

Eighth Series, Vol. I No,6

**Tuesday, January 22, 1985/1906
Magha 2, 1985/1906 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**First Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price: Rs., 50,00

PREFACE

This is the first volume of the Lok Sabha Debates for the Eighth Lok Sabha. Upto the end of the Seventh Lok Sabha, two versions of Lok Sabha Debates were brought out, viz., (i) Original Version containing the proceedings of the House in the languages in which they took place except that in the case of speeches made in regional languages, their English/Hindi translation was included and the Urdu Speeches were put in Devnagri script and their Persian script was also given within brackets, and (ii) Hindi Version containing the Hindi proceedings, Urdu proceedings in Devnagri script and Hindi translation of English proceedings and also of Speeches made in regional languages.

2. With effect from the First Session of Eighth Lok Sabha, in pursuance of a decision of the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha: two versions of Lok Sabha Debates are being brought out, viz., (i) English Version containing Lok Sabha proceedings in English and English translation of the proceedings which take place in Hindi or any regional language, and (ii) Hindi Version in its present form except that Urdu speeches are being put in Devnagri script and their Persian Script is also being given within brackets.

3. In addition, Original Version of the Lok Sabha proceedings is being prepared and kept in Parliament Library suitably bound for purposes of record and reference only.

4. In both the English and the Hindi Versions, an appropriate indication is being given to specify where a particular part of the proceedings is original in English Hindi or a translation.

5. It is hoped the two independent Hindi and English versions will be found useful by Members and other interested.

NEW DELHI;
January, 1985

SUBHASH C. KASHYAP,
Secretary-General.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday January 22, 1985/

Magha 2, 1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUK-
HOPADHYAY (Asansol).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Telecommunication Facilities in Gujarat

*37. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the telecommunication facilities made available in backward, tribal and hill areas of the country, particularly in Gujarat ; and

(b) the number of public telephones installed in the country and in Gujarat under the scheme up till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telecommunication facilities made available are primarily Long Distance Public Telephones and Combined Offices.

(b) The number of Long Distance Public Telephones installed in the country and in Gujarat in rural, backward, tribal and hilly areas during

the 6th Five Year Plan up to 15.11.1984 are 9,301 and 155 respectively.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the requisite information has not been given. Sir, through you. I want to know from the hon. Minister full details of the scheme formulated to provide telephone facilities in backward areas of the country in general and a large Adivasi area in Gujarat in particular as also the steps being taken to provide such facilities in those backward Adivasi villages in the State whose population is one thousand each.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is correct that the telephone facilities provided in Adivasi and backward areas are not adequate. Keeping this in view, our Ministry had constituted a Task Force in 1979 to find out as to how telephone facilities in rural areas can be augmented. They have made several recommendations. One of the major recommendations is that telephone facilities should necessarily be provided at least within a radius of five Kilometres. This recommendation of the Committee has been accepted. But how far we shall be able to implement it, will depend on the allocation of funds made to our Ministry for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In Gujarat, as I have already stated, the facilities which have been made available in 155 backward hilly and Adivasi areas, are not sufficient to meet the requirement. We shall try to improve the position considerably during the Seventh Plan period.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Sir, this is the third time that I have been returned to Lok Sabha from the

Chhota Udaipur Constituency, but there has been no improvement in the telephone facilities there since then. If you want the planned development of Adivasi areas, it is absolutely necessary to provide telephone facilities to them. The direct line between Chhota Udaipur and Baroda always remains disrupted. These two areas, even otherwise require double line. I want to know when this area is going to have an effective direct and double line ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the hon. Member wants to know as to how the direct line between Chhota Udaipur and Baroda can be converted into double line. At present, this information is not available with me, but we will certainly consider the suggestion which the hon. Member has made here.

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the schemes being chalked out for extension and improvement of telephone service in Delhi ? By what time the present waiting list will be covered and what steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the waiting period ?

Mr. SPEAKER : You are asking about the capital. Please give a separate notice for this. The relevant information with regard to your question will not be available with the Minister now as the main question does not relate to Delhi. You should give a separate notice for this

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the tribal area which I represent, P.C.Os in rural areas remain out of order for 360 days during 365 days of a year. The entire Baroda-Ahmedabad line remains dead. Secondly, when a particular number is dialled, the talk on that number can be overheard on five other telephone numbers. I want to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the functioning of the

telephone lines of our area would improve and the fault of the talk on one number being overheard on the other would be removed ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you ask as to how the telephone lines remain in order for five day ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is true that Adivasi and hilly areas have typical problems. Direct telephone lines installed in hilly areas are sometime disrupted. It is, therefore, proposed to instal radio-telephone in hilly areas during the next plan period in order to avoid wire installation. I think we will be able to remove the deficiencies pointed out by the hon. Member.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the share of Bihar in the scheme formulated for the development of tribal and hilly areas, because the facilities available at present in hilly areas are quite inadequate.

[English]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This relates only to Gujarat.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You will get the reply if you give a separate notice for that.

[English]

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : The question of the country, is country as a whole, particularly Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Question No. 38.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Sir, Question No. 52 is identical with Question No. 38. I would request that these two Questions be clubbed together.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If all agree, these can be clubbed. Do all agree to it? The Minister-in-Charge should also agree to it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Merger.

MR. SPEAKER . Complete merger—

[Translation]

—has not been agreed to.

[English]

Gas Leakage Tragedy in Bhopal

*38. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned Union's repeated warnings went unheeded' appeared in "The Indian Worker New Delhi" dated 17 December, 1984 relating to leakage of gas in the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in 1981 when liquid phosgene a spilled and in 1982 when mechanical pump was damaged ;

(c) whether the staff union had warned about the impending dangers through posters : and

(d) whether the other such manufacturing concerns in the country have been checked for safety now; if, so details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has reported that it took the following action on the accidents which took place in the Union Carbide factory at Bhopal on 24-12-1981 and 10-2-1982 :—

(1) 24-12-1981 : The accident occurred on account of inhaling of Phosgene vapour by one of the workers, after he removed the breathing masks, following spillage of Phosgene. The worker died. The Factory Inspector visited the factory and carried out the inspections. Following instructions were given to the management :

- (i) While opening the flanges of pipes, at the time of maintenance, the workers should be instructed first to remove the bolts on the side away from him and only then the bolts on his side, so that there is no chance of any left over fluid spilling on the workers.
- (ii) The workers should be properly instructed in the use of breathing apparatus.

An inquiry under Section 90 of Factories Act was ordered and the Inquiry Report is under consideration of the State Government. A criminal case was also registered against some officers of the company under Indian Penal Code. The case is pending in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal.

(2) 10-2-1982 : Mechanical seal of a pump used for pumping Phosgene was damaged resulting in leaking of some Phosgene liquid which evaporated immediately. The Factory Inspector and the Chief Inspector of Factories inspected the factory. The following instructions were issued to the management :

- (i) that some engineer should supervise the fitting of the seal ; and
- (ii) the seal should be tested by running the pump for some time and checked for leakages, if any.

A criminal case was registered under the Indian Penal Code against some officers of the Company. The case is pending in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal.

(c) Pamphlets were issued some time in 1982 by Union Carbide Workers' Union warning about the toxic gas and accidents in the factory.

(d) For checking safety aspects in other such manufacturing concerns the following measures have been taken :—

- (i) The Ministry of Labour have advised all state Administrations (a) to set up a Committee or Task Force for undertaking a thorough review of the implementation of safety provisions in chemical and other industries using hazardous operations and processes, including highly toxic substances ; and (b) to carry out frequent inspections to deal effectively with violations of the Factories Act or the provisions of the different rules and schedules for the safety and health of the workers.
- (ii) The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted

a Committee to *inter-alia* identify those industries which are to be recognised as hazardous industries and to prepare an inventory State-wise.

It is reported that 4 States, including Madhya Pradesh, have already appointed such Committees/Task Forces and inspection work is in progress.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to awaken a person who pretends to sleep. The written statement is made only when there something ambiguous. The statement says—

[English]

“An inquiry under Section 90 of Factories Act was ordered and the inquiry report is under consideration of the State Government.”

[Translation]

A worker had been a victim of an accident and a had died in 1981 in the factory. I would like to know when the inquiry was ordered and since when the report is under consideration of the Government. Despite the fact that this accident occurred in 1981 and the workers launched an agitation in this regard, the inquiry report is still under consideration. It has also been stated in the statement that one case was registered. I would like to know when that case was registered and in which court it is pending and since when ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir the reply to the first part of the question of the hon. Member is that an inquiry was ordered by Madhya Pradesh Government on 10-2-1982. One of

the inquiry officer was Dr. S. Siddiqi, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal who submitted his inquiry on 5th March, 1984 and the same is under consideration of Madhya Pradesh Government and no final decision has yet been taken thereon.

So far as hon. Member's question regarding the date of filing the case in the court of law is concerned, I have to submit that under Section 304 (a) of I.P.C. the case was filed in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal in 1983.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied with this answer? The accident occurred in 1981 and inquiry is still pending. Investigations are still going on. The case was also registered after a long period of two years. What is the use safety manuals, if they are no to be followed? Who is responsible for it? May I know what action Government has taken against those found guilty under the Factories Act?

In reply to another question you have stated—

[English]

“The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted a Committee to, *inter alia* identify these industries.....”.

[Translation]

May I know when the Central Pollution Control Board has constituted a committee to identify the industries and the time by which the report of the Committee is likely to be presented? The matter has already been delayed much. May I know the time when the Committee actually started its work?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I admit that Madhya Pradesh Government has taken more time to consider

the inquiry report submitted to it in connection with the accident which had occurred in the factory in 1981.

At the same time, I would like to make it clear to the hon Member that all the matters relating to labour problems as well as their safety and health fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government and not the Central Government. On behalf of the Labour Ministry we have always been writing to State Governments in regard to such factories, their problems and the safety measures to be adopted by them and asking them to utilise the services of our offices for inspection purposes.

The hon. Member had also asked when the Central Pollution Control Board had constituted a Committee—

[English]

—to identify the industries which are to be recognised as hazardous industries—

[Translation]

In this connection I would like to submit that after the big tragedy of Bhopal this Committee has been constituted during this month. It is difficult for me to say when the Committee will submit its report.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Is the Government aware of a white palace owned by the Bhopal unit of the Union Carbide factory where scientists from different parts of the world including American scientists are coming and doing research work? Is the Government aware of this fact or not—I want to know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as research and development activities of this Undertaking are con-

cerned, Government is aware that this Undertaking has got a research and development wing and in that RAD Wing they are carrying on tests on pests and insects under tropical condition.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Apart from pollution, it is primarily a question of industrial safety in a chemical plant. Particularly this question has been gone into earlier by several Study Groups set up by the Government, but no steps were taken. What is more significant is that after this representation of the Union, the Madhya Pradesh Minister for Industries and Labour stated in the Madhya Pradesh State assembly that there was nothing wrong with the Plant. Is the Minister aware of the statement and what action did he take ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not have that information as to what the Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh said in the Assembly. Yesterday I have said and also while making the statement I have said that the accident which occurred in the factory was most tragic and it never happened not only in our country but in the entire world and it was most unexpected. Now it has opened the eyes of everybody.

[Translations]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been sufficient discussion on the Bhopal gas tragedy since yesterday. Hon. Minister has also informed that action has since been taken under the factory Act and Insecticides Act. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in view of the fact that the Air Pollution Control Act had come into force in 1983 and two or three incidents had taken place in that factory thereafter, the State Pollution Control Board or the Central Pollution Control Board had given any instructions in this regard and whether any inspection

was conducted in the factory after those incidents took place there and in what manner the Factory Inspector took action after the said inspection as also the nature of action taken under the Insecticides Act and whether any action was taken under the Air Pollution Act also. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to tell the House the reasons, if no action had been taken during these two years ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Some accidents had taken place earlier also but those were of minor nature. In fact, six accidents have so far occurred since 1978 and out of these six accidents, there is only one accident in which one worker was killed and the reason was that he had not used the breathing apparatus. An enquiry was conducted into the incident and it was pointed out in the enquiry report that wherever the pipe was to be opened for cleaning, the breathing cap must be put on, but at that time it was not properly used. It has also been pointed out in the report that a number of workers employed there were not trained workers. The untrained workers are not aware of the precautions to be taken, with the result that such an accident occurred there. Wherever such an accident occurred, the State Government took action. Some cases are pending in courts. I have their details with me. If read out the same, it will take long time. If you wish, I will furnish the details to you.

[English]

Covering of Area Bordering Nepal by
Television

39. **SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total area and population covered so far by Television and details of scheme for the area and

population still uncovered indicating the time by which they would be covered ;

(b) whether the area bordering Nepal is not yet served by this service and a commitment was made by the concerned Minister that the same would be covered very soon by the powerful transmitting centre going to be constructed at Kurseong ; if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to cover the area bordering Nepal falling in Purnea District, Bihar, by erecting a relaying centre at Araria or Forbesganj or strengthening the relaying centre at Purnea till alternative arrangements are made ; and

(d) whether the Microwave telephone tower can also serve the purpose if some additional equipments with small expenditure are added to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

With the completion of Special TV Expansion Plan nearly 70% of the country's population will be covered by TV signal. As some of the High Power Transmitters are still not operating at full power owing to non-completion of towers, and six High Power Transmitters are under installation or yet to be installed, the target of 70% is still to be reached.

Plan for the Expansion of TV coverage of the North Eastern Region has been approved and is already under implementation. It will provide coverage to 80% of the Region's population along with facilities for local production of programmes at several Stations. Proposals for further expansion of uncovered areas under

the VII Plan are still under consideration of Planning Commission.

Parts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Behraich and Deoria districts of U.P. and Paschim Champaran in Bihar, neighbouring Nepal are getting coverage from the High Power TV Transmitter at Gorakhpur. Another Low Power Transmitter is being set up in Pithoragarh District of U.P. High Power TV Transmitter under installation at Kurseong will provide further TV coverage in areas neighbouring Nepal. Transmitter and other necessary equipment for this centre have been received and installation work is in progress. Interim service is expected to be commissioned by the end of this month, pending completion of 135 M Tower.

A large part of Purnea district is expected to be covered by TV service with the completion of the scheme in hand. Further coverage of this area is proposed to be taken up in the subsequent Plans of TV Expansion depending on availability of resources.

The saving of expenditure due to availability of tower for Low Power TV Transmitter is only marginal.

[Translation]

SHRI D L. BAITHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in reply to this question—"with the completion of Special TV Expansion Plan nearly 70% of the country's population will be covered by TV service. As some of the high power transmitters are still not operating at full capacity owing to non-completion of towers, and six high power transmitters are under installation or still to be installed, the target of 70 per cent is yet to be reached."

I had asked as to what percentage of the population has so far been covered by television service and the percentage of the population being bene-

fited thereby. It has not been answered.

Further, I would like to know the places where the proposed six high power transmitters are being installed. Will the area of Purulia district bordering Nepal also be covered by them? Whether Purnea district will also get the benefit of the in term service expected to be commissioned by the end of this month, pending completion of 135 metre high Tower?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As on January 17, 40 per cent of the population is covered. By the end of the Sixth Plan the centres would be increased to 177. So far the expectation is that 70 per cent of the population will be covered subject to raising of towers in time. There is some difficulty in raising towers at some places. I cannot say that exactly on a particular day it will be completed.

[Translation]

SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, information has not been furnished in regard to the places in the State where these towers are proposed to be installed and whether Purnea district will also get the benefit of the Interim Service thereunder.

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Transmitters will be augmented to full power subject to raising of towers. When this is done it will be possible to augment the power of the transmitter. As regards the places, there is a whole list. If the House wants, I can read the whole list.

MR. SPEAKER: You may place it on the table of the House.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As far as his area is concerned the high power

transmitter of Gorakhpur is of 120 KW range. Areas like Paschim Champaran in Bihar and Basti, Behraich and Deoria districts of U.P. are getting coverage from this transmitter. These transmitters will be completed by end of April this year.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Balkavi Bairagi.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the supplementary question asked by me just now is intended to seek clarification of my first question.

My Second question is whether Saharsa, Forbesganj and Araria in Purnea district will also be covered under the proposed Interim Service?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: As I said it is a one KW low power transmitter and unless the tower is raised its power cannot be fully augmented. The expectation is that during the course of this year it will be completed.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether any such policy will be formulated by 31st March, 1985 under which cities having a population of 50 thousand will also be covered by TV?

[English]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It is covered by 6th Plan. Certain projects are already sanctioned. We can't go beyond that. The present criteria is that population should be one lakh.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The criteria should not be such as may inspire people to increase population.

[*English*]

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : No, that is not the idea.

In the Seventh Plan, I may state that the present criterion is one lakh population. In the Seventh Plan, we are also contemplating to cover border areas and strategic areas. We will give emphasis on tribal areas and also cover the areas which are not covered not far.

Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

*40. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending as on date in the Supreme Court and in different High Courts in the country ; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that justice is not delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) :

(a) Statement I containing information as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Statement II indicating steps taken to reduce pendency is placed on the Table of the House

Statement-I

Number of cases pending in Supreme Court and various High Courts

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending (As on 31.12.1984)
Supreme Court	Regular hearing matters 46,868
	Admission and Miscellaneous matters 1,02,023
	<hr/> Total : 1,48,891
High Courts	Number of cases pending (As on 30.6.1984)
	<hr/>
	1 2
	<hr/>
Allahabad	2,12,453
Andhra Pradesh	81,007
Bombay	95,366
Delhi	64,293
Gujarat	34,870
Himachal Pradesh	9,321
Jammu and Kashmir	24,545
Kerala	86,763
Madhya Pradesh	49,443
Madras	1,25,998
Orissa	20,611
Punjab and Haryana	35,034
Sikkim	55

1	2
	(As on 31.12.1983)
Calcutta	1,18,997
Karnataka	1,16,564
*Patna	54,582
Rajasthan	42,986
	(As on 30.6.1983)
Gauhati	12,541

*Main cases only.

Statement-II

Steps Taken from Time to Time to Reduce Pendency.

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court and High Courts :

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).
- (2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.
- (3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
- (4) The sanctioned strength of High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 424 on 1st January, 1985.

- (5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so, that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.
- (6) The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :
 - (i) Priority is given to certain matters ;
 - (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily ;
 - (iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;
 - (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.
 - (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.
- (7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases.
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
- (d) Expenditure and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
- (8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired Judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.
- (9) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.
- (10) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :
- (a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :
- (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases
- without effecting the cardinal principle that decision^s should be just and fair ;
- (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and
- (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.
- (b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.
- (c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.
- (11) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister does not seem to be correct. I hope the hon. Minister and the Members of this House would agree with me that justice is being delayed in thousands of cases that are pending with the courts. Whatever may be his reply, the hon. Minister and the hon. Members would agree that justice delayed is justice denied. According to me the reason for this sorry state of affairs is that the appointment of judges is made by the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry is not in a position to appoint judges in various courts. There are

vacancies in the posts of judges and Justices in various courts and it is learnt that eminent professionally qualified persons are not considered to fill up these vacancies. Here is a statement given that lakhs and lakhs of cases are pending all over the country. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to tell us what action is being taken in his Ministry to clear these arrears.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is admitted that there has been a large accumulation of arrears of cases not merely in the High Courts and the Supreme Court but also in the Subordinate Courts and it is our aim to clear them all during the next five years. That is the mandate given to me by our leader, the Prime Minister. I hope that I shall be able to carry out the mandate in cooperation with the hon. Members of the House.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is making his efforts to assume full charge of his Ministry so that the appointment of judges could be made with a great sense of urgency. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would ensure independence of the judiciary when the appointment of Judges and Justices is in the hands of the Home Ministry. What steps are being taken by the Law Minister to clear the pending cases so that justice is given to the common people?

SHRI A. K. SEN : The hon. Member has raised several questions. I will answer them one by one. Sir, the hon. Member is not aware of the fact regarding the appointment of Judges. He does not perhaps know that the appointment of judges and Justices is with the Law Ministry and that is for quite some time now.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : But I.A.S. Officers are recommended by the Home Ministry.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is under the Law Ministry. It is a separate Ministry which was constituted long time ago. And we are trying our best—I never say, we have done—to see that the appointments of judges are not held up more than it is necessary.

Secondly about the availability of cheap justice for the common man, we have got very far-reaching proposals which will be brought before the House in due course and I hope again that during the next five years, we shall be able to tell the people that justice has now become nearer.

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, if there is any proposal to separate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court from the constitutional jurisdiction, and create a separate court of appeals in order to reduce the pendency of cases. Has any time limit been fixed for the final disposal of cases by the Supreme Court? It is common knowledge that civil matters are taking at least a decade for coming up for final hearing, and criminal matters are taking at least seven years for final disposal.

Is there any proposal to increase the number of judges at the Supreme Court as well as at the High Courts?

SHRI A. K. SEN : The first question is about the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The constitution envisages that the primary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court will be appellate; it will be the supreme appellate authority against all tribunals, high Courts and even ordinary courts. Its original jurisdiction is confined to disputes of the States and in regard to the opinions which may be sought by the President. Therefore, the original jurisdiction is very very negligible and comes into play very very rarely. But so far as the appellate jurisdiction is concerned, it is true that there has been accumulation

of work for a long time, and we must tackle it on a priority basis. For that, we must have more judges, we must also see that the judges who are recruited dispense justice and the procedures do not brook delay.

There are several outstanding proposals which have to be completely collated and synthesized and brought before the House, and we hope also to have the report of a High-Power Judicial commission to deal with the various problems. As I told you, we can only hope and pray that during the next five years, we shall be really grappling with the problem effectively and properly.

Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Agarwalji, please put a supplementary question, because yours is the first question.

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether, keeping in view the day-by-day increase in the number of cases, efforts have been made to effect corresponding increase in the number of judges ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been answered.

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Have the Government taken any action in regard to peoples court, so that corruption, which is on the increase, is checked ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : These are two different questions. Firstly, we are trying that all the cases are disposed of as early as possible. In so far as corruption is concerned, we have never heard any such thing about the Supreme Court...

(interruptions)

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Please tell us about the peoples Court.

SHRI A. K. SEN : We have not set up people's court. No proposal has so far been formulated therefor.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Is there any proposal to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and to improve their service conditions so that still better people can be attracted towards these posts and the efficiency to dispose of the cases may increase ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is one of the major proposals under consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Unless you do that, prospective judges will come to the Parliament.....
(interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN : But the hon. Member has passed that stage.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : For the entire North-Eastern States and Union Territories, Gauhati High Court alone is handling the cases. Naturally, there are a lot of pending cases. Is the hon. Minister aware of the demands made by the States of Manipur and Tripura for a separate High Court. If so, what steps are being taken by the Government ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : Gauhati High Court is one of the exceptions about accumulation of arrears. The statement shows that the accumulation is only 12,541, which is very very good compared to the other figures which speak for themselves.

Prices of Life Saving Drugs

*41. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are studying the reasons for continuous

high prices of life saving drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken by Government to check the rise in prices of such drugs and also to lower them so that poor people can also avail of such drugs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) It is not true to say that the prices of life saving drugs are continuously high in the country. About 75 percent of the drugs and formulations are price controlled. Revision of prices of price controlled bulk drugs and formulations is done in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. In respect of decontrolled formulations, manufacturers are free to adjust their prices. However, on the whole, the increase in the prices of drugs and formulations has been lower than that of the wholesale price index all commodities.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the replay of the hon. Minister. In the market, the prices of life-saving drugs have increased at least 75 percent or more over the last five years, under the existing drug price control. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister is in a position to amend the Drug Price Control Order, so that prices of life-saving drugs can be checked from further increase.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, in my reply, I have said that compared to the Wholesale Price Index, the increase in the price of drugs is lower. I have got figures to substantiate this. In

1984-85 upto December, the Wholesale Price Index of Commodities was 336.30 while that of drugs and pharmaceuticals was 216.8. Then in 1983-84, the Wholesale Price Index was 315.3 and for drugs and pharmaceuticals, it was 213.3. In 1982-83, the Wholesale Price Index was 288.3 and for drugs and pharmaceuticals, 171.4. Sir, I agree with the hon. member that there is increase in the prices of drugs, but compared to the wholesale price index, in increase is not much and in certain industries the increase is larger, and in certain drugs the increase in prices is lower and they have been reduced also.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : The hon. Minister has given reply only with regard to the wholesale prices. I want to know the position of the retail prices in the market.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the hon. member wants to know the retail prices of all the drugs. There are more than ten thousand drugs and how is it possible for me give the information ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN That is unfair. He is asking about the general trend.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : The prices of all the commodities have been rising. Although the prices of medicinal have not gone so high get the poor people are not getting proper medicines in Government Hospitals, be it a referred hospital or a civil hospital. I want that the poor people show get enough medicines in all hospitals so that they are benefited.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If there is any shortage, the hon. Member is at liberty to bring it to my notice. We will see that the drugs which are in short supply are provided.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Fifty percent of our people are living below the poverty line and as such they cannot afford to buy medicines. Also, the Government wants to achieve "Health for all" by 2000 AD. If so, whether the government will consider the proposal of the West Bengal Government, Hathi Committee and WHO to reduce the prices of about 97 essential drugs and life-saving drugs; and whether it is a fact that multinational companies and monopoly houses and drug industries are producing tonic and syrup instead of life-saving drugs; if so, what steps government wants to take and whether government propose to formulate a national drug policy.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So, far as pricing of the drugs is concerned, BICP periodically reviews the prices and wherever it is necessary either they reduce the price or they increase the price; and under BICP, there is a Drug Price Review Committee and they review the prices, the trend of the prices and they collect all the information. I think they meet every week in order to study the trend of the prices in drugs and pharmaceuticals and they make recommendations to our Ministry; on their recommendation, we take action. The hon. member wanted to know whether a new policy is being considered. My predecessor in 1983 constituted a National Drug and Pharmaceutical Development Council and that Council has submitted a report and the report is under consideration.

