगा अपनी बरबादी नहीं सहूंगा, बहू-बेटियों को बेइज्जत नहीं होने दूंगा, मैं भी इन्सान हूँ और इन्सान की तरह जीऊंगा। ज्यादाती के खिलाफ मैं लड़ूंगा, अपनी रक्षा करूंगा। उसने इस बात को समझ लिया है। यह चीज ज्यादा देर नहीं चलती रह सकती है। सरकार उनके साथ है। जात भवानियों की तरफ से जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, वे जुल्म करना छोड़ दें और रास्ता बदल लें और समझ लें कि ये भी भारतीय हैं, इनको भी हिन्दुस्तान में रहने का हक है और इज्जत के साथ जीने का हक है। समय आ गया है जब बड़े आदमियों की तरह से इनकी बहू-बेटियों की इज्जत को लूटने नहीं दिया जाएगा, उनके साथ ही इनकी बात को भी सुना जाएगा। इस चीज को उनको समझ लेना चाहिये। इस रास्ते पर ये नहीं आएं तो उनका ही नुकसान होगा। लेकिन इनको मरने नहीं दिया जाएगा। जो यह एहसास इन में पैदा हो गया है यह एक अच्छी साइन है। डकू बन कर तो कोई इनको मार सकता है लेकिन थानेदार से या तहसीलदार से या सरकार से इनको कोई पिटवा नहीं सकता है। पहले ये मरते भी थे और पिटते भी थे और हुकूमत

के बल पर जात भवानी बच भी निकलते थे। लेकिन समय बदल गया है। बहुत जल्दी अब वह समय आएगा जब कोई सोच भी नहीं सकेगा कि मैं हरिजन को मार सकता हूँ।

वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि हम समर्थन देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं इसको वैलकम करता हूँ। गुजरात के मसले पर एक रेजोल्यूशन हुआ था। तमाम पार्टियों ने उसका साथ दिया था। सिचुएशन को दुरुस्त करने के लिए शान्तिमय वायुमंडल पैदा करने के लिए वह रेजोल्यूशन सहायक हुआ था। इसके लिए मैं सब की कद्र करता हूँ। आज जब जा कर पूछा जाता है कि तुम को क्यों मारा और पीटा गया है तो उसकी बहू-बेटी बताती है कि वोट इंदिरा गांधी को दे दिया था और आ कर कहते हैं कि चूँकि उसको वोट दिया था इस वास्ते अब देखेंगे कि वह कैसे तुम को बचा सकती है। यह आवाज कोई निकाल सकता है तो वही जो जात भवानी है, जिस ने जात-पात के आधार पर अपनी पार्टी बनाई है, जो कम्युनलिज्म में विश्वास रखता है। यह उनकी बात है। हम चाहते हैं कि हम यह साबित कर दें कि इंदिरा गांधी के साथ कोई जाता है तो उसकी रक्षा भी हम कर सकते हैं। क्या उसके हम पांव काट दें? ऐसा नहीं होगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का आदिवासी, हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन कांग्रेस आई के साथ है। क्या हम यह बताएं कि हम तुम को नहीं बचा सकते हैं? यह नहीं हो सकता है। हम ने समय दिया है कि ऐसे लोग रास्ते पर आ जाएं, उनका हृदय परिवर्तन हो जाए। समझ लें कि ये इंसान हैं और इंसान का जो हक है वह इनको देना पड़ेगा। रास्ते पर ये लोग नहीं आएंगे

तो हम को सख्ती भी जितनी करनी पड़े, करेंगे। लेकिन आदिवासियों, हरिजनों आदि को मरने नहीं देंगे। गरीबों की बनाई हुई यह सरकार है। यह गरीबों के साथ है और साथ रहेगी। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में जो कुछ भी करना होगा, हम करेंगे।

माइनोरिटीज का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, वीकर सैक्शन का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है आपको मालूम ही है कि एक कमीशन बना हुआ है। वह भी देखता है, हम भी देखते हैं। हमने फैसला किया था एक सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स हम बनाएंगे जो सेंट्रल आर्गनाइजेशन होगी और जो पुलिस की तरह होगी। हम ने तीन बटालियनों तैयार की हैं। उनकी ट्रेनिंग पूरी हो गई है। और भी हम बनाना चाहते हैं।