Setting up of a Bench of Supreme Court in the South

*43. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a bench of the Supreme Court in the South; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) and (b). Article 130 of the Constitution provide that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in Such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India in this regard.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The answer is not only short but evasive also. He has quoted the relevant portion of the Constitution. I do not know how it is relevant here. Does the Constitution bar setting up a bench of the Supreme Court anywhere in the country? In fact, the Constitution envisages about it. You have quoted Article 130 of the Constitution. So, the Supreme Court only envisages new benches in other places; it never prohibits. Then I do not know what is the logic of giving this portion of the Constitution. How far have the clients from Tamil Nadu or Kerala or Karnataka or from the eastern region or north eastern region to travel? How much money have they to spend? Most of these people who really want to file an appeal in the Supreme Court cannot do it because of these things. Our motto is to see that justice should reach the poor and the common people. In this way, can it be possible to do it? He himself gave the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court—1.48 lakhs. What steps do you propose to take for opening up new benches of the Supreme Court in other places especially in the South?

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is very difficult to make out the question from the proposal made by the hon. member. But what I could gather from his proposal is: what prevents the government from setting up benches of the Supreme Court outside

Delhi? His question was whether there was any proposal to set up a bench of the Supreme Court in the South, not all over the country. Now, as I said, the only manner by which such a proposal can be made under the Constitution is for the Chief Justice of India to make a proposal. Then alone can the government consider it. If the hon. member reads Article 130 he will find that the manner for such a proposal is also specifically indicated. The proposal must come from the Chief Justice of India. Now about the question of difficulty being created unless the South has a bench of the Supreme Court, the hon. member may be informed that even the South could not agree where it should be. Tamilnadu wanted it in Tamilnadu; Kerala wanted it in Kerala; Hyderabad, wanted it in Hyderabad; Nagpur wanted it in Nagpur. Now, it takes the same time to come from Tamilnadu to Hyderabad as from Hyderabad to Delhi. I think it will cost the same money. Therefore, I think the proposal of the Chief Justices who had assembled quite some-time back was that the only way to remedy the hardship of the people would be to make legal aid to the poor more easily available.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Are you prepared to look at this problem afresh and address to the Chief Justice of India to send a proposal for setting up a bench of the Supreme Court in the South?

SHRI A. K. SEN; First of all, the South must agree where it should be; and secondly, we had enough of it. If South wants it, then Kerala will also want it. Tripura will also want it, Assam will also want it; everybody will want it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, litigation is becoming costly now and we have already sent proposals from the Tamil Nadu Government to the Chief Justice of India and also to the Union Government for setting up a Bench of the Supreme Court in Tamil Nadu because Tamil Nadu

happens to be centrally located for the South, and it is proper for the Union Minister to set up a Bench there. May I know the position of that proposal?

SHRI A. K. SEN: There is a good deal of dispute as to whether Tamil Nadu is situated at the centre. When Mohammad Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi it was Devagiri and not Tamil Nadu!

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy. Now your State is in the Centre!

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY: I do not want to walk into the trap laid for us by the Minister. He was trying to tie us into dirty knots. My point is this. Let them locate it anywhere in the South, it is welcome. But will the Minister take a decision? There are always problems in location of industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us take a ballot.

SHRI SUDINI JAIPAL REDDY: Are you, therefore, not locating industries at all? That should be no argument. I am only pleading with the Minister whether he would take up with the Supreme Court of India and do something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Kalanidhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN: I did not give any replay because the Hon. Speaker has called somebody else. The answer is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought it was a suggestion.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I too thought that it was a suggestion. The suggestion will be certainly considered. But the Chief Justice must make a proposal under the Constitution. We cannot short circuit the constitutional

procedure. At least as a Law Minister I do not advise it.

DR. A K. ALANIDHI : The hon. Minister says that the Chief Justice of India should be convinced. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the Chief Justice of India had visited Tamil Nadu and that he was convinced of the need for setting up a Bench of the Supreme Court in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted a place also and made a proposal to shift the Law College also. Is the hon. Minister aware that the Chief Justice of India is willing to have a Bench in Tamil Nadu, to be located in the Madras city ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : The hon. Member knows more about the conviction of the learned Chief Justice and myself. But the only way to find expression of his conviction would be to make such a proposal.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Would the Government, as a matter of policy, set up such benches in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : The proposals must also come from the Chief Justice and then we will consider it.
(Interruptions)

Enquiry into Malpractices in Elections

*44. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to various newspaper reports about rigging and malpractices during voting for Lok Sabha elections in December, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry into these allegations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ):

(a) to (c) : The hon. Member knows that under the Constitution the process of holding the election and conducting the election vests in the Election Commission. And it is not merely on the reports of the newspapers that the Election Commission takes cognisance. The Election Commission has to act on the reports of the Returning Officers and observers and on the complaints made by the relevant parties to the election. Thereafter the Election Commission makes up its mind as to how to act in a particular case, Newspaper reports are essentially one of the sources of information to the Election Commission. Such reports were received and in pursuance of those reports the Election Commission did take action in approximately 53 cases. It is very well known to the hon. Member that in all these cases, some polls were adjourned, others were vitiated and repoll was held. The Government has absolutely no roll in the conduct of elections, vitiating the poll or adjourned the poll. According to the constitutional provisions, when the election process starts, the powers vest in the Election Commission itself. So whatever was necessary was done during the Lok Sabha polls. There is no question of the Government going into all these details because the Government does not have any power to do so. When there is a demand by the hon. Members that the Government should act, they must also appreciate that the moment the Government interferes, there will again be a cry that there is interferences, by the Government.....
(Interruptions) In 8 cases the poll was adjourned and in almost 264 polling stations the poll was vitiated...
(Interruptions) So far as rigging is concerned, you will appreciate that it is more on the other side than on our side.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the intention behind

asking this question was to know whether Government would take any action on the complaints received about elections, complaints may relate to rigging or misuse of official machinery or any other thing. But the Government have expressed their inability to do anything in this regard saying that only the Election Commission is empowered to deal with such cases and the Government cannot do anything in the matter. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know about it and they have stated in their reply that out of 54 Parliamentary Constituencies, complaints have been received in regard to 53 constituencies in Bihar state alone—either from Returning Officers or from others. It is a proof in itself that the polls held and the results declared in Bihar indicate that rigging has taken place there and official machinery has been misused. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not now mentioning the name of any place. But I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to a circular of the Election Commission stating that counting would be stopped at those places where 90 or more than 90 per cent polling has taken place and after considering the matter, orders would be issued for repoll or making any other arrangements there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Patna constituency, which is the capital of Bihar, 90 or more than 90 per cent polling has taken place at about 100 polling booths. I want to say this only that in Patna.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : I am asking the question. The strong-room was broken open in Patna...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question in proper form.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : The question is that they have mentioned 53 constituencies and the reports of the Returning Officers were sent under pressure. But what about the reports and complaints received from the political parties and the contestants? For example, breaking open the strong-room in Patna, withdrawal of the circular issued by the Election Commission, booth capturing, etc. If the Government think that only the Election Commission have powers to deal with such matters, an apprehension of large-scale bungling in elections continues. I want to know whether Government is going to take any measures in this regard? It is not the matter of the Returning Officer only but I want to know whether Government contemplate to amend election laws to redress the grievances of the persons belonging to political parties, so that fair elections are conducted and the ruling party does not have an opportunity to do any rigging?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank Yadav ji for his speech. If he asks a question, it would be replied. Yadav ji has won the election himself. Had the election laws not worked well, he would not have won. Whatever be the complaints, these are to be decided either by the Election Commission or by a court of law through election petition. Government has no power other than these two remedies.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is what I exactly want to say. The Hon'ble Minister says that the Government has no power. We want some safeguards. We have no other intention except to have fair elections. Official machinery is used in their favour. Does the Government propose to amend election laws so that fair elections could be held?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to reply to this

question. I want to say that they should stop indulging in rigging themselves, that is the reply to this question.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody has his own logic.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : This is a correct reply. They have won by indulging in rigging and they are now levelling charges against others. People have voted in our favour and we have won...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : What does the Hon'ble Minister say? Have I indulged in rigging? Is this a reply?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : He is saying that people have won by indulging in rigging...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not say like that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

English

Allocation of Funds for Telephone Expansion in the Seventh Plan

*42. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to seek more aid and allocation of funds for the Seventh Plan period so that the remaining targets of the Sixth Plan are completed and new schemes for the benefit of telephone subscribers in India are implemented?

(b) if so, the total amount sought for telephones in the Seventh Plan

(c) whether the proposals made by his Ministry had already been accepted by the Planning Commission to be included in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the major schemes that are likely to be undertaken in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount sought for telecommunication is Rs. 13,768 crores.

(c) and (d) : These are still under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Oil Exploration During the Seventh Five Year Plan

*45. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to intensify oil exploration operations in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the places where oil exploration operation will take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The Seventh Five Year Plan has yet to be finalised. The exploratory effort is proposed to be stepped up considerably during the Seventh Plan period. Details can be furnished after the Seventh Plan has been finalised.

**Telecommunication and Postal Facilities
in Tribal Areas**

*46. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms adopted by his Ministry and communicated to concerned Circles for better telecommunication facilities and postal services in tribal areas of the country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether the concerned Circles have fulfilled the aims and objectives of the policy ;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Circles-wise ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NISWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT—169/85]

**Relief to Bhopal Gas Leakage Tragedy
Victims**

*47. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) the total number of persons as per Government record who died in the Bhopal gas iragedy last month ;

(b) the details of assistance given by the Centre to the State Government to solve the problem and help the families who suffered;

(c) the steps being taken to get

compensation from the Union Carbide Company for the sufferers ; and

(d) Government policy in regard to the persons who became disabled due to this tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh have so far ascertained that 1408 persons died in the accident. Further verification is being done by the State Government.

(b) On receipt of the report of the accident the Central Government took immediate action far making available to the State Government assistance in the form of deputing technical and medical experts, supply of medicines and equipment and supply of other meterial requirements: These included :—

(i) A team of scientists and chemical engineers headed by Dr. Varadarajan, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, who helped in organising the safe disposal of remaining Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) and who remained present throughout for monitoring and rendering advice.

(ii) Setting up of a Meteorological Control Centre for continuous monitoring of atmospheric conditions.

(iii) Despatch of expert teams for analysing environmental conditions and for testing air, water and plant foliage, including vegetables and fruits, for toxicity.

(iv) Airlifting of medical experts, medicines, medical

and other equipment, including oxygen cylinders and gas masks, to Bhopal.

- (v) Despatch of a CBI team headed by an Inspector General of Police for investigating the accident.
- (vi) Organising special trains during the MIC neutralising operation.
- (vii) Providing special aircraft for aerial water spraying of the factory area.
- (viii) Development of Army personnel and Central Reserve Police for assisting local civil authorities.

An amount of of Rs. 42 lakhs in cash and approximately Rs. 55 lakhs in the form of edible oil and sugar has been made available to the State Government from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Government of India have also released a ways and means advance of Rs. 5 crores to the State Government.

(c) A legal cell has been established in the Ministry of Law and the Government of India is considering, in consultation with the State Government, various options available for obtaining adequate compensation for the victims and recovery of expenses incurred by Government.

(d) The State Government has undertaken a comprehensive survey of the families living in the affected areas. Based on the needs of valued-able members of the affect families, as may be indicated by the Survey data, suitable ameliorative measures will be taken.

Wage Board for Journalists

*48. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the journalists have been pressing for a Wage Board ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to look into the demand of journalists and to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion of T.V. Network in Orissa

*49. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFOMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken steps to extend the T.V. network in the country during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the T.V. network expanded in Orissa and other States during the above Plan period ; and

(c) the T.V. network proposed to be expanded in Orissa in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 3 Low Power TV Transmitters at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Rourkela have been commissioned in Orissa during the VI Plan. In all, 150 new TV Centres, as detailed in the enclosed Statement have been set up in the country, during the VI Plan.

A High Power TV transmitter at Cuttack and a Low Power transmitter at Koraput are scheduled for commissioning in Orissa during the remaining period of the VI Plan.

Statement

TV Centres as on 18.1.1985

168 Nos.

State/Union Territory	HPT Centres	LPT Centres
ASSAM	Gauhati	Dibrugarh Tezpur Silchar
ANDHRA PRADESH	Hyderabad*	Warangal Kakinada Vishakhapatnam
	Vijayawada	Rajamundry Nellore Nizamabad Kurnool Anantpur Tirupati Adoni Cuddapah Mehboobna Karimnagar
BIHAR	Patna Muzzafarpur* Ranchi	Dhanbad Jamshedpur Gaya Bhagalpur Munger Purnea
DELHI	Delhi*	—
GUJARAT	Ahmedabad Pij* Rajkot	Surat Dwarka Vadodra Bhavnagar Navasari Bhruch Patan

1	2	3
HARYANA	—	Hissar
		Bhiwani
KARNATAKA	Bangalore	Dharwad
	Gulbarga*	Mysore
		Mangalore
		Belgaum
		Bellary
		Devanagare
		Bhadravati
		Bijapur
		Raichur
		Gadag Betagari
		Hospet
KERALA	Trivandrum	Calicut
		Cannanore
		Palghat
		Cochin
MADHYA PRADESH	Bhopal	Jabalpur
	Indore	Gwalior
	Raipur*	Ratlam
		Sagar
		Burhanpur
		Rewa
		Murwara
		Bilaspur
MAHARASHTRA	Bombay*	Sholapur
	Nagpur	Nasik
	Pune*	Kolhapur
		Aurangabad
		Sangli
		Amrawati
		Malegaon
		Akola
		Dhule
		Nanded
		Ahmednagar

1	2	3
		Jalgaon
		Jalna
		Bhusawal
		Chandrapur
		Latur
		Parbhani
		Gondiya
MANIPUR		Imphal
ORISSA	Sambalpur*	Rourkela
		Bhubaneswar
		Burhampur
RAJASTHAN	Jaipur*	Jodhpur
		Ajmer
		Kota
		Bikaner
		Udaipur
		Alwar
		Ganganagar
		Bhilwara
		Khetri
		Jaisalmer
		Barmer
		Suratgarh
PUNJAB	Amritsar*	Pathankot
	Jalandhar*	Bhatinda
TAMIL NADU	Kodaikanal	Tiruchipapalli
	Madras*	Salem
		Vellore
		Kumbakonam
		Coimbatore
UTTAR PRADESH	Allahabad	Bareilly
	Agra	Deoria
	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
	Lucknow*	Aligarh

1	2	3
	Mussorie*	Jhansi
	Kanpur*	Sultanpur
		Rai-Bareilly
		Faizabad
		Etawah
		Behraich
		Shahjahanpur
		Rampur
		Pauri
		Farukhabad
		Sambhal
		Nainital
WEST BENGAL	Asansol	Karagpur
	Calcutta*	Malda
	Murshidabad	Berhman
		Ballurghat
		Shantiniketan
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Kasauli	Kulu
		Simla
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Srinagar*	Leh
		Kargil
		Jammu
MEGHALAYA	-	Tura
		Shillong
PONDICHERRY	—	Pondicherry
NAGALAND	—	Kohima
MIZORAM	—	Aizwal
SIKKIM	—	Gangtok
Tirpura	—	Agartala
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	Port Blair
Arunachal Pradesh	—	Itanagar
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	—

*TV Centres existing in the country at the beginning of VIth Plan—18 Nos.

Discovery of Natural Gas in Andhra Pradesh

*50. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether good reserves of natural gas have recently been discovered in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up any refinery in Andhra Pradesh to utilise the recently discovered natural gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). Gas was struck in a well at Kaikalur in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. During testing the well produced gas at the rate of 4100 cubic metres per day with 520 PSI pressure.

(c) No, Sir.

Demand for Improvement in the Services of Telephone and P & T Department

*51. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bhavnagar (Gujarat) has demanded an improvement in the services of Telephone and Posts and Telegraphs Departments ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the Chamber ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The main suggestion/ demands and action taken or proposed to be taken are as given in the statement attached.

Statement

Suggestion/Demands of Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Action Taken/Proposed to be Taken

Suggestions, Demands of Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Action taken/proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties.

1. Telephone service in Bhavnagar District.

(i) Air-conditioning plant of Bhavnagar exchange should be repaired immediately so that better service could be provided.

(ii) There is need for augmenting technical staff for maintenance of telephones.

1. Telephone Service in Bhavnagar District.

(i) Existing 26.5 tons of AC Plant has been working satisfactorily from 6.6.84 onwards. Order has been placed for 8 numbers 1.6 tons window type air-conditioners on 5.12.1984 to augment the existing 26.5 tons AC Plant.

(ii) All the posts of technicians sanctioned as per standard have been filled up.

2. Point to point STD service between Bhavnagar-Bombay and Bhavnagar-Rajkot.

In view of the increasing traffic at Bhavnagar and business relations with Rajkot and Bombay, there is urgent need for providing point to point STD service between Bhavnagar-Bombay and Bhavnagar-Rajkot.

3. STD facilities at level 'O' (via TAX).

At present only 16 channels are available between Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad TAX to provide STD service with about 250 cities in the country which are adequate. Channels should be increased suitably.
(inadequate)

4. Telephone exchange at Alang.

The capacity of the existing 25 lines telephone exchange at Alang should be enhanced to 200 lines keeping in view the fast development of industries in the areas.

2. Point to point STD service between Bhavnagar-Bombay and-Bhavnagar-Rajkot.

Bhavnagar and Rajkot have already been connected on level 'O' to Ahmedabad TAX and through which these cities can get Bombay as well as each other. However, work for providing point to point STD between Bhavnagar and Rajkot is in progress in view of the direct traffic between them.

3. STD facilities at level 'O'.

No. of channels from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad and Ahmedabad to Bhavnagar have already been increased to 23 and 31 respectively and there is no complaint from subscribers for getting STD service.

4. Telephone Exchange at Alang.

The existing 25 lines Small Automatic Exchange is proposed to be replaced by 100 lines Automatic exchange. Scheme has already been approved. Project estimates and detailed estimates are under process and will be sanctioned shortly. Work will be taken up on receipt of stores.

Poisonous Gases and Chemicals Manufactured in the Country

*52. SHRI SATYINDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased state :

(a) whether Government are aware that poisonous gases and chemicals like Phosgene, Methyl Isocyanate, Hydrogen sulphide etc. are manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the step being taken to ensure that the chemical output or intermediate products of factories producing chemicals and fertilizers are produced or disposed of safely;

(c) whether any chemicals which is banned in developed industrial countries is manufactured or is an intermediate product in this country;

(d) whether Government were aware of phosgene and MIC being produced in the factory in Bhopal; and

(e) when this factory was licensed and details of the terms of safety for licensing?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) While hazardous chemicals, like Phosgene, methyl Isocyanate, Hydrogen Sulphide,

hide are manufactured in the country, aspects relating to safety in factories including those producing such chemicals, as covered under the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, are required to be complied with. At the time of issue of an Industrial Licence also, one of the conditions stipulated is for making adequate arrangements for controlling water, air and soil pollution.

The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted a Committee to identify, *inter alia*, those industries which are to be recognised as hazardous and to prepare an inventory State-wise. In addition, the Central Government have advised all the State Government and Union Territory administrations for setting up a Committee/Task Force or Export Group for updating information on occupational and health hazards and implementation of the safety provisions in chemicals industries and other industries using hazardous operations.

All State administrations have been further advised to undertake a through review of various regulations, control and preventive measure contained in the Rules and Regulations relating to hazardous chemical manufacturing processes.

The Central Government have also decided to set up a Special Cell make a detailed study of the practices in vogue, in developed countries for dealing with hazardous substances and to identify the gaps in the prevailing legislative and institutional arrangements in the country and suggest suitable steps for strengthening such arrangements

(c) As per information available a few chemicals/pesticides like D.D.T., B.H.C., Aldrin which are not allowed to be used or have restricted use in some of the developed countries, are in use in this country. Each country decides the use of pesticides depending on the agro-climatic and other consideration. In this country, use of pesticides is regulated under the Insecticides Act, which also takes into consideration

the agro-climatic and other related aspects.

(d) and (e). An Industrial Licence was issued to Union Carbide India Limited in October 1975 for the manufacture of MIC based pesticides in the factory in Bhopal. The process of Manufacture of MIC in the plant involves making of Phosgene as an intermediate. The Industrial Licence was issued subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that adequate steps will be taken to the satisfaction of the Government for control of water, air and soil pollution.

Regularisation of Extra Departmental Employees of Postal Department

***53. SHRI V.S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to regularise the Extra departmental employees of the Postal Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) & (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to treat the Extra departmental employees as regular full-time Government servants.

Loss of Production due to Differences Between Chairman and Finance Director of F.C.I

***54. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious differences between the Chairman and the Finance Director of Fertilizers Corporation of India have resulted in the loss of money and production of the proposed coal-based plants at Talcher and Ramagundem cleared by the World Bank and

agreeing to provide three million dollars assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Drugs by unauthorised Companies

*55 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised companies are engaged in manufacturing drugs;

(b) if so, the number of such companies which came to the notice of Government during the years 1983 and 1984 and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such unauthorised manufacture in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the questioner is referring to unauthorised manufacture of drugs which are not of good quality. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, a licence is required for the manufacture and sales of drugs in the country whether or not the manufacture is in the organised sector or in the small scale sector. The Drugs & Cosmetics Act and the Rules framed thereunder are administered by the Ministry of Health and the state Governments. Whenever cases of unauthorised manufacture come to their notice, necessary action under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules is taken.

Tenth International Film Festival

*56. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Film Directors of the Eastern Region left the Tenth International Film Festival of India at Delhi complaining humiliating behaviour from the Festival authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Film Festival has suffered from serious mismanagement and Government have already asked for an enquiry into the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons of such mismanagement in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government are examining the various adverse comments regarding the alleged mismanagement of the festival. No enquiry has, however been ordered by the Government.

Drilling Operations for Location of Gas/Petroleum in Himachal Pradesh

101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil & Natural Gas Commission proposes to undertake any drilling operations for locations of Gas/petroleum at Jawalamukhi and other places in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC has plans to drill two wells on Jawalamukhi structure and one each at Nurpur, Changertalai and Cheri structures in Himachal Pradesh.

Educated Unemployed

102. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased state:

(a) whether the number of educated employed persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in the country has been showing a steady increase;

(b) if so, the State-wise and category-wise details of the educated unemployed during 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) and (b). Information is contained in the statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-170/85]

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, employment is to be treated as a direct focal point of policy. The Plan will have a National Employment Programme which will cover target groups, including the educated unemployed. The generation of gainful employment through integration of sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on going employment programmes would also be emphasised. In addition, schemes will continue for promoting self-employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite

training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

[Translation]

Construction of U.H.F. Centre in Almora, U.P.

103. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction work of U.H.F. Centre in Almora is expected to be completed; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to provide some separate channels at Bareilly to link this centre directly with Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Construction of UHF Centre at Almora is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

(b) There is no proposal to link Almora directly with Delhi.

[English]

Removal of Voters Names from Electoral Rolls

104. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has taken note of the complaints appearing in various newspapers that names of a large number of voters were removed from the electoral rolls;

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

(c) the basis on which the electoral rolls were revised/prepared?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) In addition to the news reports, the Election Commission had also received complaints regarding omission of names in the electoral rolls from different parts of the country.

(b) Such complaints were received from all States and Union territories except Kerala, Manipur, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh after announcement of the General Election. After the date of the poll, such complaints were received mainly from metropolitan cities like, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, etc. The Chief Electoral Officers have been requested to look into specific complaints of alleged omission of names from the electoral rolls particularly in metropolitan cities and make a detailed study of such omissions. It will be possible to know the reasons for the omission of names from the electoral rolls only after the exercise is over and the Chief Electoral Officers have sent their Reports.