सर्विसेज में उनके साथ बेइन्साफी हो जाती है। मैंने खुद देखा है, एक अफसर एक बिरादरी का है, उसके नीचे दूसरी बिरादरी का है और तीसरे नम्बर पर उसी बिरादरी का अफसर है और जब किसी हरिजन या शेड्यूलड कास्ट के आदमी को प्रोमोशन देने का वक्त आता है तो उसकी फाइल खराब कर दी जाती है ताकि वह अपनी बिरादरी के लोगों को ही प्रोमोशन दे सके। ऐसी बातें नोटिस में आयी हैं। लेकिन यह बातें रहेंगी नहीं। हमारे देश का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बेहतरीन है, उसमें ईमानदार और ऐफीशियेंट आदमी हैं और हार्ड वर्किंग हैं जो देश के लिये प्यार रखते हैं, सेक्यूलरिज्म और सोशललिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं। लेकिन छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े ऐसे आ सकते हैं, क्योंकि सोसाइटी में जिस परसेंटेज के हिसाब से बेइमान बसते हैं हर तबके में, चाहे अफसर हों, बिजनेसमैन

[श्री जैल सिंह]

हों, या और कोई तबका हो, अफसर भी उसी सोसाइटी के पार्ट हैं। मैं मान सकता हूँ कि हमारी सर्विसेज में ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं, उनके ऊपर हमारी कड़ी निगाह है और उसका मुधार भी कर रहे हैं।

कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा था कि पुलिस वालों ने उनको मारा। मैं कहता हूँ कि पुलिस वालों को कह देना आसान है, लेकिन उनके कठिन काम और मुसीबतों को भी आपको देखना है कि क्या-क्या कठिनाइयाँ उनको उठानी पड़ती हैं। इसका एहसास हमारे मेम्बरान को होना चाहिये। वह अपनी जान तक दे देते हैं, लोगों की जान बचाने के लिये। खुद जल जाते हैं लेकिन उस घर और दौलत को जलने नहीं देते। हर वक्त तैयार रह कर काम करते हैं। इसको ऐप्रेशियेट न करना ठीक नहीं है। भारत और प्रान्तों में और बोर्डर के जितने फोर्स हैं मैंने गहराई से देखा है वह ईमानदारी और हिम्मत, प्यार और देशभक्ति से काम करते हैं। यह बात जानते हुए भी पुलिस में या सर्विसेज में काली भेड़ें हैं, निकम्मे आदमी जो हैं उनको निकालते हैं और सख्त सजा भी देते हैं। जब सजा मिलती है तो कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि उनको सजा क्यों दी? उनको भी देखना चाहिये जो कसूरवार है उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन जानबूझ कर एक तबके की ही बदनामी करना इससे अनुशासन बिगड़ता है, लोगों के दिमाग में निराशा पैदा होती है।

दिल्ली के माननीय सदस्य श्री टाइलर ने कहा था कि पुलिस का वेलफेयर फंड होना चाहिए। शायद उनके पास बात न पहुँची हो, दिल्ली और सूबों की पुलिस के लिये और सेंट्रल फोर्स का, सब का वेल-फेयर फंड है और उसमें इसी साल कई हजार रुपये बीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने

फंड में से दिये हैं। जैसे-जैसे जरूरत होती है हम स्थिति को देख कर उनकी सहायता के लिये और भी फंड देते हैं। मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाता, पुलिस के जितने भी मामलात हैं, चाहे हाउसिंग का हो, वर्दी का हो, अलाउन्स का हो, साइकिल और मोटर साइकिल अलाउन्स की बात हो जो भी उनको सुविधायें देनी चाहियें वह सब हमने पुलिस को दे रखी हैं। और कोई शिकायत हो तो हमारी स्टाफ काउन्सिल है वह 6 महीने वाद बैठती है, उसमें सिपाही के रैंक से लेकर बड़े से बड़ा अफसर शामिल होता है, अपनी बात बताते हैं और हम उनकी बातों को सुनते हैं और मानते हैं। और यह भी कह रखा है कि हर जिले के एस० पी० और सेंट्रल फोर्स के एस० पी० के नीचे जितने भी आदमी काम करने वाले हैं वह उनसे मिलें और कम से कम 3 महीने या 6 महीने के अन्दर दरवार लगाकर कहें। जो भी उनके मन की बात है, वह हमको बतायें। यहां तक कि उनकी फेमिली की मुताल्लिक, रिश्तेदारों के मुताल्लिक कोई भी तकलीफ हो तो पुलिस के आला अफसर नीचे के लोगों से पूछते हैं। और मैं खुश हूँ कि अब तक डिसप्लिन कायम रखा है, हर मुसीबत का उन्होंने मुकाबला किया है। एक्सटर्नल और इन्टर्नल मुसीबत का हिम्मत से उन्होंने मुकाबला किया है। यू० पी० का मैंने कह दिया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर० एस० एस० के बारे में क्या कहना है आपको ?