(c) The basis of, and the procedure adopted for, the revision/preparation of the rolls is the same as that outlined in detail by the Commission in Chapter III of its First Annual Report-1983, which was published in April, 1984. The rolls were revised/prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. The programme for revision (particularly, the stages of house to house enumeration, date and place of draft publication, period during which claims and objections could be filed and the particulars of place where the claims and objections could be filed) was given the widest possible publicity. Special measures were taken ensure that the door to door enumeration progressed in an orderly and systematic manner and that the supervisors appointed for checking the work of the enumerators did their work regularly and properly. The rolls were revised polling station-wise. The draft rolls were published within the respective polling areas and the claims

and objections were received there itself and final publication of electoral rolls was made at the respective polling booths to enable the voters to check whether the names had appeared in the final rolls. The recognised political parties were also supplied with copies of the draft rolls under rule 11 (c) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 to enable them to check the draft rolls and to bring to the notice of the electoral registration officers any defects therein.

Splitting of the Posts and Telegraphs Department

105. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have split the Communications Ministry into postal and telecom. units under separate Boards :

(b) if so, the modalities of such a split :

(c) whether Government have taken the P and T Unions, Association/Federations into confidence before effecting such a split in the Department ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Communications has been constituted into two departments viz., the Department of Posts and the Department of Telecommunications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Employment of Women in Establishments' Factories at Night

106. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plan to ensure that women workers are employed at night only in those establishments where the work force is largely female ;

(b) if so, whether the existing laws regarding employment in factories and establishments are proposed to be amended to this end ; and

(c) whether employers will be enjoined to provide proper transport to women employees for returning home, particularly after dusk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a), (b) and (c). The Government has ratified the I.L.O. Convention No. 89 of 1948 prohibiting the employment of women at night. The various Labour Laws in India accordingly contain suitable provisions prohibiting the employment of women at night, except where it is necessary to prevent damage to, or deterioration in any raw material as, for example in fish-curing or fish-canning factories. The prohibition of night work for women may be suspended by the Government after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisation concerned, when emergency demand it.

Non-Use of Safety Equipment in Union Carbide Factory, Bhopal

107. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquires into the recent leakage of toxic gas from the Union Carbide factory in Bhopal have revealed that the disaster could be averted only by using an empty safety tank provided for use in case the pressure of the gas rises above the specified limit ; and

(b) is so, whether responsibility for not using the safety equipment provided and limitinbuilt in the factory has been fixed; if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up a Commission of Inquiry headed by a Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court and its terms of reference, *inter alia* cover investigation into the events and circumstances of the accident, the adequacy of steps taken by the factory authorities and adequacy of safety measures and their implementation.

Apart from this, the CBI is investigating the criminal case registered under Indian Penal Code against the plant authorities.

Details in this regard will be available only on completion of the inquiry and the investigations.

[*Translation*]

Party-wise Candidates contested in Elections

108. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of candidates in the field in the 1984 Lok Sabha elections ;

(b) the break-up of the candidates of political parties among them ;

(c) party-wise break-up of the candidates whose security deposits have been forfeited ; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government on the election and the revenue earned from the forfeiture of the security deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) and (b). 5302 candidates were in the field in the 1984 Lok Sabha elections. A statement showing the number of candidates sponsored by the political parties as well as independent candidates is attached.

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

Statement

Part-wise Position of Candidates who contested Elections

Name of State/ Union Territory	INC	ICS	JNP	BJP	LKD	CPI	CPM	State Party	Regd. Party	IND	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh (42)	42	1	1	2	—	3	2	TDP 34	—	219	304
2. Bihar (54)	54	2	31	32	28	16	3	—	JMM-12	498	676
3. Gujarat (26)	26	—	12	11	2	1	1	—	DDP-25	151	229
4. Haryana (10)	10	—	6	6	6	1	—	ICJ-4	—	167	200
5. Himachal Pradesh (4)	4	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	20	31
6. Jammu and Kashmir (6)	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	JKN-5 JKP-1	—	36	48
7. Karnataka (28)	28	—	23	6	7	2	1	—	—	267	334
8. Kerala (20)	13	2	1	5	1	4	10	IML-1 MUL-2 KEC-1 KCS-2	—	109	151

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Madhya Pradesh (46)	40	2	15	24	40	11	4	—	—	—	277	398
10. Maharashtra (48)	47	15	15	15	20	12	2	2	PWP-3	RPI-2 RPK-2	378	498 ¹⁵
11. Manipur (2)	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	MRP-1	—	7	14
12. Nagaland (1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NND-1	—	1	3
13. Meghalaya (2)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	8
14. Orissa (21)	21	—	19	4	4	5	1	1	JKD-2	—	61	114
15. Rajasthan (25)	25	3	15	24	24	16	1	1	ICI-1	—	227	313
16. Sikkim (1)	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	8
17. Tamil Nadu (39)	26	—	5	5	1	—	4	2	DMK-27 ADMK-12	GKC-1 TNC-1	119	198 ¹⁵
18. Tirpura (2)	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	10
19. Uttar Pradesh (85)	85	1	46	51	74	74	13	1	—	DDP-76	895	1242
20. West Bengal (42)	42	3	1	1	9	1	3	31	FBL-4 RSP-4	SUC-10	140	248
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	6

22. Arunachal Pradesh (2)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PPA-2	—	4	9
23. Chandigarh (1)	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	33
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
25. Delhi (7)	7	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	180
26. Goa, Damam and Diu (2)	2	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	MAG-2	—	9	21
27. Lakshadweep (1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
28. Mizoram (1)	Declared no-contested												
29. Pondicherry (1)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DMK-I	—	7	10
Total	492	31	208	225	170	61	59	110	129	3817	5,302		

Name and Abbreviations of Political Parties

S. No. and Name of Political Party	Abbreviation	Remarks
1	2	3
National Parties		
1. Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP	
2. Communist Party of India	CPI	
3. Communist Party of India (M)	CPM	
4. Indian National Congress	INC	
5. Indian Congress (Socialist)	ICS	
6. Janata Party	JNP	
7. Lok Dal	LKD	

State Parties	Abbreviation	State in Which Recognised
1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIDMK	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
2. All India Forward Bloc	FBL	West Bengal
3. All India Muslim League	IML	Kerala
4. All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference.	AHL	Meghalaya
5. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry
6. Indian Congress (J)	ICJ	Haryana
7. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference	JKN	Jammu and Kashmir
8. Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Conference	JKP	Jammu and Kashmir
9. Kerala Congress	KEC	Kerala
10. Kerala Congress (J)	KCJ	Kerala
11. Kuki National Assembly	KNA	Manipur
12. Maharashtrawadi Cumantak	MAG	Goa, Daman and Diu
13. Manipur Peoples Party	MPP	Manipur
14. Muslim League	MUL	Kerala

1	2	3
15. Naga National Democratic Party of India	NND	Nagaland
16. Peasants' and Workers Party of India.	PWP	Maharashtra
17. People's Conference	PPC	Mizoram
18. People's Party of Arunachal Pradesh	PPA	Arunachal Pradesh
19. Plains Tribals Council of Assam	PTC	Assam
20. Public Demands Implementation Convention	PDC	Meghalaya
21. Revolutionary Socialist Party	RSP	Kerala and West Bengal
22. Shiromani Akali Dal	SAD	Punjab
23. Sikkim Congress (R)	SCR	Sikkim
24. Sikkim Prajatantra Congress	SPC	Sikkim
25. Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti	TUS	Tripura
26. Hill State People's Democratic Party	HPD	Meghalaya
27. Telugu Desam	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
Registered Parties		
1. Backward and Depressed People's Protection Front	BDP	Tamil Nadu
2. Doordarshi Party	DDP	Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh
3. Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress	GKC	Tamil Nadu
4. Jharkhand Party	JKD	Orissa
5. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	JMM	Bihar
6. Naga National Party	NNP	Nagaland
7. National Democratic Party (Kerala)	NDP	Kerala
8. Republican Party of India	RPI	Meghalaya

1	2	3	4
9.	Republican Party of India (Khobragade)	RPK	Maharashtra
10.	Socialist Unity Centre of India	SUC	West Bengal
11.	Tamil Nadu Congress (K)	TNC	Tamil Nadu
12.	Tripura State Congress for Democracy	TCD	Tripura
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Panthers Party	JPP	Jammu and Kashmir

**Reopening of Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.,
Phulwari Sharif**

109. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to closure of Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd, Phulwari Sharif, near Patna, since July, 1982, hundreds of workers of the mill are starving ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to get this mill reopened ; and

(c) if, so the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a), (b) and (c). According to the information received from the Ministry of Commerce, Department of Textiles, M/s. Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, is closed with effect from 20.7.1982 affecting about 750 workers. Government of Bihar have got a status report prepared by the Bihar Industrial and Technical Consultancy organisation, according to which the Unit in its present size does not appear to be viable. Since the management has offered to hand over the Unit to a Workers' Cooperative Society the State Govt. have been advised to explore its possibility.

Patna Telephone Exchange

110. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main exchange of Patna Telephones has become very old and as a result the position of telephones is very poor ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in replacing this exchange by a new one ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to replace this exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Only part of the exchange, i.e., 3000 lines out of 6000 lines of main exchange at Patna is old and has outlived its normal life. But it is true that the overall condition of the exchange is poor, having been affected by flood.

(b) It has been decided to replace the entire exchange by imported 10,000 lines electronic digital exchange. Since the import is linked up with establishment of second electronic switching factory, the replacement is delayed ;

(c) The exchange is likely to be replaced by the middle of the 7th Plan.

[*English*]

Introduction of STD Facility Between Jaipur and District Headquarters in Rajasthan

111. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when his Ministry took a decision to introduce STD facility between Jaipur and the district headquarters in Rajasthan ;

(b) the number of District headquarters linked with Jaipur by STD and the number of those not linked so far ;

(c) the reason for not linking the remaining district headquarters ; and

(d) the time by which these district headquarters would be linked with Jaipur by STD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Provision of STD facilities between District headquarters and respective State capital: was approved during 5th Plan period which includes linking Jaipur by STD with District headquarters in Rajasthan.

(b) Out of 27 district headquarters 5 have been linked by STD with Jaipur. Jaipur is also a District Headquarters of Jaipur District. The remaining 21 districts are yet to be linked by STD.

(c) The service could not be provided due to limited availability of transmission and switching equipment in the country.

(d) Subject to the availability of transmission and switching equipment all the remaining district headquarters are likely to be linked with Jaipur by STD progressively during the 7th Plan Period.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act by States

112. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and the rulings of the Supreme Court emphasising that payment of wages to the workers less than the minimum wages so fixed by Government would be treated as forced labour, are being implemented in each State in the country;

(b) whether some instances of violation of the Act have been brought to the notice of the Union Government, if so, State-wise details thereof during the last two years; and

(c) whether Union Government have issued directions to States to follow the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a), (b) and (c). Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, the State Governments are responsible for fixation/revision and enforcement of minimum wages in the employments included by them in the Schedule. Accordingly, copies of judgement given by the Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 8143 of 1981, People's Union for Democratic Rights and others vs. Union of India & Others were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for compliance, According to information received, State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have made various arrangements to enforce the minimum wages fixed. Implementation of the Minimum Wages Act is being reviewed by the Ministry

of Labour in Labour Ministers' Conference, Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board, Minimum Wages Advisory Board and meetings of Labour Secretaries of State Governments. The implementation of minimum wages, especially in the field of agriculture, is being reviewed periodically at Inter-Departmental meetings. As a result of these reviews, undertaken from time to time, State Governments are advised regarding strengthening of enforcement machinery, periodic revision of minimum wages, constitution of tripartite committees at various levels to oversee the implementation of the Act, for necessary publicity of wages fixed, inclusion of various employments in the Schedule for the purpose of fixing and revising minimum wages, intensification of workers' education programme in rural areas to create awareness among agriculture workers about their rights in regard to minimum wages, promotion of attempts to organise workers in rural areas and to devote special attention towards enforcement of prescribed wages in respect of agriculture workers in vulnerable areas where there was a concentration of SC/ST agricultural labourers or which were low-wage pockets, Senior Officials of the Ministry of Labour have also been visiting various States to review the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. So far 14 States have been covered by such visits. Besides, the Labour Bureau, under the Ministry, is also conducting special surveys regarding the enforcement of the provisions of the Act in the agriculture sector. All instances of violation brought to the notice of Central Government are referred to the respective State Governments for appropriate action.

Production and import of LPG Cylinder Valves

113. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the imports of LPG cylinder valves for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 showing the (i) number of valves; (ii) name of the countries from which imported; and (iii) the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) whether such valves are also manufactured indigenously; and

(c) if not, whether there are any proposals for manufacturing the same indigenously to save foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) For the year 1983-84 no import of LPG cylinder valves was made. For the year 1984-85, 14 lakhs valves are being imported from Denmark. The amount of foreign exchange involved is D.KR.22,713,889.86 equivalent to Rs. 2,45,82,130.00.

(b) No, Sir. Similar type of self-closing type valves of different internal design are being manufactured indigenously.

(c) Import was organised to meet the shortfall in indigenous availability and also to obtain technology on valves to be made available to indigenous manufacturers for standardisation of design and improvement in quality.

Production and Import of Petroleum

114. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) the total quantity of Petroleum, liquid and gas available indigenously from various places indicating the quantity place-wise, the total requirement of the country, and quantity being imported (country-wise) with amount involved;

(b) whether there is any programme/plan to meet the entire needs of the country indigenously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). The total crude oil production and gas supplies during the

period April-December 1984 have been as follows :—

Crude oil production	(Million tonnes)
Onshore	6.6
Offshore	14.5
Gas supplies (billion cubic metres)	2.51

The current production of crude oil meets about 70% of the country's requirement.

Net crude oil imports during the first six months of the current year have been 4.73 million tonnes (valued at Rs. 1124.6 crores). It is not in public interest to indicate place-wise production and country-wise imports.

Some of the steps for increasing crude oil production are as follows :

- (i) upgradation of the prognosticated hydrocarbon reserves to proved geological reserves in the shortest possible time;
- (ii) use of enhanced oil recovery techniques;
- (iii) intensification of work-over operations;
- (iv) intensification of exploration in less precisely known geological regions which eventually lead to enhanced production; and
- (v) induction of advanced technology.

Proposal to Engage American oil Firms for off-Shore oil Exploration

115. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to engage American oil firms with sub-

stantial buy-back facility for off-shore oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) : No, Sir,

(b) : Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange in Nawada (Bihar) into Automatic Telephone Exchange

116. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for converting the Manual Telephone Exchange in Nawada (Bihar) into Automatic Telephone Exchange is proposed to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The Scheme would be taken up for implementation in 1985-86.

[*English*]

Places Where Elections were not held

117. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the elections for Eighth Lok Sabha were not held in some places alongwith the rest of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI A.K. SEN) :
(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Polling in all the Parliamentary constituencies in the States of Assam and Punjab could not be held for the following reasons, namely-

In Assam, Election Commission had, in fulfilment of an assurance given to the Supreme Court, initiated action to undertake the revision of the electoral rolls which could not be completed before the commencement of the process of the General Election in the rest of the country.

In Punjab, the Commission was satisfied on the basis of the report of the Chief Electoral officer, Punjab and also the State Government regarding the then existing law and order situation in the State, that election from the Parliamentary constituencies in that State could not be held with the rest of the country.

(ii) Polling in the areas comprised within the Assembly constituencies of Kinnaur, Bharmour and Lahaul and Spiti in the Mandi Parliamentary constituency of the State of Himachal Pradesh and polling in the Ladakh Parliamentary constituency of the State of Jammu & Kashmir could not be held because of their being snowbound. The poll in all these constituencies has been fixed for 25th May, 1985.

(iii) The poll in the Bhopal parliamentary constituency in the State of Madhya Pradesh had to be postponed due to the situation arising out of leakage of gas in the Union Carbide factory.

(iv) The poll in the following constituencies had to be countermanded due to the death of one of the contesting candidates;

1. Andhra —Srikakulam & Pradesh Rajampet
2. Tamil Nadu — Madras North.
3. Uttar Pradesh —Chail

The poll in the Bhopal constituency and the poll countermanded in the above constituencies will be held on the 28th January, 1985.

Reductions in Standards of Working Hours

118. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received communications from various important institutions for reduction in existing standards of working hours for workers per week;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken thereon, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJELIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Inquiry into Earlier Accident in Union Carbide Factory, Bhopal

119. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry under the Factories Act into the December, 1981 accident in the Union Carbide factory, Bhopal, was instituted in the past; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government, the inquiry report was received in March, 1984, The report highlights, inter alia certain inadequacies in matters like deployment of untrained personal delay in treatment and non-availability of Toxicologists, negligence in issuing master card and the need to ensure that there was no habitation within 200 feet of the boundary limits of the factory site.

While the reports is under consideration of the State Government, in the meanwhile, the following actions have already been initiated by the State Government:—

(i) Under Section 304 of Indian Penal Code, a challan was filed in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate against some officers of the company.

(ii) One Doctor who is a M.D. has been appointed in the company.

(iii) Instructions were issued to the company that the proper training should be given to the technical staff who work on dangerous machines and non-qualified staff should not be allowed to work on these machines.

(iv) The factory licence which expired on 31.12.84 has not been renewed.

Villages affected by Gas Leakages

120. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some villages were adversely affected by the leakage of gas out of the chemical factory located adjacent to the Navasarai electric grid which spread over three or four surrounding villages causing severe irritation

in the eyes and throats of villagers (*vide Times of India* dated 6th January, 1985) ; and

(b) if so, whether the villagers had earlier complained against the leakage of gas in the factory.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on the Sabha.

Gas Leakages reported from various Places After Bhopal Tragedy

121. SHRI B. V. DESAI SHRI SHIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of gas leakages from the chemical factories were also reported after the great tragedy in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the places where such gas leakages were reported and preventive measures being considered in this regard; and

(c) whether any directive has been issued to such companies by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Reports have appeared in the Press about gas leakage in a few places. The State Governments have been requested to furnish the details in this regard.

According to information received so far, there was some leakage of gas from drums containing Sodium hydro Sulphite, stored in a transport company garage in Jabalpur on January, 5, 1985. A case has been registered under IPC against the Manager of the company. Details of instances of gas leakages in

chemical factories from other States after the Bhopal tragedy, are awaited.

Amendment to Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946

122. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal for an amendment to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules 1946 for regularisation of casual labour;

(b) whether these amendments will be introduced in consultation with various Ministries and in the light of latest Changes and developments in this sphere;

(c) if so, the main changes likely to be considered for inclusion in the aforesaid rules; and

(d) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). The Government have notified the draft of rules to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules which include Regularisation as one of the items in item 10 B in Rule 2. The decision on the proposed amendment will be taken in consultation with the interests concerned at the earliest.

Approach Paper on Employment Generation

123. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is being entrusted with a supportive role in employment generation in other Ministries and Departments ;

(b) is so, whether several proposals relating to the conceptualisation

of urban employment including data building are under the examination of his Ministry ;

(c) if so, whether a study of the employment aspects in rural and urban area with a view to evolving a strategy to create model programmes, has been conducted ;

(d) whether his Ministry has agreed to prepare an approach paper on employment taking into account the present employment situation, measures taken to generate jobs and a broad approach for effective utilisation of the country's resources in this direction ; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Ministry is likely to complete the approach paper on employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (e) A decision has been taken to entrust to the Ministry of Labour the nodal responsibility in employment matters. The responsibility for developing employment strategies in respect of rural employment/unemployment would continue to rest with the Department of Rural Development and the concerned Ministries would be responsible for implementation of various employment oriented programmes. The Planning Commission would have overall responsibility for policy in respect of employment and manpower. As the nodal Ministry for employment, the Ministry of Labour would, as soon as possible, develop an Approach Paper on Employment and Manpower, and would also collect, collate, analyse and publish relevant data. The Ministry would also associate itself with monitoring of the various employment oriented programmes of the Central and State Governments.

Stoppage of Manufacture of Pesticides Based on Toxic Gases

124: PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the Manufacture of pesticides from highly toxic gases in view of the gas tragedy in Bhopal; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide fool-proof safety measures in the factories manufacturing pesticides at present?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have advised all State Governments to undertake a thorough review of various regulations, control and preventive measures contained in the Rules and Regulations relating to hazardous chemicals' manufacturing processes and evaluate the existing arrangements with reference to the special need for enforcement of safety,

Besides, Central Government have also decided to set-up a special cell to make a detailed study of the practices in vogue, in developed countries for dealing with hazardous substances and to identify gaps in the prevailing legislative and institutional arrangements in the country and suggest suitable steps for strengthening such arrangements.

Coverage by T.V. Centres in Kerala

125. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing TV transmission centres in Kerala are able to cover the whole State;

(b) if not, the names of areas still uncovered by the existing transmission centres; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide TV coverage to these areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Wayanad and part of Palghat, Kozhikode, Cannanore and Malapuram districts are expected to remain uncovered after implementation of the schemes in hand.

(c) Further expansion of TV service to uncovered areas is proposed to be taken up in the subsequent plans of TV Expansion subject to allocation of necessary resources.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

126. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA :

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

(a) whether fertilizer production is not keeping pace with the domestic demand;

(b) if so, the actual gap between demand and supply at present; and

(c) the steps taken to bridge this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Indigenous production of fertilizers is not yet adequate to meet the demand.

(b) The demand and indigenous production of fertilizers during 1984-85 and the gap are as follows :—

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	Phosphatic Fertilizers (P)	Potassic Fertilizers (K)
Demand (Consumption Target)	56.60	18.60	8.80
Anticipated Production	39.00	12.50	There is no indi- genous producti- on of Potash (K)
Gap between demand and production	17.60	6.10	and its entire requirements are met from imports

(c) To the extent indigenous production falls short of the demand of fertilizers, imports are arranged every year to bridge the gap. Government have taken up a massive programme to set up additional fertilizer capacity which would help reduce the level of imports considerably.

**P&T Quarter behind Eastern Court
Janpath, New Delhi lying vacant**

**127. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many P&T quarters behind Eastern Court, Janpath, New Delhi are lying vacant and are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to utilise the space for constructing a multi-storeyed office complex; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir, 4 type I quarters which are dilapidated are kept vacant for repairs and will be allotted after renovation,

(b) and (c) At present, there is no proposal for demolition of these quarters for construction of office complex.

Expenses Incurred on General Elections

128. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of constituencies in which the general elections were held and the constituencies in which the general elections were not held for the Eighth Lok Sabha; and

(b) the expenses incurred in that election and to be incurred in the remaining constituencies ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND
JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ):**

(a) General Elections for the purpose of constituting the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in all the Parliamentary constituencies except the following constituencies, namely:—

- (i) 14 Parliamentary constituencies in Assam and 13 Parliamentary constituencies in Punjab;

- (ii) Ladakh Parliamentary constituency in Jammu and Kashmir, a few segments of Mandi Parliamentary constituency in Himachal Pradesh and Bhopal Parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Srikakulam and Rajampet Parliamentary constituencies in Andhra Pradesh, Madras North Parliamentary constituency in Tamil Nadu and Chail Parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh.

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

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Assam

129. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the revision of Assam electoral rolls has been completed; now;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Election Commission have informed that the intensive revision of electoral rolls in Assam with reference to 1.1.1985 as the qualifying date is in progress at present. The process of revision started with house to house enumeration from 19.11.1984 and the enumeration work was completed on 31.12.1984. The preparation of draft electoral rolls on the basis of the entries made in the enumeration books followed by such enquiries as are relevant is in progress.

Voting Right Denied to non resident Indians

130. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-resident Indians were denied voting right during the general elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of non-resident Indians who were denied the voting right ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) (a) & (b) Except for the categories of non-resident Indians covered by section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, other non-resident Indians are not entitled to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assemblies. It will not therefore, be possible to state precisely the number of non-resident Indians who had not voted in the General Elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha.

Telecasting of Speeches and Interviews of Late SMT. Indira Gandhi

131. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the speeches and interviews of late Mrs. Indira Gandhi were telecast on Doordarshan after her death i.e. 31st October, 1984 till 23rd December, 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of times these were telecast on Doordarshan and the purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) & (b). Yes, Sir, A total of 10 programmes in the National Programme of Doordarshan and 22 programmes

from individual Doordarshan Kendras which included Films Division Documentaries and carrying excerpts of speeches of and interviews with late Smt. Indira Gandhi were telecast between 31st October and 23rd December, 1984 in remembrance to her contribution to the development of the country and National unity.