श्री जैल सिंह : आर० एस० एस० आने वाला है।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : (मंजरी) हिन्दू विश्व परिषद् जो कायम हुआ है, इससे जो हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं, जो फिजा खराब हो रही है, उसके बारे में बताइये।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं आ रहा हूँ ।

मैं विश्वास रखता हूँ कि किसी भी देश में कौम में जो माइनोरिटी हो, वह जत्येबन्द होकर कोई बात कहे तो इतनी बुरी नहीं है, लेकिन मैजोरिटी भी कहे कि मुझे खतरा है तो बात खतरनाक है । हमारे में कुछ हिस्सा मैजोरिटी कम्युनिटी के साथ ताल्लुक रखने वाला भी इस काम में लगा हुआ है । उसे ग्रार० एस० एस० कह लीजिये या और नाम रख लीजिये । दूसरे आनन्दमार्गी भी हो सकते हैं, मुसलमानों में जमायते इस्लामी है, बड़ा खुलकर प्रचार करती है । पूरी कोशिश करती है कि उनको हर जगह से सहायता मिले, माली सहायता भी मिलती है, और वह विटरनेस भी पैदा करती है ।

सिखों में खालसा, खालिस्तान वाले लोग कुछ हैं लेकिन वह गिनती के ही हैं । फिर भी ज़हर फैला रहे हैं । एक मित्र ने कहा है कि आपकी सरकार के जमाने में खालिस्तान की मूवमेंट उठी है । मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह खालिस्तान की बात तो सन् 1970 में चली थी और 1971 में पाकिस्तान के डिक्लेटर ने खुलकर इस बात की हिमायत की थी । वही जगजीत सिंह वहाँ गया था, आज भी वह विदेशी पैसें से और विदेशी ताकतों से बाहर घूम रहा है । उनके साथ लोग हों या न हों, लेकिन उनका काम बना है, उनका दाल-पानी चलता है, अपनी बात वह चलाते हैं । इससे सिवाय उसकी कोई हैसियत नहीं रही है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, 1970 से लेकर यह लहर 1972 के इलैक्शन के बाद बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई । बाहर बैठा रहा वही डाक्टर भी और दूसरे भी । मगर जब 1977 में कांग्रेस का राज्य बदला तो वह हिन्दुस्तान में आये और

पंजाब में भी जनता व अकालियों की सरकार थी । वह घूमते रहे और लेक्चर देते रहे, आर्गेनाइज करते रहे और जिस रोज वह आये तो उनका स्वागत जनता की सरकार और अकालियों की सरकार ने किया । आज हमारे भाई जो कहने लगे हैं, वही हमेशा अकालियों की मदद के लिये जाते रहे हैं । वाजपेयी जी जाते हैं । जाकर वहाँ उनकी सहायता करते हैं । खैर, इन बातों को मैं छोड़ता हूँ ।

कल भी मैंने स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि जो सिंसेशनिस्ट हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान से अलैहदगी की बात करते हैं, वह मजहब के नाम पर करें या और कोई बात करें, उनके साथ न तो नैगोसियेशन का सवाल पैदा होता है और न उसके साथ किसी किस्म की लिहाज का रियायत की जायेगी । अगर कोई करता है तो हम उसकी टूट कर देंगे, बेवकूफी से करता है तो रोक लेंगे, बेवकूफी से नहीं करता तो समझा देंगे ।

हमारे कुछ मेम्बरों ने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स का जिक्र उठाया था । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1972 में हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पहले यह शुरू किया और फिर 1980 में प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि पेंशन और देनी चाहिये । फिर हमने यह भी फैसला किया कि जिसको पेंशन मिलनी चाहिए, उसकी पेंशन का नाम बदलकर हम "सम्मान पेंशन" कर देते हैं । इसके लिए दूसरी प्रामदनी की कोई हद नहीं है, कोई इस पर कण्डीशन नहीं है ।

पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जिनको पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरी की हैसियत से तनख्वाह मिलती है, उनको यह पेंशन नहीं मिल सकती थी, उनके लिए भी कण्डीशन को रिमूव कर रहे हैं । पार्लियामेंट में रहने से उनको जो पेंशन मिलती है, उससे उसका ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन जो फ्रीडम फाइटर

[श्री जैल सिंह]

को पेंशन सम्मान के तौर पर मिल सकती है, देनी चाहिए। इस वक्त 1980 तक तकरीबन 1,27,731 ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी दरखास्तें मंजूर हो गई हैं और उनकी पेंशन चालू कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा 1,14,096 ऐसी हैं जो रिजेक्ट की गई हैं, उनमें साबित नहीं हो सका कि वह फ्रीडम फाइटर थे या नहीं थे। इसका मतलब साफ है कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए लड़े थे, वे धीरे-धीरे इस संसार से जा रहे हैं। बहुत लोग चले गए हैं, कुछ थोड़े बाकी रहते हैं। अगर हम अपने नौजवान तबके को कहें कि उन्होंने फ्रीडम फाइटर में हिस्सा नहीं लिया, तो यह उनके साथ बेइन्साफी होगी। खुदा करे, हिन्दुस्तान कभी गुलाम न हो और कभी ऐसी कुर्बानियां करने की जरूरत न पड़े। हम देश के 32, 33, 34 साल के, यहां तक के 40 साल के भी, नौजवानों को यह दोष नहीं दे सकते कि वे उस वक्त जेल नहीं गए। हमें उन लोगों की देश-भक्ति और हिम्मत पर पूरा विश्वास है। लेकिन जो गद्दारों का खून था, जिन्होंने देश भक्तों को फांसी लगाने के लिए शहादतें दीं, जिन्होंने अंग्रेज के कहने पर मारने, पीटने और पुलिस का काम किया, उन पर जरूर ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

19 hrs.

प्रधान मंत्री का यह कदम एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है कि फ्रीडम फाइटरों को ताम्रपत्र दिए जाएं। मैं तो उन्हें पेंशन से भी बड़ा समझता हूँ। जिस खानदान के पास ताम्रपत्र होगा, उसको रसपेक्टेबल, सत्कार-योग्य, सम्मान-योग्य फैमिली समझा जाएगा, उसका हमेशा सत्कार किया जायगा। जिन

मेम्बरों ने इसकी प्रशंसा की है, मैं उनको धन्यवाद करता हूँ। हमारे दिमाग में यह बात भी नहीं है कि जो लोग कांग्रेस (आई) में हैं और फ्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं, सिर्फ उन्हीं की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारी एड-बाइजरी कमेटी में भी विरोधी लोग हैं। वहां पर श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी भी हैं और श्री रामावतार शास्त्री भी हैं, जो हमारी मुखालिफत करने में कभी सब्र नहीं करते हैं। हम सब लोगों को पेंशन दे रहे हैं। इस मामले में पार्टीबाजी और पार्टी की नीति पर चलने का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

श्री नीरेन घोष ने इस बहस का उद्घाटन किया और वह दुनिया भर की बातें कह गए। उन्होंने यूरोप की राज्य-प्रणाली; तर्ज-हुकूमत की प्रशंसा की। मैं सोच रहा था कि एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता—और वह भी सी. पी. आई. का नहीं, बल्कि सी. पी. आई. (एम) का—कैसी बात करता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी को डिक्टेटराना कहे और यूरोप की डेमोक्रेसी की सराहना करे। हो सकता है कि उनके मन में परिवर्तन आ गया हो। लेफ्ट राइट तो उन्होंने छोड़ दिया, अब तो कुछ भी नहीं रहे।

उन्होंने कहा कि जनता यह डिमांड करती है। मैं उनकी सारी बातों का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि वह बेचारे यहां नहीं हैं, कौन सुनेगा? 1980 के इलेक्शन में कांग्रेस (आई) को 42.4 परसेंट वोट मिले थे और सी.पी.आई.(एम) को, जो जनता की आवाज बोलने का दावा करते हैं, मिले थे 6.43 परसेंट। वह कह सकते थे कि हम 6 परसेंट लोगों की तरफ से बोलते हैं—बोलते रहें। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम की तरफ से बोलते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम ने हमें वोट दिया था, उन्हें वोट नहीं दिया।