T.V Facilities in Tribal Areas

132. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of low power and high power TV transmission towers proposed and installed so far during Sixth Plan period, State wise and the names of the places where these were installed:

(b) whether most of the hill and tribal areas of the country could not get TV facilities due to difficult areas; and

(c) if so, the schemes proposed by Government to provide these facilities in remote tribal areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) 150 TV transmitters including 20 High Power and 130 Low Power transmitters (as given in the enclosed statement have been set up in the country during the VI Plan period in addition to 18, which existed before the sixth plan. 13 more TV transmitters at Cuttack, Kurseong, Poonch, Darbhanga, Bettiah, Korba, Singrouli, Koraput, Nayveli, Siliguri, Pithoragarh, Car-Nicobar and Ukhrul are being set up during the remaining VI Plan period.

(b) & (c) With the completion of the schemes in hand TV service is expected to be available to about 70% population of the country in whole or Parts of 339 districts including 91 tribal districts. 8 high power & 6 low power TV transmitters have been approved for installation in the North-East Region.

Further expansion of TV service to tribal and hilly areas will be taken up during the VII plan, depending on availability of resources.

Statement

TV Centres as on 18.1.85-168 Nos

States/Union

Territories

HPT Centres

LPT Centres

ASSAM

Gauhati

Dibrugarh

Tezpur

Silhar

ANDHRA PRADESH

Warangal

Kakinada

Visakapatnam

Rajamundry

Nellore

	Hyderabad*	Nizamabad
	Vijayawada	Kurnool
		Anantapur
		Tirupati
		Adoni
		Cuddapah
		Mehboobnagar
		Karimnagar
BIHAR		Dhanbad
		Jamshedpur
	Patna	Gaya
	Muzaffarpur*	Bhagalpur
	Ranchi	Munger
		Purnea
DELHI	Delhi*	—
GUJARAT		Surat
		Dwaraka
	Ahmedabad	Vadodra
	Pij*	Bhavnagar
	Rajkot	Navasari
		Bhruch
		Patna
		Hissar
HARYANA	—	Bhiwani
KARNATAKA	Banglore	Dharwad
	Gulbarga*	Mysore
		Mangalore
		Belgaum
		Bellary
		Devangare
		Bhadravati
		Bijapur
		Raichur
		Gadag Betgari
		Hospet

KERALA	Trivandrum	Calicut
		Cannanore
		Palghat
		Cochin
MADHYA PRADESH		Jabalpur
		Gwalior
		Ratlam
	Indore	Sagar
	Raipur*	Burhanpur
	Bhopal	Rewa
		Murwara
		Bilaspur
MAHARASHTRA		Sholapur
		Nasik
		Kolhapur
		Aurangabad
	Bombay*	Sangli
	Nagpur	Amravati
	Pune*	Melegaon
		Akola
		Dhule
		Nanded
		Ahmednagar, Jalgaon
		Jalna
		Bhusawal
		Chandrapur
		Latur
		Parbani
		Gondiya
MANIPUR	—	Imphal
		Rourkela
ORISSA	Sambalpur*	Bhubneswar
		Berhampur

RAJASTHAN	Jaipur	Jodhpur
		Ajmer
		Kota
		Bikaner
		Udaipur
		Alwar
		Ganganagar
		Bhilwara
		Khetri
		Jaisalmer
		Barmer
		Suratgarh
PUNJAB	Amritsar*	Pathankot
	Jalandhar*	Bhatinda
TAMIL NADU		Tiruchirapalli
		Salem
	Kodaikanal	Vellore
	Madras*	Kumbakonam
		Coimbatore
UTTAR PRADESH		Bareilly
		Deoria
		Moradabad
		Aligarh
		Jhansi
	Allahabad	Sultanpur
	Agra	Raibareilly
	Varanasi	Faizabad
	Gorakhpur	Etawah
	Lucknow*	Behraich
	Mussoorie*	Shahjahanpur
	Kanpur*	Rampur
		Pauri
		Farukhabad
		Sambal
		Nainital

WEST BENGAL		Kharagpur
		Malda
	Assansol	Bardhaman
	Calcutta*	Balurghat
	Murshidabad	Shantinikatan
		Kulu
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Kasauli	Simla
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Srinagar	Leh
		Kargil
		Jammu
MEGHALAYA —		Tura
		Shillong
PONDICHERRY (UT) —		Pondicherry
NAGALAND —		Kohima
MIZORAM —		Aizawal
SIKKIM —		Gangtok
TRIPURA —		Agartala
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS —		Port Blair
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		Itannagar
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	Panaji	—
	38	130

Note:-* TV Centres existing in the country at the beginning of VD Plan—18 Nos.

Arrangements for Prompt Telecommunication Services During Lok Sabha Election

133. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether P&T Department had made and special arrangement to ensure prompt and undisturbed telecom.

services in the country during the period of Lok Sabha Elections. 1984 and issued any guidelines to the Telecommunication officers at Sub Divisional, Area/district and Circle levels to ensure prompt and satisfactory telecommunication services;

(b) an outline of special arrangements made during the campaign period for the polling dates and the declaration

of results with particular reference to the provision of additional telephone connections, channels, hotlines and maintenance of trunk services, and also the detailed guidelines issued to Telecom officers;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding the deterioration in services and dereliction of duty by any Telecommunication officials; and

(d) if so, the break-up of the complaints, Circle-wise (State-wise in respect of multi-State Circles) indicating action taken against the concerned officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA);
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The desired information has been summarised in the attached statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Statement

Brief Outline of telecommunication arrangements made in connection with the Lok Sabha Elections, 1984

Arrangements were made by the P&T Department to meet telecommunication requirements for the contesting candidates, political parties, and the election machinery during the campaign period, for polling dates and for declaration of results of Lok Sabha elections held in December, 1984. Telephone connections for periods upto three months were arranged to be provided on high priority. Every effort was made to meet the demands from various users to the fullest extent.

2. More than 6000 telephone connections, 130 telex/teleprinter lines

and 300 telephone 'hot lines' were provided. Telegraph offices at the Headquarters of the Returning officers were ordered to remain open for longer hours where necessary in order to handle telegrams during this period. Public telecommunication services were augmented to meet the extra traffic. The staff was exhorted to ensure punctuality, due courtesy to be shown to all concerned and expeditious attention to work.

3. A Liaison Officer was nominated in the office of each General Manager Telecommunications to exercise overall control on matters relating to the elections which included provision of new telecommunication facilities, the coaxial, microwave and satellite communication systems, their maintenance and operation. A Monitoring Cell was set up in the Headquarters of the Posts & Telegraphs Board at Delhi and the performance of telephones, the trunk channels and the channels on which long-distance teleprinter and telephone 'hot lines' were provided, was reviewed every day at the headquarters. Adequate staff for trunk telephone exchanges and telegraph offices was arranged. Election Information Service provided information on phone at more than 80 large stations where there was likelihood of public demand for such a service for knowing election results.

Production of Crude Oil

134. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of crude in the country at present ;

(b) how far it fulfills our needs ;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reduce the price of petrol and petroleum products for the benefit of poor consumers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA):

(a) and (b). The total production of crude oil in the country during 1983-84 was 26.02 million tonnes which was about 66% of the requirement of the country.

(c) Some of the steps taken to increase the production are as under :

- (i) upgradation of the prognosticated hydrocarbon reserves to proved geological reserves in the shortest possible time ;
 - (ii) use of enhanced oil recovery techniques ;
 - (iii) intensification of work over operations to repair stick wells ;
 - (iv) intensification of exploration in less precisely known geological regions which may eventually lead to enhanced production ; and
 - (v) induction of advanced technology ;
- (d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Tenth International Film Festival

135. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tenth International Film Festival which started in New Delhi on 3 January, 1985 has proved to be a success ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons why the film personalities from the South were not present and the steps taken to assuage their feelings in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) & (b) The Tenth International Film Festival of India has proved to be a success as it has fully achieved its aim of providing a common platform for the cinematographies of the world to project the excellence of their film art; contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different nations in the context of their social and cultural ethos; and promoting friendship and cooperation among different people of the world.

(c) Film personalities from the South were present in the Festival.

Healthy Growth of Cinema

136. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote healthy growth of cinema in the country to inculcate moral, cultural and national values among the viewers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : Production of feature films in the Country is, by and large, in the private sector. As such, there is no Government control over the subject matter of films being produced by the film Industry. However, the censorship guidelines issued by the Government ensure that films which may tend to encourage negative moral values etc, are not certified. The Government of India also recommends to the State Governments that good film containing a message may be exempted from payment of entertainment tax. The National Film Development Corporation and the Children's Film Society, India set up by the Government of India also produce/

finance films containing messages regarding moral, cultural and national values.

Scarcity of Indane Gas in Orissa

137. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Scarcity of Indane Gas at Bhubaneswar and other places in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the supply of Indance gas to Bhubaneswar and other Places of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) LPG Supplies in Orissa suffered a set back during November and December, 1984 due to the dislocation of transportation arrangements following the disturbances in November and shut-down of the Haldia Refinery in November-December.

(c) Rescue supplies were rushed. The Haldia refinery has started functioning from the 1st January, 1985, resulting in better availability.

Oil production during Current Financial Year

138. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to State :

(a) whether oil production during the current financial year will exceed 21 million tonnes ;

(b) whether this is in excess of the target set in the Sixth plan ; and

(c) if so, whether there are plans to further improve oil out put from both on-shore and off-shore wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

T. V. Transmitter at Palghat

139. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the existing T. V. transmitter at Palghat into a high Power transmitter; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Details of Candidates who contested Lok Sabha Elections

140. PROF, MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lok Sabha Elections were held in December, 1984;

(b) if so, the names of the candidates who contested the Lok Sabha poll, State-wise, constituency-wise; and

(c) the names of the candidates who won the election with the number of votes, total votes polled, votes rejected and the votes of other losing candidates, constituency-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is contained in the notification of the Election Commission No. O.N. 153(E), dated the 11th December, 1984, which has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3(iii), dated the 12th December, 1984.

(c) The notification of the Election Commission No. O.N. 167 (E) containing the names of the candidates who won the elections, constituency-wise (Due constitution of the Lok Sabha), as published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3(iii), dated 31st December, 1984 has already been laid on the Table of the House. In addition to the names included in the said notification, the following candidates have also been declared elected :—

Jammu and Kashmir

Udhampur ... Shri Giridhari Lal Dogra

Manipur

Inner Manipur ... Shri N. Tombi Singh

Outer Manipur ... Shri 'Meijinlung

Negaland

Nagaland ... Ching Wang

The information regarding the number of votes, obtained by the successful candidates total votes polled, votes rejected, etc. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil Refining Capacity

141. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the present refining capacity in the country at present;

(b) the programme of Government to increase the refining capacity in the country and the steps taken in this respect; and

(c) the time by which India will be self-sufficient in oil production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA):
(a) The installed capacity as on 1.4.1984 is 37.80 million tonnes.

(b) Additional refining capacity to an extent of 7.75 MMTPA by way of expansion of the refineries at Bombay, Vizag, Madras and Cochin is being commissioned.

A new 6 MMTPA capacity refinery at Karnal in Haryana has been sanctioned and is likely to become operational by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The need for increasing refining capacity is constantly reviewed by expert groups for additions to capacity as and when needed.

(c) Exploration and development effort is being intensified for discovery of new oil fields and for production of more oil so that the degree of self-sufficiency improves further. However, as exploration of oil is highly probabilistic in nature, it would not be possible to indicate with any certitude the period by which self-sufficiency in oil can be attained.

Lock-Outs

142. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lock-outs in the country State-wise during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the total number of persons affected by these lock-outs in those years;

(c) the main reasons for these lock-outs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem of safeguarding the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) & (b). Information on lockouts is maintained by calendar years. A Statement giving State-wise number of lockouts and number of workers involved during 1982, 1983 and 1984 is attached.

(c) A cause-wise analysis of industrial disputes shows that the main reasons for lockouts have been violence

and indiscipline followed by disputes relating to 'wages and allowances', and 'personnel and retrenchment'.

(d) Both the Central and State Governments have been taking action under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to prohibit the continuance of lockouts and direct the managements concerned to lift the lockouts after the underlying disputes are referred for adjudication or arbitration as the case may be. Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 which has come into force, proposing or continuing a lockout deemed illegal is an unfair labour practice punishable under Section 25 (U) of the Act.

Statement

Statement showing the number of lockouts and workers involved therein during 1982-84, State-wise

States/Union Territorises	Number of lockouts			Number of workersinvolved during		
	1982	1983 (P)	1984(P*)	1982	1983(P)	1984(P*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	113	147	47	61597	57185	33837
Assam	—	1	1	—	699	1489
Bihar	29	16	14	11604	16635	12698
Gujarat	23	19	16	11209	9728	6491
Haryana	4	14	6	761	7962	6668
Karnataka	6	7	1	1266	1930	150
Kerala	30	9	6	10329	5725	916
Madhya Pradesh	1	4	2	1108	2425	2050
Maharashtra	28	29	32	11843	23607	17414
Meghalaya	1	—	—	255	—	—
Orissa	7	9	—	5536	6735	—
Punjab	6	6	—	4313	1033	—
Rajasthan	23	21	27	4404	3781	3475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	28	30	19	7104	9901	11352
Uttar Pradesh	20	11	11	5205	6643	2120
West Bengal	119	138	118	129913	112997	78506
Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	—	33	991	—
Delhi	14	4	2	11888	4292	4242
Goa, Daman & Diu	1	5	1	107	255	31
Total	454	470	303	278475	272524	181439

(P)=Provisional.

(P*)=Provisional and based on returns received in the Labour Bureau till 26.12.1984

N.B.=There were no lockouts in the remaining States/Union Territories during 1982-84.

Enquiry into Gas Leakage Accident in Bhopal

143. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

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

(a) whether an enquiry has been conducted to know the causes of the Bhopal gas tragedy which occurred last month; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up a Commission of Inquiry headed by a Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court and its terms of reference, *inter alia*, cover investigation into the events and circumstances of the accident, the

adequacy of steps taken by the factory authorities and adequacy of safety measures and their implementation.

Apart from this, the CBI is investigating the criminal case registered under the Indian Penal Code against the plant authorities.

Details in this regard will be available only on completion of the inquiry and the investigations.

[Translation]

Setting up of TV Centres

144. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities in the country where Television Centres have been set up so far; and

(b) the names of the cities where such centres are propose to be set up and the time by which these would be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V N. GADGIL): (a) There are 168 TV Centres, at present, in the country, as per the statement attached.

(b) The following TV Centres are under Implementation.

1. Cuttack
2. Kurseong
3. Poonch
4. Darbhanga
5. Bettiah
6. Korba
7. Singrauli
8. Koraput
9. Neyveli
10. Siliguri
11. Pithoragarh
12. Car-Nicobar
13. Ukhrul
14. Dimapur
15. Passighat
16. Tezu
17. Jorhat
18. Diphu

The centres at S. No. 1 to 13 are expected to be set up during the current year whereas those at Sl. No. 14 to 18 are expected to be commissioned during 1986.

Proposals for further expansion of TV network during the VII Plan period are under consideration of the Government.

Statement	
S. No.	Name of Centre
1	2
1.	Delhi
2.	Bombay
3.	Srinagar
4.	Amritsar
5.	Pune
6.	Calcutta
7.	Madras
8.	Lucknow
9.	Mussorie
10.	Kanpur
11.	Jalandhar
12.	Pij
13.	Jaipur
14.	Raipur
15.	Gulbarga
16.	Hyderabad
17.	Sambalpur
18.	Muzaffarpur
19.	Bangalore
20.	Nagpur
21.	Panaji
22.	Allahabad
23.	Ahmedabad
24.	Jammu
25.	Simla
26.	Deoria
27.	Suratgarh
28.	Gauhati
29.	Itanagar
30.	Gangtok
31.	Shillong

1	2	1	2
32.	Kohima	66.	Akola
33.	Imphal	67.	Pathankot
34.	Aizwal	68.	Rae-Bareilly
35.	Agartala	69.	Sultanpur
36.	Malda	70.	Mangalore
37.	Patna	71.	Hissar
38.	Bhubaneswar	72.	Devanagere
39.	Port-Blair	73.	Nizamabad
40.	Kakinada	74.	Bhadravati
41.	Trivandrum	75.	Bareilly
42.	Indore	76.	Vellore
43.	Bhopal	77.	Munger
44.	Gwalior	78.	Surat
45.	Asansol	79.	Salem
46.	Vijayawada	80.	Agra
47.	Bhatinda	81.	Nasik
48.	Ganganagar	82.	Warangal
49.	Jodhpur	83.	Kulu
50.	Calicut	84.	Kharagpur
51.	Cochin	85.	Jhansi
52.	Jabalpur	86.	Rajamundry
53.	Tirupati	87.	Kurnool
54.	Vadodra	88.	Bilaspur
55.	Udaipur	89.	Bardhaman
56.	Kota	90.	Bikaner
57.	Tiruchirapalli	91.	Kolhapur
58.	Nellore	92.	Pondicherry
59.	Cuddapah	93.	Nainital
60.	Shahjahanpur	94.	Gorakhpur
61.	Gaya	95.	Bhavnagar
62.	Karimnagar	96.	Kodaikanal
63.	Alwar	97.	Berhampur
64.	Vishakhapatnam	98.	Patan
65.	Khetri	99.	Anantapur
		100.	Bhilwara

1	2	1	2
101.	Dhanbad	134.	Chandrapur
102.	Ahmednagar	135.	Nanded
103.	Ajmer	136.	Kumbakonam
104.	Adoni	137.	Jalgaon
105.	Bijapur	138.	Tura
106.	Jalna	139.	Bhiwani
107.	Jamshedpur	140.	Ranchi
108.	Varanasi	141.	Navasari
109.	Aurangabad	142.	Dharwad
110.	Bharuch	143.	Aligarh
111.	Purnia	144.	Rewa
112.	Rajkot	145.	Mysore
113.	Rampur	146.	Ratlam
114.	Dhule	147.	Kasauli
115.	Tezpur	148.	Cannanore
116.	Bellary	149.	Gondiya
117.	Sagar	150.	Murwara
118.	Farukhabad	151.	Moradabad
119.	Kargil	152.	Belgaun
120.	Leh	153.	Pauri
121.	Latur	154.	Burhanpur
122.	Coimbatore	155.	Barmer
123.	Amravati	156.	Hospet
124.	Dibrugarh	157.	Behraich
125.	Gadag-Betagari	158.	Sangli
126.	Faizabad	159.	Shantiniketan
127.	Sholapur	160.	Malegaon
128.	Raichur	161.	Rourkela
129.	Jaisalmer	162.	Sambhal
130.	Parbhani	163.	Bhusawal
131.	Belurghat	164.	Bhagalpur
132.	Etawah	165.	Murshidabad
133.	Mehboobnagar	166.	Palghat

1	2
167.	Silchar
168.	Dwarka

Almora Radio Station

145. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the work of Almora Radio Station is likely to be completed; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that programmes are produced in this station itself and the same are broadcast therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) ; (a) By the end of March, 1985.

(b) This will be a fulfilled radio station, originating its own programmes. In addition, the station will relay Regional News, Assembly Review and topical programmes from Lucknow and the Central News bulletins and National programmes from Delhi.

Safety Measures in Units Like Union Carbide

146. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units like Union Carbide, Bhopal in other parts of the country and the details of safety measures being adopted by them; and

(b) the details of the action being taken against the people responsible for the tragedy that occurred in Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) At present there is no other unit in India having any storage system for Methyl Isocyanate, as in case of Bhopal unit of M/s. Union Carbide of India Limited.

(b) The State authorities registered a criminal case under the Indian Penal Code & Factories Act against the plant authorities. The case was subsequently transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigations who have seized all records and documents and are actively pursuing the investigations. The District Magistrate, Bhopal had already passed orders under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code to restrain carrying out further production operations. The Inspectorate of Factories of the State has also not renewed the factory licence of the factory beyond 31st December, 1984 and the factory is at present closed.

Setting up of a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western U.P.

147. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Commission appointed to examine the proposal for setting up a bench of the Allahabad High Court for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh is likely to give its reports ;

(b) whether the term of this Commission is being extended time and again by Government;

(c) whether Government propose to fix a final date for the submission of report by the Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) at (d). There was a demand

for the setting up of a bench of the Allahabad High Court for the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The Jaswant Singh Commission was set up on 4th September, 1981 to consider all aspects arising out of the demand, and the Commission was to submit its report within six months. The Commission sought extensions from time to time to enable it to submit the report. In the meantime, demands were made for establishment of permanent benches of the High Court of Gauhati, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Madras and the terms of reference of the Jaswant Singh Commission were enlarged on 14th December, 1983. The Commission is now required to examine and report on these demands as well as to examine all aspects of the general question of having benches of High Courts at places other than their principal seats and on broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard. The Commission has to submit its report by 13th of March, 1985.

[English]

Transfer of Judges

148. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to restrict transfer of High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, whether any guidelines in this regard have been laid down ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) & (b). The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Law Commission that there should be a Convention whereby one-third of Judges in each High Court should be from outside the State. This decision can be implemented by making initial appointments from outside as well as by effecting transfers. A beginning has been made by implementing a Policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside in accord-

ance with certain guidelines drawn up after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. A copy of the same is placed on the table of the House. Placed in Library See No. LT-171/85] Few initial appointments of puisne Judges, have also been made from outside. Transfers of puisne Judges, as such, have not been made.

Cooking Gas Leakage Detection Device

149. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROBUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of deaths particularly of women are caused by explosion of cooking gas cylinders in kitchens ;

(b) if so, the steps devised to ensure safety of cooking gas users; and

(c) whether Government will direct the refineries to manufacture some gas leakage detection and early warning device for kitchens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, Government are aware that a number of deaths in kitchens are attributable to cooking gas and, often occurring owing to disregard of safety precautions.

(b) Several steps have been taken to ensure the safety of cooking gas users. These include change in design of valves with matching regulators, addition of chemical to give a strong stench, extensive Training for delivery-men and mechanics of the distributors, educating customers on safe handling of equipment, periodical education through press, Television and radio on essential safety precautions to be taken while using LPG

(c) There is no such proposal.

Cut in Plan Outlay for Communications

150. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the next year's financial plan outlay for communications has been cut down;

(b) if so, the reasons there of and the figures of outlay for each year of the current Plan;

(c) the performance in this are a during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the same does not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Annual Plan Proposals for 85-86 for communications have been submitted to the Planning Commission projected a total outlay of Rs. 2252.61 crores. The Final approved

outlay is still awaited from the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) The information regarding the financial outlay and performance consisting of the Plan outlay proposed, the outlay approved by the Planning Commission and the actual outlay for the different years of the sixth plan, for the Postal and Telecom. Wings and the Ministry of Communications are furnished in *Statement* (a), (b) & (c) attached.

(d) Several discussions at various level have been held and a number of explanatory notes sent to the Planning Commission with the objective of securing adequate allocations.

Statement

(a) SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980—85) FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Telecommunications)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount proposed in Annual Plan	Amount approved in Annual Plan	Actual Expenditure
1980-81	452.03	403.31	268.22
1981-82	452.00	452.00	464.46
1982-83	620.94	477.00	554.25
1983-84	620.40	645.00	672.71
1984-85	1126.42	735.50	769.50
			(Approved)
Total	3271.79	2710.81	2729.14

(b) SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85) FINANCIAL OUTLY
(Postal Wing)

Year	Projected by Postal Department	Approved by Planning Commission	Actual Expenditure
1980-81	16.18	11.91	19.46
1981-82	35.55	22.00	21.59
1982-83	37.60	29.00	28.67
1983-84	60.96	36.00	30.93
1984-85	67.65	36.00	36.00 (Anticipated)
Total :	217.94	134.91	143.65

(c) YEARWISE PLAN OUTLAY FOR THE 6th FIVE YEAR PLAN
In respect of Ministry of Communications,

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount as proposed by the Ministry	Amount as approved by the Planning Commission	Actual Expenditure
1980-81	44.67	41.71	35.90
1981-82	48.68	44.00	35.09
1982-83	82.23	51.84	42.89
1983-84	105.51	79.00	45.72
1984-85	140.91	75.50	98.63 (Anticipated)
Total :	422.00	292.05	258.23

**Automatisation of Telephone Exchanges
at Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada in
Koraput District of Orissa**

151. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the automatisation of telephone exchanges at Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada in Koraput district of Orissa was being delayed due to non-construction of buildings for the same though funds

for the buildings have already been provided by the concerned authority; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry and the concerned authority for completion of the construction of buildings and replacement of manual exchanges with auto-exchanges so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Automatisation of Jeypore has been delayed for want of building while that of koraput and Rayagada has been delayed for want of equipment as well as buildings.

(b) Steps taken by the Department are as follows :—

Jeypore :—Telephone Exchange building is under construction. Automatisation is programmed for 1985-86.

Koraput :—Building estimate is under sanction. Automatisation is programmed for 1985-86.

Rayagada :—Construction due to start in 1985-86. The automatisation programme is for 1986-87.

Survey of Tribal Areas for Opening Diesel-Cum-Petrol Outlets, Kerosene Depots And L.P.G. Supply Centres

152. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the concerned authorities to survey the

tribal areas like Koraput District of Orissa to identify the places for opening of the Diesel-cum-Petrol outlets, Kerosene depots and L.P.G. supply centres ;

(b) if so, the names of the places identified and given licences so far ;

(c) the names of places reserved for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste persons ; and

(d) the time by which the identified places will be notified for licences giving priority to the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Survey have been conducted by the oil industry for Orissa to identify locations, including locations in the tribal areas, for opening of dealerships.

(b) and (c) the locations identified, including locations reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for opening of dealerships under the 1984-85 Marketing Plans are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Advertisements inviting applications in respect of some of the locations given in the enclosed statement have been issued. The remaining locations will be advertised in the next few months.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Location	District	Category
1	2	3	4
<i>(A) LPG Distributorships</i>			
1.	Rourkela	Sundergarh	UG
2.	Kulad	Dhenkanal	PH
3.	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Open
4.	Rajgangpur	Sundergarh	Open
5.	Titlagarh	Bolangir	SC
6.	Cuttack	Cuttack	UG
7.	Rourkela	Sundargarh	PH
8.	Birmitrapur	Sundergarh	ST
<i>(B) Retail outlet Dealerships</i>			
1.	Rajamunda On NH-23	Sundergarh	ST
2.	Cuttack Ring Road	Cuttack	UG/UEG
3.	Maneswar on NH-42	Sambalpur	Open
4.	Sambalpur on NH-6	Sambalapur	PH
5.	Dunguripalli on SH-2	Bolangir	Open
6.	Kuakbia	Cuttack	SC
7.	Kulad on NH-42	Dhenkanal	UG/UEG
8.	Fatnagarh	Bolangir	PH
9.	Similiguda/Sunebeda on NH-43	Koraput	ST
10.	Keonjhar NH/SH-6	Keonjhar	ST
11.	Hindol Road on NH-42	Dhenkanal	SC
12.	Dharamgarh	Kalahandi	SC
13.	Birmaharajpur	Bolangir	ST
14.	Girisola	Ganjam	Open
15.	Nilgiri	Balasore	FF

(C) SKO/LOG Dealerships

1. Daspalla	Puri	Open
2. Koraput	Koraput	UG
3. Biridi	Cuttack	ST
4. Mahanga	Cuttack	UG
5. Dharamgarh	Kalahandi	SC
6. Rajkanika	Cuttack	SC

SC=Scheduled Caste

ST=Scheduled Tribe

UG/UEG = Unemployed Graduate/Unemployed Engg. Graduate.

FF=Freedom Fighter.

PH=Physically Handicapped.

Setting up of TV Transmission Tower at Koraput

153. SHRI GIRIDHAR GO-MANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided for installation of a Low Power T.V. Transmission Tower at Koraput in Orissa before the end of October, 1984 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the proposal so far by his Ministry ;

(c) the criteria adopted by his Ministry for selection of the place like Koraput ; and

(d) the time by which Transmission Tower will be installed at Koraput ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The transmitter at Koraput would be available after High Power Transmitters have been commissioned at places where Low Power Transmitters are at present deployed.

(c) Provision of TV service to people engaged in important National Projects has been accorded priority.

(d) By March, 1985.

Letter of Intent for Setting up a Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project

154. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation was granted a letter of intent to set up a Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project ;

(b) if so, when this letter of intent was issued ;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the project up till now ; and

(d) the time by which it will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter of intent dated 8th April 1983, was issued to M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. for establishment of a new undertaking in

Gujarat for manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn.

(c) and (d) Approvals for import of technology and equipment have been accorded.

Scarcity of Insecticides Manufactured by Union Carbide

155. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the names of the insecticides which were being manufactured in the Union Carbide Factory located at Bhopal ;

(b) whether there is a scarcity of such insecticides in the country due to the closure of the factory ; and

(c) if so the steps being taken to manufacture such items in other units to meet the demand of such insecticides ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Carbaryl, Aldicarb and BPMC

(b) and (c) In view of the fact that Carbaryl is also manufactured by one other company and substitute pesticides are available in respect of these products, no scarcity is expected due to closure of the Union Carbide factory.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in the Seventh Plan

156. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the gas-based fertilizer plants functioning in India and their annual production ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such plants in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the sites selected and the production capacity of these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The requisite details of gas-based fertilizer plants in operation are given below :—

Name of the Plant	Production (In thousand tonnes of Nitrogen)	
	1983-84 (Actual)	1984-85 (Anticipated)
Namrup-I (Assam)	20.4	22
Namrup-II (Assam)	61.3	67
Trombay (Maharashtra)	84.4	87
Trombay-V (Maharashtra)	140.1	128
Kalol (Gujarat)	157.0	182

Baroda plant is based partly on naphtha. It is, however, difficult to segregate and indicate precisely, the figures of production based separately on gas and naphtha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to four gas-based fertilizer plants, two each at Thal (Maharashtra) and Hazira (Gujarat) nearing completion, it is proposed to set up six new gas-based fertilizer

plants. Of these plants, one would be located in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh, one in Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan and four in Uttar Pradesh—one each in Bareilly, Sultanpur, Badaun and Shahjahanpur Districts. Each of these six new plants and the four plants at Thal and Hazira would have a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day Amonia with matching Urea capacity.

Parallel Postal Services

157. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some parallel postal services are operating in the country, particularly in big cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this kind of trade is illegal ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to check the operation of private parallel postal services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reports about 51 such services operating in the country have been received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In some cases prosecution has been launched against such agencies. Instructions have been issued to tighten up supervision and take deterrent action under the law.

Bifurcation of P & T Department

158. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details regarding the bifurcation of the P & T Department as per the recommendation of the Sarin Committee have been chalked out ;

(b) a brief outline of the new set up at the national circle and Divisional level, especially with regard to the joint sectors like construction works in the Civil Wing and sharing of residential accommodation for the employees ;

(c) the date with effect from which the implementation has been effected and whether any adverse effect of the proposed re-organisation has also been reported from any quarter ;

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(e) whether any coordination at various level would also be ensured after bifurcation and the exact nature and mechanism thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Ministry of Communications has been constituted into two departments viz., the department of Posts and the department of Telecommunications. The bifurcation of P and T in the field has already been done much earlier.

(c) 31.12.1984. None.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. The bifurcation being of the HQ set up, not much of co-ordination problem is anticipated.

Separate Postal and Telecom. Circles for Himachal Pradesh

159. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government decision of bifurcating the existing N.W. Postal and Telecom. Circles and creating separate Circles for Himachal Pradesh has been implemented in view of the fact that Government had agreed to this in principles as far back as January, 1976 (*vide* reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1453 dated 29th January, 1976) ;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which separate Circles have been created ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which separate Postal and Telecom. Circles would be created for Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No date has yet been fixed,

Small Automatic Telephone Exchanges in North Western Circle

160. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following Small Automatic telephone Exchanges in North Western Telecommunication Circle have been sanctioned :

- (i) Bharoli Kalan, Namhol and Swarghat in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh ;
- (ii) Nehriani in Una District of Himachal Pradesh ;
- (iii) Bhumpal in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the dates on which each one of these has been sanctioned ; and

(c) if not, the likely dates by which these would be sanctioned and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Exchanges at 3 stations have been sanctioned as indicated in (b).

- (b)
1. Swarghat sanctioned on 13.12.84
 2. Nehriani sanctioned on 21.12.1984.
 3. Bhumpal sanctioned on 7.1.1985.

- (c)
1. Sanction of the exchange at Bharoli Kalan is under examination and is likely to be in current Financial Year.
 2. For sanction of exchange at Namhol the matter is under discussion with Power and Telecom. Coordination Committee to get the required clearance,

Corruption In sending Indian Labourers to Foreign Countries

161. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases of corruption in regard to sending of Indian labourers to foreign countries is increasing day by day ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the years 1983 and 1984 and the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eradicate such corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from various State and Union Territory Governments.

(c) (i) Public grievances are heard in the Ministry of Labour in Delhi, since July, 1984, thrice a week by the Protector General of Emigrants at fixed timings for which neither entry pass nor prior appointment is essential. During 1984, 1666 complaints were heard and 1956 have been disposed of.

(ii) Similar system of public hearing has been started recently in the office the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay from where a large number of emigrants go out for work. 49 complaints were heard on 14th, 15th and 16th Jan., 85 and 38 complaints have been disposed of on the spot.

(iii) Periodic checks are made at the International Airports by the Protectors of Emigrants to detect cases of illegal emigration.

(iv) The posts of the [Protectors of Emigrants at Bombay and Delhi have been upgraded to the level of under Secretary to improve supervision over emigration work.

Steps to Increase Fertilizer Production

162. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of fertilizers in the country during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) the approximate demand of fertilizers for the above mentioned period ;

(c) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the above period to meet the demand ;

(d) the amount involved ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of fertilizers in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Requisite details of production are given below :—

Year	Quantity in lakh tonnes	
	Nitrogen	P2O5
1982-83	34.24	9.80
1983-84	34.85	10.48
1984-85 (Anticipated)	39.00	12.50

(b) Demand (Consumption) of fertilizers was as follows :—

Year	Demand (Consumption) in lakh tonnes		
	Nitrogen	P2O5	Potash (K)
1982-83	42.24	14.37	7.27
1983-84 (Estimated)	52.16	17.31	7.73
1984-85 (Target)	56.60	18.60	8.80

(c) and (d) :— Quantity and value of imports are given below :—

Year	Quantity of Imports in lakh tonnes			Total value of Imports in Rs. crores
	Nitrogen	P2O5	Potash (K)	
1982-83	4.25	0.63	6.44	273.53
1983-84	6.56	1.43	5.56	365.05
1984-85	13.08	4.63	6.56	818.00
(Upto December, 1984)				(Approx.)

(e) In addition to substantial additional fertilizer capacity already under installation, a massive programme for setting up many new fertilizer plants has been taken on hand. These measures would help augment the indigenous production of fertilizers substantially and thereby reduce the level of dependence on imports to a significant extent.

Gas Preservatories in Jamshedpur

163. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation dated 10 December, 1984 has been received by Government from Jamshedpur Citizens Council drawing attention to the existence of various types of gas preservatories in industrial units of Jamshedpur ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Alleged Fertilizer Scandal in National Fertilizers Limited

164. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has unearthed a major fertilizer scandal in which the Nangal (Punjab) based public sector National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has been defrauded ;

(b) if so, the amount involved ; and

(c) whether and arrest has been made ; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There has been no scandal in National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL). Presumably, the reference is about the material despatched by the National Fertilizers Ltd. through the South Central Railways. M/s. Murthy Fertilizer Traders, Tenali had taken delivery of the aforesaid material fraudulently from the Railways against indemnity bond and sold it. The Railways against which the fraud was committed have entrusted the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation, Waltair Range, for investigation,

(b) About Rs. 22 lakhs.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation is still investigating the case and the details of the arrest etc. are not readily available.

Construction of Houses for CPF Subscribers

164-A. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to construct houses for Central Provident Fund subscribers on a voluntary basis during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of houses and their break up, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) It has been decided to finance construction of houses for the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme from out of their Provident Fund.

(b) and (c) The details of the proposal are being worked out.

12.00 hrs,

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do so, it will not be allowed, Making mutual recriminations is not in good tastes.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Is it proper to make allegations in this way ?

MR. SEPAKER : Please listen to me. No purpose is served by casting aspersions on each other in this way.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : We have not cast any aspersion, only he has cast aspersion.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

[*Translation*]

Mr, Yadav : I am telling you that no purpose will be served by casting aspersion by either of you. Question should be replied properly. I am of the opinion that if the government could be formed on the basis of rigging of polls, you would not have come to power in 1977 and similarly they would not have come power in 1984. Please do not say like this. People know it.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How is that he has given such a reply ?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : I understand the Law and I know ..
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Let him learn as to how a question is replied.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : May I only add this ? If there is one organ of the Government, which has earned the admiration of the whole world, it is the Election Commission. Let us not subvert the election machinery.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You do not subvert the election machinery ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-wulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. I will reply to your question in the first instance.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not allowing you. I have requested you that if you listen to me, there will be no need for you to speak.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But you may kindly listen to me also.

MR. SPEAKER ; It is not the occasion to do so. We are calling the meeting of Business Advisory Committee tomorrow at 3 p.m. We have invited all of you in the meeting. We shall discuss it there in the meeting to find out ways and means to raise this question.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Prime Minister has told that the information could not be furnished.

MR. SPEAKER : If you continue to speak like this, what is the remedy ?

[*English*]

We will look in it. National security is at stake. I am not going to take anything which goes against the interests of the State or against the nation. I am not shutting out discussion. That is why I have decided that the Business Advisory Committee will be constituted today. I am going to call a meeting tomorrow so that we can discuss the subject in all its perspective, where I will call the Home Minister also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The House should be taken into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right,

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It has appeared in the newspapers...

MR. SPEAKER : What appears in the newspaper is not gospel truth, Do not take it that way. I have told you that we will discuss it. We will take it very seriously. It is a very serious matter. We will take it seriously.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, you are very well aware of the serious dimensions of the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : I know it. That is why I said we will take it very seriously.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : After the elections two Congress (I) workers have been murdered...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to take it up. It is for the State Government.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : They have murdered two women also...

MR. SPEAKER : That is a State subject. It is not my subject.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) ; I have given an adjournment motion on Sri Lanka...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a call attention on it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : I had given two notices...**

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, nothing goes on record. I have not allowed him.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Representation of the People Act, 1951, Delimitation of council constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1984, One Hundred and Third Report and one Hundred and Fourth Report of Law Commission.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S. O. 565 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—39/85].

(ii) The Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 671 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1984.

- (2) The Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bihar) Amendment Order, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 566(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—40/85].

- (3) A copy of the One Hundred and Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on Unfair Terms in Contract. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—41/85].

- (4) A copy of the one Hundred and Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on the Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—42/85].

Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Indian oil Corporation Ltd., Bombay, for 1983-84, Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. for 1983-84, Madras Refineries Ltd. Madras for 1983-84, Bongaigon Refineries and Petro-Chemicals Ltd., Bhaligaon for 1983-84, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt—43/85].

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year, 1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—46/85].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (Placed in Library, See No. LT—44/85).
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—47/85].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madras Refineries Limited, Madras, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—45/85].
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited; Dhaligaon, for the year 1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—48/85].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Dhaligaon, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—48/85].
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan, for the year-1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—46/85].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Duliajan, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—47/85].
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—48/85].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—48/85].
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84, with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—48/85].

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—49/84].
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, Ambalamugal, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—50/85]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) together with Audited Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1983-84 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—51/85]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1983-84 and of its subsidiary Company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1983.
[Placed in Library See No. LT—51/85]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the objectives and obligations of the Gas Authority of India Limited, New Delhi.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—52/85].

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and a copy of Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Telecommunications Branch of P & T Deptt. for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 614(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1984 containing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 307(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1984.
- (ii) G.S.R. 615(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1984 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 386 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1984.
- (iii) The Indian Wireless Telegraph (Amateur Service) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1225 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1984. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—53/85]
- (2) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on accrual basis) of the Tele-Communication Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1982-83 [Placed in Library, See No. LT—54/85].

Notifications under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1984, Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-

section (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946:—

- (i) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 910 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1984.
- (ii) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 910 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—55/85].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 :—

- (i) The Employees' Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1985,

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 20 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1985.

- (iii) The Employees' Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 954 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1984,

- (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1984. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—56/85].
- (3) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 932(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1984 under sub-section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4207 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1984 declaring oil industry as public utility service under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—57/85]
- (5) A copy of the Oil Mines Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1984 under section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—58/85]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Coal Mines, Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—59/85]
- (7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Labour Institute, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—60/85]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—61/85]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—62/85]
- (10) A copy of the consolidated Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—63/85]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1983-84 on the working of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—64/85]
- (12) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding action taken or proposed to be taken on Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 69th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1983 at Geneva. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—65/85]

Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1984, Cine-Workers Welfare Funds Rules, 1984, Cinematograph (Certification) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 677 (E) in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—66/85]
- (2) A copy of the Cine-Workers Welfare Funds Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions)

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 722 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—67/85]

- (3) A copy of the Cinematograph (Certification) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 814 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—68/85]

Statement showing action taken by the Government on various Assurance, Promises and Undertakings given by Ministries during various Sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Seventh Lok Sabha:-

- (1) Statement No. XX—Sixth Session, 1981 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—69/85]
- (2) Statement No. XIX—Eighth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—70/85]

- (3) Statement No. XIV—Ninth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—71/85]
- (4) Statement No. XIV—Tenth Session, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—72/84]
- (5) Statement No. XII—Eleventh Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—73/85]
- (6) Statement No. XIII—Twelfth Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—74/85]
- (7) Statement No. VI—Thirteenth Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—75/85]
- (8) Statement No. V—Fourteenth Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—76/85]
- (9) Statement No. I—Fifteenth Session, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—77/85]

Wealth Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984, Income Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1984 and Notification under Customs Act, 1962 Central Excise Rules, 1944 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I bag to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Wealth Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 951 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1984, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—78/85]
 - (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 952 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1984, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—79/85]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) G. S. R. 702 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 224/81-Customs dated the 1st October, 1981 so as to exempt Vinyl Chloride Monomer from the basic customs duty in excess of 10 per cent *Ad Valorem* and from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 710 (E) and 711(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding effective rate of explanatory memorandum basic customs duty of 25 per cent *Ad Valorem* on goods imported for the manufacture of specified components of fuel efficient motor cars and two wheeled motor vehicles and to levy auxiliary duty of customs on these goods at the rate of 15 per Cent *Ad Valorem*.
 - (iii) G S. R. 713 (E) and 714 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Gibberellic acid from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
 - (iv) G. S. R. 732 (E) and 733 (E) published in Gazette

- of India dated the 22nd October, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components of heavy, medium or light commercial vehicles from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (v) G. S.R. 736 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1984, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 204/84-Customs dated the 20th July 1984 so as to substitute the entry No. 9 viz 'Watches, watch movements (including partly assembled movement), dials and cases for the watches' in the said notification.
- (vi) G. S. R. 737 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 205/84-Customs dated the 20th July, 1984 so as to substitute entry No. 1 viz 'Watches, watch movements (including partly assembled movements), dials and cases for the watches in the said notification.
- (vii) G.S.R. 756 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 13/81-Customs dated the 9th February, 1981 so as to incorporate a provision for allowing supply of products of 100 per cent export-oriented units to O.N.G.C. project against global tenders.
- (viii) G.S.R. 769 (E) to 774 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum granting concessional rate of customs duty to inputs of Electronics Industry.
- (ix) G.S.R. 809 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the basic effective rate of customs duty on Gamma Picoline imported for the manufacture of Isonicotinic Hydrazide (INH) from 70 per cent to 15 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (x) G.S R. 824(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 21/84-Customs dated the 15th February, 1984 upto 31st December, 1985.
- (xi) G.S.R. 826(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Linear Alkyl Benzene from auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xii) G.S.R. 818(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1982 making certain amendment to Notification No. 2/83-Customs dated the 1st January 1983.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 827(E) and 828(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain specified goods required for construction of or fitment to ships of Coats Guard from the whole of the basic auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 4(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to impregnating and filling compounds imported for use in the manufacture of electrical power cables from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xv) G.S.R. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 215/80-Customs dated the 1st November, 1980 so as to increase the rate of basic customs duty on viscose staple fibre from 25 per cent to 35 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 63(E) dated the 14th February, 1984. (Placed in library *see* No. LT-80/85)
- (4) A copy of the each following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:
- (i) G.S.R. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Notification Nos. 103/61-CE dated the 20th April, 1961 and 144/65-CE dated the 4th September, 1965.
- (ii) G.S.R. 819(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 1/83/-CE dated the 1st January, 1983.
- (iii) G.S.R. 821(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 24/75-CE dated the 1st March, 1975.
- (iv) G.S.R. 822(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 202/81-CE dated the 26th December, 1981 upto 30th June, 1985.
- (v) G.S.R. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 288/82-CE dated the 11th December, 1982 up to 30th June, 1985.
- (vi) G.S.R. 838(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1984

together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 185/83-CE dated the 2nd July, 1983 up to 31st December, 1985.

- (vii) G.S.R. 839(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 99/84-CE dated the 30th April, 1984 upto 30th June, 1985.
- (viii) G.S.R. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive the basic, additional and special excise duties on the silk fabrics. [Placed in library. see No. LT-81/85)
- (5) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and auditor General of India for the year 1983—Union Government (Commercial) Part II—Miscellaneous Topics of Interest, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. (placed in library see No. LT-82/85)

12.06 hrs

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES

[English]

Fifty Ninth and Sixtieth Action taken
Reports

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I lay on
the Table the following Reports (Hindi

and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1984-85) which were presented by the Chairman of the Committee to the Speaker of the Seventh Lok Sabha on the 31st December, 1984, before its dissolution :—

- (1) Fifty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fiftyfourth Report on the Ministry of Defence Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Services.
- (2) Sixtieth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Leather Corporation Limited and facilities provided by the Corporation for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you take up the next item, I just want to make a brief submission to you.

Sir, all the Opposition parties, which are not aligned to the ruling party had requested the Government that they could choose some one candidate from the opposition parties not aligned with the Congress (I). Since they have not accepted this proposal but put up an AIADMK candidate for Deputy-Speakership, we have absolutely no animus against the candidate and we have full respect for him—and, because our democratic procedure about convention has been rejected, we would like to withdraw from the House when this item is taken up.

12.07 hrs

(At this stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members left the House.)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir I wish to place on record that no democratic convention has been broken. Last time a nominee of the DMK was taken. No protest was taken. No protest was there. And then there are parties, for example the party ruling in Andhra Pradesh, they never have Deputy—Speaker from the Opposition. The candidate proposed has a right to election because his party is not part of the Government. They are technically and definitely in the Opposition. We have given this post to the Opposition and there is nothing wrong on that. There is no impropriety.

12.08 hrs.

ELECTION OF DEPUTY SPEAKER

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move;

“That Shri M. Thambi Durai, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House.”

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I second the motion.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali); Sir I beg to move:

“That Shri M. Thambi, Durai a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of this House.”

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I second the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion moved by Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and seconded by Sbti P. Kolandaivelu to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That Shri M. Thambi Durai, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy Speakers of the House.”

Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say ‘No’—I think the Ayes have it. The Ayes have it. The Motion is unanimously adopted.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I declare Shri M. Thambi Durai duly elected as the Deputy Speaker of the House.

(Shri M. Thambi Durai was conducted to the Deputy Speaker's seat by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Ghulam-Nabi Azad and P. Kolandaivelu, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait and Shri George Joseph Mundackal.)

12.10 hrs

FELICITATIONS TO DEPUTY SPEAKER

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate Shri Thambi Durai on his election as Deputy Speaker. It reflects the mood of the country and the age of the Lok Sabha. I am sure he will bring distinction to

the Chair, he will uphold the principles and traditions of this House and from our side we will give full cooperation to see that there is no confrontation with the Opposition or any situation that might pose problem either to you or to our Deputy Speaker.

I would like to once more congratulate him and we look forward to five years of cooperation and building a better atmosphere in Parliament with him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in so far as the question of electing Shri Thambi Durai as Deputy Speaker of the House is concerned, I would like to congratulate him. But I would also like to submit that the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are such that they should be elected unanimously. It is a matter of regret that a large number of the Opposition Members have walked out and spoiled the solemnity of the occasion.

I think there should have been consensus for the post of Deputy Speaker between the ruling Congress(1) Party and all the opposition groups and the motion should have been adopted unanimously. That would have been truly democratic. In view of the fact that only one nomination was received for the office of the Deputy Speaker and there was no contestant, I think the matter ends there. Had there been any combined Opposition candidate, we would have made up our mind. When the name of Shri Thambi Durai only was proposed for the office of the Deputy Speaker, we had no other course but to support him and the National Conference party has supported him.

I hope he would maintain the dignity of this august House, so that he could win the respect of the whole country. The conventions and the precedents established here by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are adopted by the entire country and all the legislatures

in the country. The code of conduct framed here sets an example for the people and the legislatures in the whole country. We should show due respect to the holders of the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. But, unfortunately, there have been such incidents in the country wherein due respect had not been shown to the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, rather disrespect was shown to their offices in an improper and wrong manner. On this occasion, I would like to urge in this House*.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is not the time to bring in that subject. Don't bring that in here.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way. It is very ill-advised. No, I do not feel it should go on record. We cannot refer to that august House here in that manner. I do not think it is proper. Mr. Kabuli, you are doing injustice to that august House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI We want a convention to be established in this House that the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker should rise above party politics. Their dignity and authority should be respected and we should endeavour to enhance their prestige. The leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition should, therefore, take steps to ensure that the dignity of our Presiding Officers is not lowered.