कांग्रेस के बाद सब से अच्छी जनता पार्टी रही, जो 18 फीसदी वोट ले गई। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को 8.97 परसेंट, कांग्रेस (यू) को 5.29 परसेंट और सी. पी. आई. को 2.80 परसेंट वोट मिले।

फिर वह कहते हैं कि अब तो लोग बदल गए हैं। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दूसरी जगह बाई-इलेक्शन हुए। वहां पर उनके वोटों का बंरोमीटर बहुत नीचे हो गया जीरो परसेंट पर आ गया। सब पार्टियों ने इकट्ठे हो कर प्रमेठी और यू. पी. के मुख्य मंत्री की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में चुनाव लड़ा। पूरा जोर लगाने के बाद भी कांग्रेस को 86 फीसदी वोट मिले—एक जगह तो 90 फीसदी मिले—, और बाकी सब पार्टियों को मिले। अगर उनमें बांटना चाहें, तो एक पार्टी के हिस्से एक परसेंट भी नहीं आता।

माननीय सदस्य यह कह सकते हैं कि मैं अपने हल्के की बात कहता हूँ। लेकिन वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बोलने की बात कह कर लोगों को गलती में न डालें। हिन्दुस्तान के अग्रिम उनके साथ नहीं हैं। जब कोई कांग्रेस (आई) का सदस्य बोलता है, तो वह अग्रिम की तरफ से बोलता है और वे लोग अपनी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की तरफ से बोलते हैं।

बहुत मुद्दत के बाद मुरादाबाद के दंगे का उन्होंने जिक्र किया और कहा कि वहां हजारों आदमी मर गए।

पार्लियामेंट में बोल रहे हैं, अगर मिनिस्टर होते तो प्रिविलेज मोशन आ जाता लेकिन बदकिस्मती से मिनिस्टर बन नहीं सकते हैं और प्रिविलेज मोशन की सजा मिल नहीं सकती है। उन्होंने हजार कह दिया जो बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। कुल मिलाकर पुलिस के लोग, मुसलमान और दूसरे मजहब के

लोगों की जो मोतें हुई वह 163 थीं। इसको एक हजार कह देना यह उनकी कोई बड़ी भूल नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ बड़ी शरारत है। उनको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए था।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : यह फीगर दुरुस्त नहीं है। पोस्ट-मार्टम ज्यादा लोगों का हुआ है।

श्री जैल सिंह : ज्यादा हुआ है तो उसकी भी जानकारी कर लेंगे। आज ही हमने पूछा था कि बताओ, ये हजार कहते हैं, तो हमको जो वहां से रिपोर्ट मिली है उसमें 163 बताया गया है और वह हमने हाउस की जानकारी के लिए कह दिया।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : लेकिन हास्पिटल की पोस्ट-मार्टम रिपोर्ट ज्यादा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : बहुत से जवाब तो इधर बैठे हुए मेम्बरों ने ही दे दिए हैं, इसलिए मैं अब और ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेता। फिर एक बार सभी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आशा रखता हूँ 69 कटमोशन्स जो मूव किए गए हैं, वह वापिस ले लिए जायेंगे और यह डिमाण्ड्स सर्वसम्मति से पास हो जायेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together unless any Hon. Member demands that any of his Cut Motions may be put separately or any body wants to withdraw it.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1983, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General). 1982-83 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs	68,49,000	—	3,42,47,000	—
48.	Cabinet	65,32,000	—	3,26,58,000	—
49.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,73,56,000	—	8,67,79,000	—
50.	Police	55,76,30,000	1,95,10,000	2,78,81,52,000	9,75,50,000
51.	Census	3,89,85,000	—	19,49,22,000	—
52.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	69,72,17,000	27,66,68,000	3,34,09,13,000	1,18,66,82,000
53.	Delhi	41,97,84,000	31,51,81,000	2,09,89,21,000	1,33,59,05,000
54.	Chandigarh	6,91,02,000	6,37,63,000	34,55,08,000	13,13,20,000
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6,42,49,000	4,12,55,000	32,12,47,000	20,62,74,000
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65,06,000	91,75,000	3,25,28,000	4,58,75,000
57.	Lakshadweep	1,80,49,000	42,94,000	9,02,48,000	2,14,71,000

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 25, 1982/Chaitra 4, 1904 (Saka).