Hon. Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are custodians of the Constitution. The code of conduct and conventions in our country, in Parliament and in Assemblies are framed under your leadership for our guidance. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are not elected by any particular party. Although, the Hon.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

Speaker has been associated with the Congress (I) Party, yet after having been elected as the Speaker, we have the same right on him as the ruling party has. Similarly, the Deputy Speaker was connected with Anna D. M. K. Party, but now he is the Deputy Speaker of the entire House. I hope he will be impartial.

In the end, I once again congratulate him on behalf of the National Conference Party and hope that he will protect our rights and conduct the day-to-day business of the House nicely.

[English]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Shri Thambi Durai on my behalf and on behalf of my Party, the Indian Union Muslim League on his election as Deputy Speaker of this august House. I am very happy that the conventions of having Deputy Speaker from the Opposition benches have been maintained. I hope our new Deputy Speaker will carry forward the healthy traditions of the House and also see that justice is done to all sections of this august House.

I once again congratulate him and wish him a successful career.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to congratulate Shri Thambi Durai on his election as Deputy Speaker of this august House. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are coming from the South, your language is Tamil. And especially from the South, the number of Opposition Members is much less. I hope you will give ample opportunities to all of us to speak here and I hope that in your hand, the dignity and decorum of this house is very safe and you will protect the interests of the Opposition Parties also very well in the House.

I congratulate you once more. You are an educated man and I am sure you

will keep up the traditions of the House.

I congratulate you and wish you success also.

[Translation]

SHRI N. B. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : I offer my hearty congratulations to the Deputy Speaker on behalf of the people of the country and the regional party Sikkim Sangram Parishad. My friends from the opposition benches have walked out, but it is the people of India who voted to power the ruling party, and it is they who have elected him as the Deputy Speaker of this House. I, therefore, offer my congratulations not only to the Deputy Speaker for his being elected as the Deputy Speaker but also to the people of India for the same.

SHRI OWAISI (Hyderabad) : I offer my congratulations to the Deputy Speaker on my own behalf and on behalf of my party. I hope he will maintain the traditions of this House and conduct the business of the House properly.

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, may I say a few words? As the senior-most Member, let me welcome him.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have allowed them. Let me speak on my behalf, now.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY ; I want to say a very few words.

Sir, I am welcoming him as the senior-most Member of the House and I am congratulating him. May I say that it is unfortunate that some Members on this part of the House have walked out because he is a Member of the Party that has not with resounding success in the Assembly elections and it has, I think,

achieved unprecedented success in respect of seats in this House? May I say this which is probably not known to many members that there are no precedents as such? I had the good fortune to lead to the Deputy Speaker's Chair Mr. Swell when he was an independent. You must know that now there is a tendency to treat independents as inferior to those belonging to the so-called parties. Mr. Swell was there and he made a very excellent Deputy Speaker. I am certain that you will uphold the high traditions of your new office. May I ask you to be amply reasonable to the members of this side of the House in giving opportunities to take part in the proceedings of the House?

I want to make a last request which I made to the Speaker and, that is, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you will restore—I am saying in all seriousness—the original practice of giving meaning to the expression ‘catching the Speaker's eye’ and that you will not just go down the line mechanically. Those of us which you feel have some contribution to make to the debate, irrespective of whether we are independents or belong to shavings or sub-shavings you will call us according to your discretion.

Once again I welcome you and congratulate you.

MR. SPEAKER: While joining the felicitations of the august House from all sides to the Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate Mr. M. Thambi Durai on his election to the Chair, as the Deputy-Speaker.

I feel very happy that in this age when the young generation is coming into its own, here is a very young man with all the zest, zeal and enthusiasm inspiration as well as aspiration, who has come to occupy the Chair, as the Deputy-Speaker. I know you are new. But everything once in a while is new: for once it has to be new but it does not deter you from discharging your duties.

I hope, by now, you must have studied the procedures and practices

and whatever is laid down in the book to conduct the proceeding of this august House in a proper and dignified manner impartially, because you are here to enhance, enrich and nourish a very beautiful, a very fine shady tree under which we all sit and try to aspire for new horizons, And that will be the most fitting thing.

You are an Engineer and, I hope....

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI
(Dharma Puri) Economist.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good; that is right. That is much more important because money makes the mare go, without money, there cannot be anything. If economy is sound, everything is going to be sound.

AN. HON MEMBER: Economists are needed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why we are putting him in the Chair too.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is time also.

MR. SPEAKER: The time is very much apt for the introduction of one economist in the Chair.

I think you will be carrying on the burden with great courage, determination and a very fine sense which is called commonsense, a robust commonsense: that will be applicable here. The rules at certain times may not help you. But a basic sense of humour, a basic sense of adaptation, give and take, understanding and making other people understand, that is what will count. I hope, all those things you have and, by your demeanour, you will adorn this Chair and you will be very helpful to me, because from your State, I had one gentleman—he was Lakshman and I was his Ram—and I would like you to replace him in the same manner. He did so well a job; I am proud of what he contributed to the House and I shall be proud of

[Mr. Speaker]

what you will be contributing to the House.

With that hope and good wishes, I welcome you to the Deputy Speaker's Chair.

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I express my deep sense of gratitude to you and to the members of this august House in electing me unanimously to the high office of the Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha.

At the outset, I take this opportunity of thanking our young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has reposed confidence in me and in the All India Anna D.M.K. Party by sponsoring me for this high office.

I am very certain that our country, under the able leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi will march from strength to strength.

I wish to express my respects to our hon M.G. Ramachandra, Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, for nominating me to this high office. I am sure I will prove worthy of his choice.

Our great leader, late lamented Perarigner Anna outlined duty, dignity and discipline as prerequisites for success in any field. It will be my endeavour to always follow these good principles while discharging my duties as Deputy Speaker of this honourable House.

One can never fail to pay homage to our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the illustrious daughter of Mother India, Destiny snatched her from amongst us. I am sure we will continue to march ahead keeping her life, actions and words as the guiding principles.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am conscious that the office of Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, has all along been occupied

by eminent persons who distinguished themselves in the discharges of their duties. I will follow in their footsteps.

They will ever remain in my thoughts while I sit in the House and it will be my endeavour to discharge my functions in an impartial manner as is expected of me.

At the same time, I will seek the cooperation from all sections of this House. I am sure this will be forthcoming in abundant measure. I will keep the interest of all parties, groups and individual Members in my mind while discharging my duties.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I will receive your guidance and cooperation in ample measure during my tenure.

I once again thank you and Members of this House. on behalf of our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaiver MGR and all India Anna DMK and myself for electing me to this high Office.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I invite you to the Chair, I would like to inform the House that we shall have Calling Attention Motion tabled today at 4.00 P.M. At 6 PM. the Prime Minister will reply to the debate.

Now I will invite you to this Chair. Welcome,

12.28 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: *State-ments under Rule 377. Shri Chintamani Jena.*

12.29 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to Convert the Rupsa-Bangliriposi Narrow Gauge Railway Line into Broad Gauge

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, Rupsa-Bangliriposi

Narrow Gauge railway line under Kharagpur division of S.E Railway was constructed about a century back and has been functioning without any improvements in it, even though this area has been developed after establishment of many industries and discovery of mineral products as well as tremendous increase of population. After several demands from various corners, the S.E Railway authorities have conducted a survey of its conversion into Broad Gauge railway line and declared it non remunerative which has disappointed the users. It is learnt from some reliable sources that the, experts while conducting the survey did not take note of the newly established industries and some such industries which are under construction as well as the mineral products and forest of this area. Had these been taken into consideration the project would have been very remunerative especially when the latest proposal was to connect it with the broad gauge railway line near Gorumahisani, which is connecting Howrah-Bombay railway line at Tata Nagar.

On the basis of such a wrong survey conducted by the railway authorities, I would very humbly request the hon. Railway Minister kindly to issue necessary orders to conduct re-survey of this narrow gauge Rupsa-Bangiriposi railway line keeping in view the need to connect it with the broad gauge line near Gorumahisani. Necessary action my please be taken at the Railway Ministry level for its conversion into broad gauge railway line in the first year of Seventh Plan period which will fulfil long cherished demand of this backward tribal area.

(ii) Funds for Modernisation of Orissa Cotton Mills

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the Orissa Cotton Mill, Jagatpur, Cuttack, is facing serious financial crises. As per the second phase of sanctioned modernisation programme the mill has to run 25,000 spindles out of which 17,148 spindles have been installed and 8,000 spindles are yet to be installed. The mill has received

materials worth Rs. 128.32 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 50.63 lakhs which has to be provided for machinery, electrical equipment, humidification and buildings, etc., has not been given by National Textile Corporation so far.

The working capital of the mill at present is approximately Rs. 15 lakhs whereas the unit requires a working capital of Rs. 178.95 lakhs. Hence, it is very difficult to run the mill with this meagre amount of working capital. The mill is remaining idle with 17,148 spindles at present.

As part of its modernisation programme, a housing project for the mill was proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 39.42 lakhs. The HUDCO has to bear Rs. 27.50 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 11.92 lakhs is to be provided by the N.T.C. But the aforesaid amount has not been given to the mill so far.

If the mill is funded adequately, it can provide employment to more than 1000 local people. So, it is necessary that the working capital is increased to the tune of Rs.1 crore. At the same time, the Central Government should provide adequate funds for implementing the second phase of the sanctioned modernisation programme of Orissa Cotton mill forthwith.

[Translation]

(iii) Need to Check Illegal Mining of Coal in Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)

SHRI DALBIR SINGH (Shahdol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there have been serious instances to show that illegal mining and pilferage of coal have started again in Sohagpur Collieries under the W.C.L. in my constituency of Shahdol. I have received a report that the General Manager of the Sohagpur area was fatally attacked on 4.1.1985 by the gang involved in pilferage of coal, when he went there for a surprise check. A report to this effect was lodged in the police station.

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

I have also been told that after haying grabbed the land near the explosives magazine belonging to Budhar group of Mines, coal depots were set up there and a number of illegal coal depots have already been set up near Budhar, Amlai, Dhanpuri, Rungta and Chachai collieries

There are large deposits of coal in this district, where coal is not extracted by the W.C.L. Illegal mining of coal is also taking place there. As a result thereof, Government is suffering a great loss and illegal business is continuously flourishing there. This has caused danger not only to law and order situation of the district but also the peace of the area. Due attention should be paid to this serious situation.

(iv) Need to clear the Irrigation Part of the Kuriar Kutty-Karappara Project in Kerala

****SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** (Palghat); The Kuriar Kutty-Karappara multi-purpose project was conceived for saving the drought-prone areas of Malabar by ensuring perennial water supply and solving to a great extent the crippling power shortage in this area. However, like many other project, this too got entangled in ecological and other technical problems. Thus, after many years of its conception, the chances of its materialising are as uncertain as ever. This project has been shuttling between the Centre and Kerala for too long. This uncertainty should be put an end to; if due to ecological problems the power generating part of this project cannot be sanctioned, the irrigation part may be sanctioned without any further delay. If this part is completed, a large segment of Chittur taluk could be irrigated. At present there is an acute shortage of even drinking water in this area. Agriculture is the only means of livelihood of both the farmers and the agricultural labourers. Due to scarcity of water, agricultural opera-

**** The speech was reginally delivered in Malayalam.**

tions in this area have suffered. The farmers are in distress and the poor agricultural labourers are out of employment.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take a quick decision to clear the irrigation part of the Kuriar Kutty-Karappara Project.

[English]

(v) Delay in issuing Visa by Pakistan Embassy

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The people of Jammu and Kashmir face a lot of difficulty in obtaining visas for Pakistan. People drawn from far-flung areas of Karnah, Keran Gurez, Tulail, Uri and other areas have to come all the way to Delhi and camp here for works to obtain visa. It is often that they return to their homes empty-handed. The visa office at Srinagar which had been set up a number of years ago is defunct. Even visa forms are not available there. Genuine passport-holders who want to visit Pakistan urgently get stranded. There is no difficulty in getting the cases cleared through the agencies concerned within our country, but there are inordinate delays in getting visa. I wish the Ministry of External Affairs revitalises the Passport Office at Srinagar.

I would also suggest that the Pakistan Government may be requested to streamline the system of issuing visas by its embassy in India so that the delays are obioiated.

[Translation]

(vi) Steps to save Yamuna Water in Delhi from being Polluted by Industrial Wastes and Sewage

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am drawing your attention to the following subject under Rule 377,

Water is the basic need of our life. All living beings creatures, trees and plants are dependent on water. Nature has given us life after creating immense resources of water.

Yamuna river is the pride of our capital, Delhi. At one time, this river was famous for its pure, clean and healthy water. But now, its water is being polluted by the discharge of factory effluents into it. As a result, the Yamuna river water is stinking. It has become a breeding ground for many types of germs and diseases. In this way, the water of the Yamuna river is being polluted.

The pollution of the Yamuna water in Delhi is linked with the industrial development and population growth. The industrial development results in increased discharge of effluents. The danger of water pollution has further increased due to the production of dyes and paints, insecticides and radio-active material. Different chemicals either dissolve into water or they get mixed with food stuffs

I request the Government to take immediate steps to keep the Yamuna water clean, so that pollution of the river water does not take a serious turn. Flowing of industrial wastes and effluents into the river must be stopped.

Some immediate steps should be taken, like enforcing a code of conduct on factories, stopping the flow of effluents and disposal of sewage into the river. Our Prime Minister takes keen interest in ecology. He has shown a personal interest in the programme for the purity of the Ganga water. It is my request to him that there should be an integrated scheme to save the the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers from pollution.

12.39 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will resume discussion on the following Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Prof. N.G. Ranga and seconded by Shri B.R. Bhagat on 18th January, 1985:--

'That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in the session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th January, 1985.' '

Shri Narayan Choube-- absent.

Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several issues have been touched in the President's Address. There is a mention of corruption and many other problems. But, I would submit that the largest minority in India is the Muslim community, They have a few problems of their own. Those problems should also be brought before this House. You are aware that the foremost problem of the Muslims is the problem of law and order in India. After independence, 17,000 riots took place in India in which Muslims had to suffer a lot in terms of loss of life and property. They had to lose their honour also. That is why I want that a police force should be created for this purpose, which should have 25 per cent Muslims, Christians,

[Shri Owaisi]

Harijans and people belonging to other communities, because it is seen that whenever there is a riot, Muslims are not only the sufferers but they are arrested also. Therefore, to put an end to such riots, the only solution is to create a police force of this kind.

Moreover, the representation of the Muslims in the government services has come down to less than 2 per cent. They are being totally deprived of Government services today and have no hope for the future also.

In addition to this, it is my request that interference in their personal law should come to an end, because according to the amendment made by the present Parliament, any Muslim who divorces his wife, has to pay her maintenance allowance till she remarries. This is against our *Shariat* and the law should be amended to annual such interference in our personal Law.

Similarly, there are many more things. You may be aware that the Muslims had recently agitated in connection with mosques in Delhi. They had demanded that any mosque which came under the category of ancient monuments should be opened to the public, so that they got the facility to offer *Namaz* there, because a mosque is built to offer *Namaz* and not to be protected by the *Ancient Monuments Department* of the Government of India. It is alright that you protect them to which we have no objection, but the public should have the liberty to offer *Namaz* at any time. These are the things over which people of this area are perturbed.

In addition, I would like to request that in Hyderabad also such facilities should be made available. Although Hyderabad is an ancient city, yet it lacks even basic amenities. It is, therefore, necessary that some assistance is provided by the Central Government, so that the basic

amenities could be provided to the people residing there.

At the same time, I would like to say that the Central Government should enact a common law providing for an identical age of superannuation for all government employees throughout India. As you know, the age of superannuation in Andhra Pradesh was 58 years previously but it was reduced to 55 years when the NTR Government came to power and as a result thereof thousands of employees were thrown out of employment all of a sudden. It has, however, been enhanced to 58 years now, but the result is that thousands of employees who were retired earlier, are suffering even today. No relief has been provided to them so far.

Issues regarding recent elections have been raised here just now. I would also like to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that hundreds of persons were arrested on the eve of recent elections. In my area also, 400 persons were arrested and that too just one day before the elections. Similarly, in Secunderabad, from where our Union Minister, Mr. Anjiah, has been returned, four to five hundred party workers were arrested. I do not think that impartial elections can be conducted in this way. I would like you to ensure that elections are conducted impartially. It should not be the case that all the party workers are arrested just on the night before elections and after that you come forward to say that fair elections have been conducted. I do not think such an election can be termed as impartial. Today there is a care-taker Government in Andhra Pradesh and elections are proposed to be held there. But the Police officers there are being transferred right now. I.G.P. has been transferred, it is very unfair. Similarly, District Election Officers, Municipal Corporation officers are also being transferred. You will be surprised to know that thousands of names, only of the Muslim, were struck off from the

electoral rolls. Seven thousands names were added to the list in a particular year while seven thousand names were deleted from it the next year. The question is as to how these names were deleted within a year. In this way, the number of the people who were on the electoral rolls five years back, has been reduced today. Population is increasing but the number of voters in Andhra Pradesh is decreasing continuously. It is the duty of the Government of India to look into all these matters as to why all such things are taking place there. At the same time I would like that it should also be looked into as to what is happening with the minority community there. It is your job to keep a proper control over the situation prevailing there as the minority community is not feeling safe there. Whatever has happened to the minority community there, is Continuing uninterruptedly and has now assumed alarming proportions. With the result that hundreds of thousands of people are facing trouble, some are leaving the city and others are selling their houses and shifting their business. In this situation, it is the responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order there and extend all help to the minority community.

The Government is secular. I would like that the secularism should actually be practised in Andhra Pradesh. There should not be any talk of granting holy status to any city. It is stated that the status of Vatican city would be granted to Tirupati. I do not think such talks and things are proper in secular India. Some people may demand a holy status for Ajmer or for any Gurudwara. The Government should keep a vigil on all such things

The question is who will testify that there is secularism in the country. It is only the minority that can do so and when the minority of this country say that there is secularism here, then only the world will accept it. But if the minority does not feel safe, it is

sure there is no secularism here. 17 thousand riots have taken place here after India became independent. I think there has been more bloodshed in India than in any other country. Today if you observe you will find that water has got some value in this country but the blood of the Muslims has no value at all. This situation must come to an end now. I hope it is the duty of our new young Prime Minister, who was able to control the recent riots in Delhi, to curb all such activities. The injustices that have been done continuously should be put to an end so that recurrence of such riots could be prevented.

All complicated issues relating to the minority community should be looked into properly with a view to find out their causes and to know where injustice has been done and to suggest ways and means to remove that. In order to solve the problems of minorities, the Minorities Commissions have, undoubtedly, been set up both the centre as well as in States but their reports are thrown into waste paper baskets and not acted upon. It would be better to make the commission's recommendations legally binding. Otherwise it happens that the Commission is appointed and the report is submitted, but the report is thrown into the waste paper basket. No result is achieved. Therefore, the Minorities Commission should be granted statutory status, so that their recommendations are implemented and the facts come to light.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI AZEEZ SAIT (Dharwad South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The President in his Address explained the serious conditions prevailing in the country and has also mentioned about the assassination of our sister, Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It was a gruesome murder which had serious repercussions in the country. Smt. Indira Gandhi has

[Shri Azzez Sait]

sacrificed her life for the sake of the unity and security of the country, the President also touched the 20-point programme. As far as the 20-point programme of Govt. of India is concerned, we should not only ensure its successful implementation but also see that its benefits reach everybody. As far as I know, the minorities, in any part of the country, are not being treated at par with other sections of the society, whether it be the matter of bank loans or any other scheme, constant injustice is being meted out to the people belonging to minority communities.

Nothing has been said in the President's Address about the minorities. My learned friend Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaise has just mentioned, there is a minority community in this country which is not only the largest minority community but also has a distinct culture and identity and the circumstances are such that its culture and identity should be preserved. Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaise made a specific mention of the Personal Law. It has been made clear in the manifesto of our party that the Government would not interfere with the Personal Law. I would like that this should not remain confined to the manifesto only. I would request our young Prime Minister that while replying to the debate, he should declare in the House that the Government would not interfere with the Personal Law of the Muslims, as mentioned in the manifesto.

SHRI OWAIISI : Announcement to this effect has been made.

SHRI AZBEZ SAIT : It has been announced, but I would like that our Prime Minister should also declare in the House that there would be no interference. In the Address agricultural workers have been praised for the hard work done by them in increasing the production of foodgrains. I am thankful to the President for these remarks. But as Labour Minister

it has been my experience that this is the largest unorganised sector. For their benefit welfare laws, on the lines of Lime workers Welfare Fund, Bidi Workers Welfare Fund should be enacted so as to fix minimum wages and also to create a welfare fund for them.

The President of India has revealed in his Address that textile mills in India are in a very bad shape. Some new measures will have to be taken to save them. Modernisation is required and alongwith it we shall also have to absorb the workers in these mills.

About education, it has been mentioned that a national policy will be adopted. In my opinion it is a concurrent subject. It should be taken out of the State list and included in the Union List, so that some uniform educational formula is adopted in all the States under one national policy.

I come from Karnataka, where we have been facing many difficulties with respect to education. An Education Bill was recently brought which have been passed and sent for President's Assent. I had written to the President of India that it was against the spirit of the Constitution of India and it should not be Assented to. As a result thereof, no decision has yet been taken on this Bill.

Irrigation has also been mentioned in the Address. The area to which I belong is a very backward and poverty-stricken area. I would like that Upper Tunga Project should be undertaken at the earliest, so that 3.96 lakh hectares of land is brought under irrigation. I would again say that there is no mention about the minorities in the President's Address. There are so many problems of minorities and I would deal with them in the next Budget Session.

With these words, I conclude

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the hon. member, Prof. N.G. Ranga. I take this opportunity to point out that the Motion is properly addressed stating that the unambiguous verdict of the people is also for continuity of the basic policies which have given strength to our country and for dynamic responses to the changing situation. If I may, I would like to add that the emphasis should be in future on the dynamic responses to the changing situation for the simple reason the people would not tolerate inaction they want changes quickly; they want rapid growth very rapidly. It is not possible any more for us to give excuses or any other form of answers to inaction, The people will not tolerate any delay, brook any answer to inaction.

I think you are aware and I am sure most of the members of this House would agree with me that progress requires discipline, standards as well as action. It is impossible if you have a confusion or varying standards to have quick progress. It is a fact undoubtedly that even though we are among the developing nations, one of the reasonably well developed developing nations, we have varying standards with varying views and ideals in similar situations. To give an example, if you go to banks for assistance under the same scheme you will find two different banks giving people of our country different forms, asking different queries and raising different rules.

13.00 hrs.

The reason is simple. It is a total of standardisation and a certain amount of confusion in our administrative system. The red tape which is very much prevalent, which is there, whether you want to start an industry or whether you want to apply for a loan,

or whether you want to build your own house or you want to do anything the red tape is very much visible. And in our nation it is this red tape which is coming in the way of progress. Unless we standardise and discipline the bureaucracy as well as ourselves it is impossible for us to have rapid progress. And, may also say, that in order to have progress it is necessary for us to use almost every instrument that is available, that science has made available, that technology has made available, in order to achieve rapid progress? It is no longer possible for us as a nation, on this eve of the twenty-first century to sit apart and say that we will adopt old fashioned methods or policy instruments and use the same to achieve progress. Time never waits for anybody and neither would progress. If we have to catch up with the rest of the world, we have to use every single instrument that is available, in both science and technology for progress. But at the same time there is a small world of caution, which I thought all of us should adhere to. Mere blind purchasing or utilisation of instruments of technological progress will not solve the problem. We will firstly have to standardise all our institutions for like manner of functioning, discipline ourselves, and only then can we be capable of using this new instruments which technology has made available. To be explicit, I would say if you want to put computers, for example in banks, it is impossible to do so today unless all your banking institutions have similar forms, similar set of rules and tackle all your problems similarly. The amount of confusion that is there is almost similar sometimes to our Zero Hour here. It is quite amazing to know that if one goes to any institution or any organisation one comes across the same state of affairs. This is because of lack of standardisation and Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at this moment I would like to take this opportunity to request you to ask the Government as a whole to take it up on a priority, to immediately, effectively standardise, remove unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions, simplify and follow the easiest course that is

[Shri P R Kumaramangalam]

required for rapid progress keeping of course, the national interests in mind.

Lastly, I would like to state that it is not a simple matter to say that we will have a new national education policy without really analysing our manpower resources. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request you to address the Government as a whole that it is necessary firstly to do a proper manpower planning to know what sort of job will be available in future, what sort of qualifications are required and thereafter formulate an educational policy. Till now, we have formulated our educational policies based on various considerations but I think for the future the most important consideration should be, depending on our development plans how many jobs are going to be available, and which sort of are going to be available jobs are going to be available and what are the qualifications required for the job and on the basis of that let us have an educational policy. Otherwise, we will be faced once again with the present set of circumstances, having educated unemployed, some of them very highly qualified. We have doctorates in very sensitive subjects like sometimes physics who have no jobs available and it is a highly embarrassing situation for many of us younger members of this honourable august House to face some of those educated unemployed youth.

Therefore, I would request you Sir, to intervene and convey to the Government that it is necessary firstly to do manpower planning in consonance and in link with the future plans and even for the Seventh Plan and based on the same, formulate our educational policy.

May I, with your permission, touch upon a subject which the President has mentioned quite strongly, but I feel not with enough emphasis? That is on the subject of Sri Lanka and the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka. It is not a matter I think which any one of us can look at lightly any more. The ethnic violence in Sri Lanka is not a matter any more which one can say is an

internal matter of that country. There are many people who have been affected. How many of us in this House itself can say are our brothers and sisters and close relations. I would like to submit that the Tamilians in Sri Lanka are not necessarily Indians. In fact, some of the Tamilians who had settled in Sri Lanka, settled there long before even the Sinhalese settled in Sri Lanka. The history has stated that well in advance. In fact, even the Sri Lankan Government does indicate and refer to the Sinhalese Tamil and the Indian Tamil. The reason is very simple. Nearly 2500 years ago, even before the Sinhalese came in and Prince Vijaya set up his kingdom, Tamilians had moved in there in the northern region. That is why, those Tamilians are called Sinhalese Tamilians. In the eighteen and nineteen centuries the British took some Tamilians over to Sri Lanka to manage their tea estate. They are called Indian Tamilians. There is an open direct discrimination against Tamilians as a race, whether Sinhalese Tamil or Indian Tamil. Today, they are being subjected to open violence by the Government utilising unfortunate elements and forces like the Mossad.

I do know that there is a calling attention notice on this matter. But I wish to say this that the Government of India should take up the matter on a serious footing and find a solution expeditiously, if necessary by resorting to whatever diplomatic forces that are available, whether using our position of having our Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Meet or by using any other position. The Tamilian people in our own country will not forgive us if we allow matters to lie low since Tamilians are being massacre in thousands.

I would like to end with the small request through you, Sir, to the hon. Members on the other side that this time the people gave their verdict with the hope of rapid growth and in case, per chance, rapid growth does not take place, the people will not lose faith in the ruling party only but they

will lose faith in the system and this institution. Therefore, I request them through you that they should cooperate with us and help us. We will definitely take them with us on any problem and on any issue. We require them to solve the problems. I am sure, they will cooperate and they do understand very clearly that the future will not brook any excuses and the people will never forgive either them or us in case the growth is not rapid.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore); Actually the country is passing through a condition full of perils and dangers. As a part of the global strategy of US imperialism to prepare for a world war which will definitely turn into a nuclear holocaust, our country is being surrounded by U.S. arms. Pakistan is being armed to the teeth. The American bases are coming up in Bangladesh under one name or the other. There is Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean full of modern arms including nuclear arms.

There are serious attempts to destabilise this country of ours from within. In Punjab, Assam and some other place secessionist elements taking advantage of the genuine long standing grievances of the people, are working overtime to divide our country. Even our late and dear Prime Minister was brutally murdered at her residence by her own bodyguards. It was a neat and well thought-out plan of imperialism and CIA formally executed by some Sikh secessionist elements.

Now comes the biggest of big news ever. The house of the Prime Minister itself was the centre of espionage. Now comes the information that foreign Western powers were all working over time to destabilise the country. from within the house of the Prime Minister Even the personal staff of the Prime Minister was involved in passing strategic information of the C.I.A.

Our party has all along been warning the Government that the Imperialism, the USA and the CIA are all

engaged in destabilising the country. The Government did not pay sufficient heed to these warnings. They even refused and still refuse to name the U.S. Imperialism. Throughout the elections, Government went on blaming the opposition for destabilisation. However, we, from CPI, will continue to lend full support to the Government for national unity and against destabilisation. Let the new Prime Minister and his Government take bold steps in the matter. Our support to those proper steps will continue.

There had been a total collapse of Government for three to four days in Delhi after 31.10.1984 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was murdered. Three to five thousand Sikhs have been killed. Attacks in a planned manner, with voters' lists in hand, went on. Leading Congressmen, including some M.Ps. led the mob attacks. We want a judicial probe into the matter. We want that Punjab problem should be solved early and we will lend all help to the Government if it wants to solve the problem of Punjab.

We accept the mandate of the people that came out of the general elections. It was for national unity and integrity. But never before there has been such misuse of mass media, never before there has been such misuse of T.V. and radio. Such colossal expenditure on advertisement, such massive rigging as took place in Bihar, has never taken place. The photographs have appeared in *Telegraph*.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): West Bengal voters' list was manipulated.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, he has not seen the photographs coming in *Telegraph*... ..(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I will see.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Much before the elections, the Government had decided that such and such seats in Bihar must be won. A glaring case is the election at Patna where even

[Shri Narayan Choabey]

the directives of the Election Commission have been amended at the last moment to allow counting of votes in such booths where polling was between 90 per cent to 100 per cent. It was only to defeat Shri Ramavatar Shastri, the candidate from our party.

Tall claims have been made regarding the health of economy under this Government. I beg to cite, and you will agree with me, that even the reduced targets of the Sixth Plan are not going to be fulfilled. A shortfall to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores in plan expenditure in the final year due to the paucity of funds has been there. Deficit financing has exceeded by Rs. 3,700 crores as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,762 crores. Overdraft by States...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect to the hon. Member who is a very senior Member, it is against the convention and the rules to read out from a prepared statement. The whole speech cannot be read out.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
These are only notes.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (mormugao) : Sir we are not against regarding. Actually, it takes lot of time in making the speech very comprehensive. When the Chair gives a ruling, then everybody must abide by it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY ; you can see to it, Sir, these are only points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please make use of the points only, don't read the whole thing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY ; Why don't you see, Sir, these are points only.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Please address the Chair only.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he is against quoting figures which go against his Government. Overdraft by States has been nearly Rs. 2,000 crores. There has been a heavy shortfall in the plan expenditure to the tune of 25 to 30 per cent. So, naturally there is a trade deficit in this year to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crores. (Interruptions) For West Bengal the overdraft is something like Rs. 219 crores; for UP the overdraft is Rs. 250 crores. The total overdraft is something like Rs. 2,000 crores.

The foreign exchange reserve of Rs. 6,500 crores, as claimed by Rashtrapatiji is illusory because out of this Rs. 4,420 crores are IMF loans. From next financial year the repayment liability of the Government will increase. Now we are making a repayment of Rs 1,000 crores annually. From next year it will be Rs. 2,900 crores annually. So, we want to know the fate of the Seventh Plan. Earlier, it was stated that we will have a gross deficit of the order of Rs. 40,000 crores. Now what are you going to do? Are you going to have a Plan holiday, or are you going to prune planning to the tune of Rs. 1,18,000 crores?

Government have taken loans from the World Bank and the IMF. It is true that we have not drawn the last instalment of the loan from IMF. But what about the loans that you have taken from Euro dollars countries? What is the rate of interest? The Government must openly out and say the amount of loan they have taken of Euro-dollars and for what purpose they have made use of them.. (Interruptions) Since Shri Tewari has come here by rigging, he is incorrigible.

You have now deviated from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. In that Resolution, we had decided that the public sector will be attaining more and more commanding heights every year. But now we are finding that it has been diluted to a great extent and that even the core sector of the economy is being handed over to

the private sector. It is now in front of all of us to see. We have the Arjun Sen Gupta Report We have got the Abid Hussian Report. They say that the public sector should have lesser and lesser commanding heights, as compared to the private sector. The new Government, the youngman's Government, is giving green signal to multinationals and monopoly houses of the private sector. Tatas are demanding that the MRTP Act should be scrapped and that they should be permitted to penetrate into the sectors of medium and small-scale industries.

In the name of modern know-how, in the name of performance in the name of quick results, this Government is going to allow more foreign capital to get into this country. We are apprehensive that, if more capital from foreign countries comes into this country, it will spell disaster to our economy. There is a saying in Bengali :

“Waniker Mandand dekha dislow rajdundrupe Pohale Sharvari”.

The East India Company came here as traders. Then, making use of their trading capacity, they controlled the economy and then took over the reins of this country. Now, by allowing foreign capital to come into our country without any check, we shall perhaps be doing something which will spell disaster to our economy.

Even in January 1980, in the policy statement it was mentioned that the role of the public sector is to build the pillars of the economy, the infrastructure. Now it is being built in such a way as only to help the private sector which can make use of it. We must remember that the performance of the public sector is not in any way worse than that of the private sector. Yet, there is a hullabaloo from the ruling party that the public sector should be curbed, it should not be allowed to reach the commanding heights. According to the BPE Report, in 1979

in many units the capacity utilisation by the public sector is much better than that of the private sector. Now if we open our floodgates to the multinationals and foreign monopolies, it will further weaken our economy.

There has been no mention in the Speech of our Rashtrapathi about the role of the small-scale industries.

Now, I come to all round poverty that is prevailing in this country. There are claims that poverty is there among the fifty per cent of the population while the Government claims that it is only 42 per cent. Whatever the figures, it is a fact that the largest number of people in the world living under poverty line are in this country whose name is India. *Per capita* availability of grain and cloth has been systematically coming down.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : They are symbolised by you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Thank you, go on speaking. Indira-wave would not continue for more than one year. Don't worry for that.

Employment generation by NREP is coming down gradually. In 1980-81 it was 414 millions and in 1981-82 it came down to 355 millions and in 1983-84 it became 302 million only. Now look at the funds for the NREP. They have also been coming down. In 1983-84 it was Rs.537.9 crores and their utilisation was only Rs. 393.45 crores. In 1984-85 the amount came down to Rs. 487.53 crores and only Rs. 39.33 crores were utilised up to August. But then elections came and they were used for the election purposes.

Average real earning of the rural labour declined as per the Sixth Plan Document.

Now, I come to how their Garibi Hatao Government functioned. Look

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

at the assets in the rural areas. Thirty percent of the lowest group in the rural areas controlled only 2.5 per cent of the assets in 1961 and in 1971 it came down to 2 per cent. Now look at the top 30 per cent. They controlled 79 per cent. of the assets in 1961 and in 1971 they were controlling 81.9 per cent. This is how your Garibi Hatao Government has worked and this is the fair distribution of assets.

They have done away with the land reforms. My friend Tewary will definitely support me in this case. In Bihar, UP and other places land reform has been given a good-bye. Only in the States which are run by the Left and only such States which are not now run by the Left parties, but were run by them like in Kerala, they could implement the land reforms. The planners were not fools when they spoke of the need for land reforms. They have said land reform is one of the most important pillars for the economic growth in the country. But Congress (I) under the pressure of the landlord lobby has given a complete good bye to the land reforms.

I would not say anything about the price rise. You can go yourselves and find out what is prevailing in the market and see for yourselves what has been claimed in the Rashtrapati Bhashan and what is there in reality.

Now I come to the unemployment problem. The largest number of unemployed people living in this world are the inhabitants of the country named India. In 1980 when the Congress (I) Government came to power in the name of Garibi Hatao and the 20-point programme the unemployment figure was 1.8 crores. Now the figure has grown to 2.5 crores in 1984.

Speaking about corruption I would say it is growing unabated. Shri Vasant Sathe, their Minister, has written a good book. He has claimed up to the year 1979, 49.25 per cent of

the GNP was controlled by the black money. That is the amount that was there in the year 1979 and today I do not know how much more it has grown and has been operating in our economy.

Now, I come to the last item I would like to speak on. The Government wants that the people should work calmly, quietly and be disciplined, but the Government itself is breaking discipline. Only after the All-India Railwaymen's Federation went to the Court, the Government is paying DA instalments. The National Council of the JCM has no-held its meeting for the last three years. And then how do you feel that the Government employees and other employees will be giving vent to their views? The Government had set up a Pay Commission. It was only intended to dupe the working class and their movement. But now the Pay Commission never gives its report. In October, 1984 it was settled that the Pay Commission would give its first Report. On 16-10-84 the Cabinet Secretary, Rao Saheb, assured that the Pay Commission's terms of reference would be altered. But nothing has been done. So, we demand that the Pay Commission should immediately come out with the Interim Report and interim relief to the Government employees. Even the award of the Board of Arbitration under the JCM is not implemented. That means even the awards are not implemented by them. In fact, awards are binding on everybody.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : International situation.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : International situation ! The awards of the Board of Arbitration under the JCM are not implemented; but they are binding. The OT allowance and the uniform allowance for the P. & T. workers was not given. With such state of affairs, if there is a tall claim from the Government that everything

is passing on quietly, everything is developing independently and everything is going ahead well, we do not agree with them, although we do assure that for national integration and national unity we will be giving all support to the Government. But the way the Government has started functioning by giving green signals to monopoly houses and by giving green signals to multinationals, we will never support. If the Government goes on the right path, we shall support, but whenever the Government takes action against the working people against the peasantry, if they do not implement the land reforms, we shall continue to oppose the Government.

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlishahore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I would like to say a few words regarding the points made in paras 9, 10 and 11 of the Address. I am expressing my views in respect, of the faith of the people in elections and the mandate given by them in favour of the unity and integrity of the country. These are the issues in favour of which the people have given such a massive majority to the ruling party which is the largest since independence. This shows that the people never lose sight of the main issues.

It has been stated in the Address that efforts would be made to fulfil the assurances given on issues on which this massive majority has been given. Development of the country depends on the unity, security and integrity of the country. One thing which comes to our mind is as to why even after 37 years of independence, these questions of their unity, security and integrity of the country have arisen. But, if such questions arise, they should be solved. If we want the unity, integrity and security of the country, we

will have to do introspection to find out whether our actions during these 35 years weakened our country's unity, integrity and security.

Just now I heard the speech of an hon. Member. I am in favour of not only personal freedom but also other freedoms of every individual. But something has been said here about personal law. I think in the interest of the unity, integrity and security of the country there should be only one community in India, i.e., Hindustani or Indian or Bharatiya. As such, while enacting any law this criterion should be followed that the enactment will not harm the unity, integrity and security of the country. Our Constitution had initially made several provisions, according to which a time-limit had been fixed for many things, such as reservations etc. But in a democracy which has several advantages, we often shut our eyes to certain realities to accommodate the wishes of the masses. That is why a number of issues remain unsolved. If some of the issues, for which a period of ten years had been provided for in the Constitution, had been solved within the stipulated period many new issues would not have arisen.

Keeping in view the martyrdom of Indiraji and her devotion to the welfare of the masses and the country, the people gave the reins of administration to a party which has a history of 100 years, 60 years history of struggle for independence and about 40 years history thereafter. Now they expect that party to come forward with some revolutionary steps. At the time of attainment of independence the partition of the country took place and there were two categories—Indians and Pakistanis. But after independence, even Indians are now divided into many groups and one of the reasons responsible therefor is our laws. We are divided into touchables, caste Hindus, backwards and others. We are divided in many ways. Formation of States on linguistic basis has further divided

[Shri Sripati Mishra]

us in all respects. By creating administrative and linguistic units we have created a number of problems at every place. We took a number of steps in the interest of the country. But our experience has shown that those steps were not in our national interest and as such we shall have to take some revolutionary steps to solve many problems faced by our countrymen. People have given this massive mandate so that we may solve the problems the hindering unity, integrity and security of the country during the tenure of 8th Lok Sabha and also see that there is no recurrence of such problems.

The present problems are the result of regionalism and linguistic feelings. It has created the problems of Punjab and Assam and as a result thereof a great leader, not only of our country but of the whole world, had to sacrifice her life. Everywhere this question is before the people. When the ruling party raised these questions, the opposition parties also raised certain issues which could not be solved by the Congress successfully. Some of their points were true but people took them as insignificant as compared to the vital point confronting the country. So now we have to see whether we can review our policy regarding reservation and reorganisation of States with a view to checking further division of the country.

Another point was raised by a senior Member of the House today during the Question Hour in regard to the feasibility of setting up a Supreme Court bench somewhere in the South. Thereupon, Shri Jaipal Reddy said that South India is South India and let it be located at any place in the South. We should stop thinking in terms of South India and North India. Instead, we should say India is India. Such a situation should be created in the country in which nobody has an opportunity to think in terms of South India and North India. Instead, we should shun saying South India, North India, or West India.

Another point on which I would like to lay stress is that at the time of enacting any law or giving any aid or making any reservation etc., poverty should be our guiding factor. Otherwise, instead of coming into the mainstream, people will isolate themselves and join the forces of disintegration.

With these words I thank you, very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Sir, With deep sense of dedication and devotion, I take part in the deliberations of this distinguished House to welcome the President's address.

Firstly, I have to be thankful to my leader and hon. Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran who elevated me to this position.

Our All India Anna DMK Government of Tamilnadu under the leadership of Shri M.G. Ramachandran and all our Party's Members of Parliament would extend full cooperation and support to our beloved and dynamic Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in his efforts to eliminate poverty, unemployment and external threats. We pledge our cooperation to him in all the good causes that he takes up for the welfare of the nation,

I welcome the move of the Union Government in giving high priority to the social, economic and cultural improvement of women.

I welcome the Anti-defection Bill. But I request that the Bill may be passed without in any way affecting the rights of the Members of Parliament which they enjoy as citizens of the country and which have been guaranteed to them under Article 19(1) of the Constitution.

I request that the Government may be pleased to implement the Ganga-Cauveri Link Scheme which has been lying only at the proposal stage since independence. If this Scheme is implemented, there would not be any scarcity of food in our country even at the worst of seasons which may happen due to the failure of rains.

The newspapers daily carry the report that a number of traffic accidents have taken place on the National Highways. The reason for this is there is no one-way traffic on the National Highways. So, I suggest that one-way traffic alone has to be there on the National Highways. I would suggest that another National Highway road may be formed for the opposite traffic as is done in foreign countries in Europe and in other developed countries in the world.

In this connection, I would like to make a mention that both the Tamil Nadu and the Andhra Pradesh Governments have started, under the presidency of our great Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, implementing Telugu-Ganga Channel Scheme. I request that the Central Government may be pleased to provide financial assistance to both the Andhra Pradesh and the Tamil Nadu Governments in implementing the above Scheme at the earliest.

I request that the Government may be pleased to give financial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu which has introduced nutritious meals scheme at an approximate cost of Rs. 200 crores a year which provides nutritious noon meals for about 83 lakhs of children within the age group of 3 to 15 years up to X Standard.

The Government of India has not included any of the districts from Tamil Nadu in the List of Zero Industries Districts on the ground that the districts in Tamil Nadu are very large in size and that they are larger when compared to the other districts

in the other parts of India. I request that Government may reconsider this policy and include at least five of the districts in Tamil Nadu in the List of Zero Industries Districts.

The Union Government has not set up any large industries in my State. I would suggest that new industries may be set up in Tamil Nadu in the forthcoming Budget.

I would also like to suggest the setting up of a Leather Research Wing of the Central Leather Research Institute in North Arcot District as the leather tanning industry is very widespread in my district. Peranambut-Vaniyambadi and Ambur Sectors are the places which contribute a major share of the foreign exchange earnings in leather export of this country.

A large number of jobless youth have been found in the district. I plead in this context that the Centre may intensify the self-employment promotion schemes like NREP and RLEGP in rural areas. These schemes should be fully financed by the Central Government.

I may also venture to suggest that the Centre may set up a separate autonomous governmental body with funds from various nationalised banks for attending to the 'advances lending work' now being handled by the banks. I am making this suggestion because the bankers are experiencing certain structural limitations inhibiting them from playing a liberal and speedier role in this sphere.

As a special request, the Government may be pleased to take up the proposal sent by the Tamil Nadu Government for laying underground tube railway in the city of Madras in order to relieve traffic congestion.

I am thankful to the late Prime Minister, Mother Indra Gandhi, who appointed the Sarkaria Commission to go into the relationship between the

[Shri A. C. Shanmugam]

Centre and the States in the exercise of powers...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are debating a very important matter, the President's Address. but the Treasury Benches are vacant. At least one Cabinet Minister must be present in the House. Please direct that a Minister be present here.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : A message should be sent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes; I am sending.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : There must be some Cabinet Minister on roster duty.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please find out, Sir, who is supposed to be here.

SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM : The States have to be more autoromous having sufficient and enough powers to promote the welfare of the people at large. I request further that the Central Government may persuade the Commission to give its report at an early date.

Within the limited State powers, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Hon. Shri M.G. Ramachandran, as a mass leader, launched serveral welfare schemes which provided succour to the poor and the villagers. Those are : nutritious noon meal scheme upto High School children ; free electricity for hut-dwellers ; free electricity for irrigation to small farmers ; free dhoti and saree for landless labourers ; 18,000 essential commodities shops in villages under co-operative departments ; higher secondary education has been started in the villages of Tamil Nadu; six Universities and more professional colleges have been started in a short span ; a 250-crores self-sufficient scheme in the

villages ; the Tamil Nadu Government is implementing the 20 point Programme effectively to meet its objectives.

I am very thankful to the Union Government for mentioning the Sri Lanka issue in the President's Address, Sir I am pained to point out the inhuman killings of Tamilians in our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka. There the Tamilians are ruthlessly, mercilessly masscard, tortured and butchered. The barbaric killing and raping of Tamil ladies in Sri Lanka have shocked and injured the feelings of not only the people of Tamil Nadu but also the people in the rest of country. One hon. Member, while addressing the House, has said that this is purely Sri Lanka's internal affair. Sri purely, this is not an internal affair of Sri Lanka ; the persons affected by these atrocities of Sri Lankan Armed Forces are only Tamil-speaking people, they are having marriage connections with the Tamils in India ; also they originated from India. In Tamil Nadu, daily, the relations of Sri Lanka Tamils are shedding not only tears but also blood from their eyes.

Feelings of all Tamilians are that their own brothers are butchered and their own sisters are raped by the Sinhalese Army men.

Yoths of 15 to 35 years are daily being tortured and burnt alive by the Sri Lanka's Army. This genocide should be stopped immediately by the Sri Lanka Government.

The Sinhalese Army say that only the Tamil Eelam Tigers are being killed. This is totally false. Innocent Tamils, both women and children are also being butchered. With your kind permission, I am handing over the photo-copies of the Sri Lanka Tamils who were barbarically killed and burnt alive by the Sri Lanka Armed Forces. The photos may be handed over to the Prime Minister through you.

So far they have not stopped the mass killings of innocent Tamils but they have started picking out fishermen from the Indian waters and putting them to death. Thanks to the Prime Minister who has taken stern action on the Sri Lankan Navy when they entered the Indian territorial waters and were harassing our fishermen. Timely decision was taken last week by the Indian forces. They arrested seven Sri Lankan naval men in Indian waters. This action of the Government gave a lot of hope to India, our fishermen in the State and also to the Tamil Nadu people.

My humble and firm suggestion to this hon. House is that the Indian Government should even use its Armed Forces, if Sri Lanka continue its barbaric activities.

Further I request that every prudent Indian's duty is to protect the interest of Sri Lankan Tamils and take up their cause to find durable amity in the island.

I bow my head in respectful homage to the memory of our departed mother, Indira Gandhiji.

On behalf of my Party and the people of Tamil Nadu I wish our young Prime Minister grand success in his efforts to ensure political purity, economic prosperity and unity of our country.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): While supporting the Motion of giving thanks to the President for his Address to the Parliament, I wish to mention the following.

In spite of the deliberate and open threats to her life, our late leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi with a long experience and patience, gave ample time to the agitators and their supporters when they brought and kept a lot of arms in a temple which is meant for people to go and pray to God and when they did not come to the right path of settling the issue in a

peaceful way, she resorted to armed action. I am of the opinion that the right way of paying homage to such a great leader is not only to implement the policies and programmes she cherished but I would make a request to my colleagues that the entire House and all those who believe in democracy will have to take a pledge to see that these political assassinations are put an end to in future.

While expressing happiness for adopting the cherished policies of the great leader, I admire the young leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in expressing his views on the speedy implementation of the programmes and policies of Madam Gandhi.

While appreciating the measures taken by the Government in regard to procurement, I am of the opinion that the expenditure on procurement, transport, storage and distribution and also the middleman's commission can be reduced a lot by allowing the local authorised agents at least to do this job to the extent of production that is required for consumption in that area. By this we may be in a position to pay more to the producer and charge less from the consumer giving enough encouragement to the producer for producing more and more and also for increasing the real income of the consumer.

Similarly selection of persons with proven integrity and ability to open more and more fair price shops with constant vigil on their performance and prompt measures to curb wrong tendencies may help check on inflation.

As rightly pointed out in the President's Address there can be no room for complacency. Information must reach the villagers regarding the export potential of different products or items and for converting the produce into the product which is suitable for export. Government must take adequate measures to give

[Shri K. S. Rao]

necessary facilities to all the States for export. In this context I may mention, for example, the need for conversion of Hyderabad Airport as an international airport. This will facilitate increasing the foreign earnings to a very great extent and this will help us in exporting commodities like egg, meat, vegetables etc.

While expressing great admiration for the speedy implementation of the 20 point programme I wish to point out that the quantum of allocation can be increased still further. The poor people of this country need mainly financial assistance at lower rates of interest in support of their hard work to increase production at lesser costs thereby reducing unemployment problem.

I also request the Government to bring new schemes with necessary subsidies to instal TV sets at least in every village and panchayat office to start with, spreading later on to all hamlets where the weaker sections are living. This will enlighten and educate the public and improve the conditions of their lives.

While appreciating the proposed measures to provide basic need like drinking water, shelter etc. to the needy, I am of the opinion that enough measures can be taken up to assist the various voluntary organisations giving necessary assistance so that they may help in the efforts of the Government by producing them at lesser cost. I do feel that by giving prominence to reducing the time of completion of all the irrigation and other projects we will be able to do more good to the people than laying foundations for New projects. In this way we can improve the prosperity of this nation very fast.

While appreciating the proposed reforms in administration, judiciary as well as education my request to the Government is that the reforms should be such where students coming out of institutions must have confidence in

their own ability to undertake a profession on their own with necessary Financial or other assistance from Government and not to seek Government jobs.

The stand taken by the Government to give priority in regard to the welfare and cultural development of women and in other respects which, is highly commendable, enough knowledge through courses, training, etc. in the fields like electronics, interior decoration, foreign languages, Stenography, telecommunication etc. may be provided freely by the Government to make use of almost 40% of the unutilised capacity of women in this country.

While appreciating the emphasis on industrial life development and clean public life made by this Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I wish to point out that, considering the large youth force in this country, necessary training facilities may be provided along with necessary financial assistance, in order to help the youth organisations to start cottage industries etc. By this not only will the unemployment problem be solved but they will be increasing their own income as well as the national income. This will bring great prosperity to the nation.

Lastly. I have great confidence that the Government under the leadership of our dynamic, pragmatic leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is result-oriented, will achieve the targets as expected at great speed and fulfil the great hopes which the people have on his leadership.

In this context, with the little experience I have of this Parliament, I would like to make a request to my colleagues in the opposition to work constructively, to make constructive criticism. Constructive criticism is always admired and well-received. But, instead of putting a problem or an opinion one by one I have observed that the Opposition Members, perhaps with a view to see that their own opinion is considered and heard by the Speaker and the House,

are creating havoc and in this way they are neither serving their own cause nor of the people. If constructive criticism is made by Members in the House or through letters to the Government I do not think this Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi will hesitate to consider it and implement programmes useful to the public, which will help the people of this country.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to offer my views on the President's Address.

14.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. We all know that the year 1984 was a year of challenges and tragedies. During the year, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a great leader of our country, was assassinated treacherously. A conspiracy by some extremists and terrorists to disintegrate the country was hatched during this year. Our beloved leader laid down her life to protect the unity and integrity of the country. She did not yield to the threats of the extremists. Though she is not amongst us today, yet the efforts made by her to strengthen and make the country self-reliant cannot be forgotten.

14.02 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

It was under her leadership that India could achieve a place in the international forum. All the poorest families got succour during her regime. It was under her dynamic leadership that India accepted the challenges and came out successful. The achievements made during the last five years have been well mentioned in the Address. It

has been mentioned that we achieved a great success in the field of agricultural production, the production of crude petroleum increased by 121 per cent and there was an increase in the industrial production upto 24 per cent during the last five years. These achievements were made under difficult and exacting circumstances. During two and half years' rule of the Janata Party, our country's economy had shattered completely, Shrimati Indira Gandhi took over the reins of the administration at a time when people were hankering after posts and trying it to grind their own axe. But for her, would have been very difficult for anyone else to make the country strong in such difficult circumstances. Although we had faced so much hardship, yet we decided to celebrate the year 1985 as International year of the Youth. The people of the country chose a youngman, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, as their leader, keeping in view his quality of leadership, his capacity to work, his sense of determination and put the responsibility of maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and furthering the principles and the ideals followed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on his shoulders. While expressing their views, some of the Members have stated that they were not able to appreciate the massive mandate given by the people to him. I have nothing to say about it. The facts are before the people. No political party has so far received such a massive mandate in our country after independence and if the opposition parties fail to accept this mandate we are helpless. It is nothing but bankruptcy of their wisdom.

I would also like to submit that the achievements of our sixth-five Year Plan, a mention of which has been made in the Address of the Hon. President, have been possible, especially due to I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., and other programmes that were formulated and implemented for helping the poor people and uplifting the people living below the poverty line, with the blessings of our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Snarma]

Gandhi during the last 5 years. If one and a half crore people of our country have been lifted above the poverty line and lakhs of people in rural areas have been provided with employment opportunities under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., we would like that all these programmes should be accorded priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan, so that we may take the slogan of 'food work and production for all', given by our esteemed Indiraji, to the rural areas and the huts of the poor people in our country and implement these programmes successfully during the next 5 years.

The most important thing which is needed today is that we shall have to pay more attention to the implementation of all these programmes like the N.R.E.P. or R.L.E.G.P. or I.R.D., which are presently being implemented through a small machinery at block level in coordination with banks and officers in the administration. We have failed here. There can only be two causes of our failure and the unsuccessful implementation of these programmes, viz., either the officers could not understand and implement the programmes properly or they might have been corrupt. We would like that in pursuance of the call given by our Hon. Rajiv Gandhi for administrative reforms and the promise made for a clean administration, all the officers working at the gross root level, town level and block level should be made efficient by giving them training for implementing these programmes and they be instructed to discharge their duties honestly, so that the benefit of these programmes could reach the poor people for whom they have been formulated.

Lastly, I would like to say something in regard to the education policy. Today the need is being felt in the country for having a national education policy and a discussion on this issue this regard has been going on for many years. Therefore today our present young generation and the coming generation must be fully enlightened about the great persons who have dedicated their lives for the cause of the nation, how the freedom fighters achieved independence of the country,

the circumstances leading to the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the struggle she had made. All these points should be included in the national education policy.

It is also true that our education policy should be job oriented and for this purpose it is essential that vocational training institutions should be opened in every district and our Prime Minister has given an assurance that a Central School would be set up in each district. We would like that urgent steps should also be taken in this direction.

With these words, I thank the Hon. President for highlighting these important achievements in his Address, as these achievements would serve as the new guidelines which the Government have set before the people of the country for their task ahead during the next five years.

[English]

BEGUM ABDULLAM
(Anantnag) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the President's concern for national unity and integration. In fact, that should be the concern of all Indians irrespective of caste, colour and creed.

We accept the massive mandate that the people of India have given to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We hope, he will succeed in leading India to greater heights of progress and prosperity.

We expect that Mr. Gandhi and his party will accept the fact of massive mandate that the people of J&K have given to the National Conference,

The puppet regime comprising a pack of defectors installed by Congress (I) in Jammu and Kashmir State cannot rule over a people who do not repose their trust in it.

The defector regime has promoted the worst kind of corruption, a paralysis in administration and grave deterioration in law and order situation in the State and its continuance is certainly

detrimental to the interest of the nation. The defector regime must be dismissed in keeping with the highest traditions of democracy in national interest immediately and elections to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly should be organised alongwith other States in March. That is the least the people of Jammu and Kashmir State expect from the Central Government.

Anti-defection Bill which is going to be brought in the Parliament is welcome. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah did pioneering work by bringing anti-defection Bill in the Assembly and he got it passed by the State Legislature. In fact he had wider interest of the whole nation in view. This was his dream to pass such an Act. Government have decided to bring such a Bill and though belated, we welcome it. It is most immoral that a Member of Parliament or Assembly should defect and betray his party. This sort of floor crossing and betrayal of the people's mandate has given birth to many evils including corruption etc. in the body politic of the country.

Hardly twelve Members defected on 2nd July 1984 in my State. They should have forfeited their membership because of the anti-defection bill, already passed by the State Legislature. It is most unfortunate that local Congress in the State should encourage these defectors headed by G.M. Shah in forming the so-called government by extending the support of 26 MLAs.

Jammu & Kashmir National Conference has defeated candidates of the ruling clique by a thumping majority, proving to hilt that defectors have no place in the democratic system. The result of the recent Parliamentary Poll shows that all the defectors have lost in their respective Assembly segments. The people's verdict has gone against the defectors, the usurpers of democracy. The people have rejected these defectors of the Jammu & Kashmir State. The Centre must show respect to the feelings

and aspirations of the people of the State by withdrawing its support to the puppet regime.

Tourist trade in Jammu & Kashmir has suffered unprecedented shortfall during the last two years. With the installation of the Shah Regime after 2nd July 1984, people have lost not only their basic and fundamental rights, but due to imposition of curfew and political suppression, tourists could not visit Kashmir. These developments have rendered artisans, labourers, taxi and house-boat owners, hoteliers, etc. jobless. Last year, the hail-storm also took a big toll of the standing crops. A High Level Delegation comprising experts was rushed to the Valley from the Centre to assess the situation, especially in the tourism sector. Very meagre aid is being provided to pony-wallabs and B and C class houseboat owners, while others have been excluded from any such relief or compensation. The high power delegation from the Centre has failed to meet the expectations of the people. It has not made any recommendation for measures to compensate or uplift the hard-hit handicrafts, house boat and hotel industries. Valleys whose economic survival depends upon tourist trade needs Centre's care and attention towards its tourist potential which need encouragement and investment in money and skill. Thousands of young people educated and uneducated are added every year to the list of unemployed. Centre must invest magnanimously in industrial units like H.M.T. watch factory which is already showing wonderful results so that employment opportunities are increased and frustration is removed from the younger generation in the Valley.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Chairman, in deference to the age of the hon. member and background, I did not object to her mentioning her party's name in relation to defection and all that. But, I think, in all fairness, the name of her party should be expunged from the proceedings. It was an internal matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will check up the proceedings and then decide.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : It should not be expunged.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : The fact is that 26 MLAs had given support to that defection. *(Interruptions)* Shri S.M. Shah was given support by 26 MLAs.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Prof. Ranga. I am not interested in this controversy raised by the hon. member from J & K that whether the son should rule the State or the Son-in-Law should rule the State. I am sure, my previous speaker, hon. member from J & K will try to settle the quarrel between her son-in-law. That will solve the problem.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : With your permission, this is most unfortunate; this should not have been said. There is no question of any quarrel between the mother and the daughter. It is a political issue and it should be tackled as such

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be withdrawn, in all fairness, because we had voted for the candidate and not for the son.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The year 1984 was a very tragic year for the country. That year saw the dastardly assassination of our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, one who fought during her whole life for the unity and integrity of the country, one who fought for the down-trodden not only in India but the entire world, one who fought for peace, for avoiding war, one who was respected and beloved by 700 million people of this country. In the President's Address, it is said that an enquiry is being conducted- This

country has a right to know the circumstances and the conspiracy behind this murder. This enquiry should not be prolonged and the facts should be revealed. Indiraji has been raised to the position of an immortal in the history and for generations come to and as long as the world remains, she will be honoured and respected by the entire people of the world.

Sir, on the 31st October, 1984 at that moment of horror, of that shock, when everybody was spell bound the only solace to the nation was the announcement that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be leading the nation. Within a short span of time he has proved his mettle. At that time when one's own mother was lying dead, when one's own mother's dead body was there he was moving through the riot-stricke Delhi and place with the message of peace and within hours he could control the riots. He could control his feelings, his personal feelings, and rise above all that and take the interests of the country as the best interests.

Sir, it is no wonder that the country has given him biggest mandate. It is a recognition of his proven ability within a short span of time and also to his dynamic and youthful leadership. This is also a fact that the people have discarded the opposition as they are fed up with the disunity and disarray of the opposition and also their unprincipled approach. We expect, and the country expects, that under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we will move from progress to progress.

AN HON. MEMBER : From pillar to post.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The year 1984 has also seen another tragedy. This tragedy has no parallel in the history. I mean the Bhopal tragedy. It has been widely discussed here. I have only one point to make. The Government should spare no efforts to see that such tragedies are not repeated. Such events should not be repeated.

The President has narrated the progress in the country during the last year. On every front we see progress. One of the opposition members was trying to quote statistics and disprove the progress made. I would only request him to compare it with their performance from 1977 to 1980. In the period from 1977 to 1980 the wheel of progress was going back and in every front we were going back and lagging behind. But since 1980 onwards on every front there is progress. On the agricultural front we surpassed a target of one hundred and 50 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is a record production and the Government deserves congratulations for that. On the industrial front there is the development, in infra-structural industries here is development, in science and technology; there is development, we sent expeditions to the Antarctica, we sent satellites to orbit in the space, and so in all these sectors the country has made remarkable progress.

In oil production our increase is 121 per cent last year. I am sorry that the Opposition has no eyes to see this progress. They always see the dark side of it. Even though we have progressed in these fields, we have yet to march much more distance. Unemployment, especially unemployment of youth, that is a problem that we have to solve. Lakhs of our youth are unemployed. We should have more industries. Whatever industries we have, they should be employment oriented, rather than capital oriented.

I suggest that we should give importance to the electronics industry. I am happy that the Government is giving emphasis to it. But that is not enough because through electronics industry we can give more employment to the unemployed youth and at the same time, it is less capital oriented and less pollutant.

About population control, there is already a measure. But much more emphasis is required to be given because if the population growth goes

on like this, whatever we generate will be neutralised. Just after Independence we were 350 million and today we are 700 million. Whatever progress we have made, that has been neutralised by this growing population.

Government should lay emphasis on correcting the regional imbalance. Now, when we go for industries, we say that in some areas we cannot give industries because there is no infrastructure, railway line, road, etc. Infrastructural development should be first recast so that in every area especially backward areas where is no railway line, road, etc. they should get it first. Afterwards, there can be industrial development of that area.

It my constituency, Idukki, there is no industry and not a single km of railway line. I would suggest that emphasis should be laid on infrastructural development of these backward areas.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, moved by hon. Rangaji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have taken note of various comments made by the Members of the Opposition parties, especially the Members of the Communist Party (M) in the House in regard to the massive mandate given by the people to the Congress party and the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Last time, when I was in Parliament, I had been repeatedly saying that the Communist Party (M) was losing its footing and it would be completely wiped out gradually. This time 16 members belonging to our party have been elected and perhaps the number of their members elected to this House is 18 or 20. But in the next Assembly elections, the Communist Party (M) will definitely

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

disappear from West Bengal and the people will completely lose their faith in this Party. They boast much but do nothing. *(Interruptions)* I know that five minutes have been allotted to me. If you extend my time only then I can discuss all the points, otherwise there is no use wasting time.....

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a lion roars, it does not care for the bell.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am not an Indisciplined person. I shall take my seat as soon as the Hon. Chairman directs me to do so.

I was submitting that there was another party in this House that used to boast much in the last Parliament. Their leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee used to say that they would from such and such type of Government in the country and that they had been supported by the people and peasants and they would get their support this time also. Although we did not boast like them but you have seen whom the people and the peasants have supported. We have a family planning slogan in our country, viz. "Ham Do Hamare Do" (a norm of two children). Similarly, the strength of Bhartiya Janta Party has also been reduced to two Members only. There is another Party DMKP which is called by different names. The number of their members in this House is only three. They have fully observed the family planning norms. This means that they did not want population to increase and whatever may be their views on population, they have at least observed this principle in Parliament ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : But you have made a departure from the National Family Planning Policy of the Congress.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Such was the arrangement made by the Opposition. The Marxists who initiated

this debate should have requested some wise men to explain all these policies, but they only talked about the elections and the reasons on account of which massive mandate has been given to the Congress. This massive mandate was given either due to the policies formulated and implemented by Shrimati Indira Gandhi or it was given to strengthen the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi or to wipe out Marxists or the Communists and other opposition parties. They said that Congress got negative notes. But I say that the opposition parties have been wiped out completely. It is they who got the negative votes in 1977. We got only the positive notes. This massive mandate was given to Rajiv Gandhi for the unity and integrity of the country. The Marxists have neither the will nor the capacity to understand this fact. They have destroyed West Bengal and now they want to destroy India. They have not spent the entire money given to them by the Government of India. They asked for more funds and they were given that money but they [spent it on non-productive works and as a result the problem of over-draft has arisen. *(Interruptions)* Such a situation was created by them. About the West Bengal, I had stated earlier also that the Central Government should dismiss the Communist Government of West Bengal. But it was not done and the poor people of West Bengal are suffering and the Congress cannot provide them any help. They are spending all the money to benefit their party cadres. This set up should come to an end.

In his Address, the President has given extensive data regarding the progress made by the country, but they cannot see it as they have put on dark glasses. They are not aware of the progress made by India in various fields and the plans being framed by the Government for the advancement of the country. They are not aware of the increased production of foodgrains. In their State, production of foodgrains has decreased but it has increased in the rest of India

It has happened on account of their wrong policies. If there is increase in food production, poor people will get sufficient food. But they do not have the ability to have proper arrangements. They have destroyed our industries there. Jute Industry, which was a major industry there, has come to standstill. All the jute mills have been closed. We want that these mills should be recommissioned but we are not getting their co-operation. Our Minister for Industries who was earlier the Labour Minister, made efforts to employ the people the by nationalising jute industry but West Bengal Government did not extend any co-operation. Shri Jyoti Basu demands money only and instigates the people. He does not have any constructive programme to provide jobs to lakhs of unemployed persons. Their policy is destructive. They believe in destruction and want to ruin the country. The economic policies of Late Smt. Indira Gandhi can strengthen the country, but they want to sabotage those policies and do not want to see the country strong.

Now our leader is Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He is a strong and young man and has the enthusiasm to work. So, if we want to take the country ahead and especially West Bengal, we should strengthen the hands of Rajiv Gandhi and give our co-operation by implementing his policies.

With this I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : (Alipurduar) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion on the President's Address. Much has been said about the progress which the country has made. But the real picture which should have come has not come in the address. For example, the President has not mentioned about the influence of blackmoney, which has become more powerful than any political ideo-

logy or any economy prevailing in the country. We have seen even in this election how the influence of black-money is much more than any political ideology in this country. Yet, he has not mentioned anything about the black money. We know it for a fact that a parallel economy is going on in the country and it is vitiating all facets of life.

I will now refer to the real condition in the country. There is mounting corruption at high levels, as has just been proved, even in the Prime Minister's office. This shows how the Government is functioning right from independence. Whatever be the massive mandate which they have got, they must be very careful about the black-money, which has already entered all aspects of life, including in the countryside.

I should like to refer to the grime picture of our children. According to statistics, out of 500 million children below the age of 14, which is more than the total children of 46 countries of Africa put together, nearly 90 per cent suffer from malnutrition. The infant mortality is 20 per thousand and in that respect we are in the 27th position from the top in the list of 130 countries.

According to the National Policy on children in August 1974 an Integrated children Development Programme was launched. In the Sixth Plan, the number of 600 projects was increased substantially to 1,000. This enhanced target envisaged supplementary nutrition of 6 million children (*Interruptions*) So, there is no point in always repeating the massive mandate. You should bear in mind that 50 per cent of our population are still below the poverty line and 30 crores of our population are economically totally dependent on others 74 per cent of the women are illiterate. There are so many diseases prevalent in the country and they can be eradicated if

[Shri Piyus Tiraby]

only the Government take some energetic steps.

But they are not thinking on this line. So, whatever is said on the political platform is not going to help much, because black money is operating all around. Therefore, the first thing for the new Government must be to get rid of the black money so that they are able to get India on a pure line of political life.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks to the President's Address. This is my first speech in the Parliament and I take this opportunity through you to convey my respect and good wishes to all the Members of this House,

I come from the State of West Bengal which once was a very prosperous and advanced State in India. Today, without attacking anybody, I may say that it has become a very backward State. For the last decade, there has been no development work in my State. Unemployment has risen to a staggering proportion. I am sure my friends sitting here, whether they belong to the Marxist Communist Party or to the CPI or any other Party, will agree with me that there is a need for something special for solving this unemployment problem in West Bengal. Not only in West Bengal, but I would say in all the Eastern States of India as well as the North-Eastern States of India also something special has to be done because these states are backward in comparison to other states of India. There is a dire need for doing something very special so that they can go forward in their economic development.

The President has said many things with which we fully agree. The most important thing is what our Prime Minister is trying to do. It is the national integration. The President has announced that the new Government would try its best to solve the

problems of Punjab and Assam. Very dastardly acts of two Sikhs or the anti-Indian utterances by a few Sikhs inside and outside the country do not mean that the entire Sikh community is anti-national. As a matter of fact the Sikh community as a whole is a very important community of India. We cannot forget the sacrifices that Community has made particularly for the freedom of this country.

Assam is the sister State of West Bengal. We have nothing but love and affection for the State of Assam. I am sure the entire country will be behind our Prime Minister in his attempt for solving the problems of Punjab and Assam.

Now I come to the unemployment problem. I think the main thing that needs to be done is rapid rural development with accent on employment, as also through rapid advancement of small-scale industries. The only difficulty is that we have not yet been able to compartmentalise the role of the small, medium and large scale industries. It is natural that the small scale industries cannot compete with big industries. So, we should see how best the small-scale industries can be made to function as ancillaries of the big industries. Therefore, if we really want to solve this problem of unemployment we will have to have a rational industrial policy. Not only that, in the present-day world the technological development and advancement has become so much that unless our industries also adopt the new technologies, it will be very difficult to have proper industrial development in this country.

While talking about industrial development we cannot lose sight of the importance of power. It is very important. I do not know the position of power in other States, but today in Delhi also we had a power failure this morning. In West Bengal also it is very bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH : Kindly give me another few minutes time because it is my first speech in the House. So, I want that the power problem should be given priority. Otherwise it is impossible to solve the unemployment problem.

I fully support the Government's foreign policy. Russia has been a proved friend of our country. So we must have very good relations with Russia, there is no doubt about it. But at the same time we must try to develop economic cooperation with America. As far as our neighbouring countries are concerned, the effort of our Prime Minister to have very good relations has also the support of the entire continent.

One thing to which I would like to draw your attention is about the nuclear bomb that is now being attempted in Pakistan. We should try to stop it here, we must take care of this very unholy thing which is a danger to the entire region of India and also to South-East Asia. Here I want to say that our Government should move in this matter, I do not want our Government to go in for atomic bomb. We want to use atomic power for serving humanity, not for destruction. In any case, I believe that the mandate that is given for Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress is a mandate for service to the nation and to the people and through you, I want the cooperation of the entire Opposition so that together we can build a better India and a better future for the generation. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak about the document of destiny, which is the President's Address, and support the Motion of Thanks to him.

Sir, this Address refers to the Orwellian year, the nightmares and the ordeal. That is over, and a new India is born in 1985 with the elections to our Parliament and with the election of a new being colossus, that is, Rajiv Gandhi, to the office of the Prime Minister of India.

Sir, during the discussions that I have been very carefully listening, there have been persistent requests and gestures from both sides, for an atmosphere of cordiality and unity between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition to shoulder the responsibility that has befallen this House. But there had been trends which I have taken with a lot of disquiet. Sir, there were attempts which were made towards the end of 1983. The references in this document had been made to the growth of extremism and secessionist movement. I think secessionism and the protagonists of secessionism are not sitting quiet and we should not take this challenge lightly. I am sorry to remark that from the trends revealed by the major Opposition Parties which are now reduced to this helpless status in this House, it appears they have not got over their hang-over which was a kind of a pathological hatred for Indira Gandhi and one-point programme of opposing anything that is proposed by the Government.

Mr. Chairman, one by one I will bring to your notice and to the notice of this august House the trends I have been able to gather from the talks of the Opposition leaders. Unfortunately the worthy barrister, who was the spokesman of the CPI (M) Party in the House, is missing, he is not present in this House, and for his benefit and for the benefit of his Party I would like to tell him that all this sinister campaign started just after the

[Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh]

election, after the massive mandate given to Rajiv Gandhi is bound to fail.

Sir, Rajiv Gandhi today—whether people agree or disagree—is the symbol of the Indian nation. He symbolises above all the indomitable will of the Indian nation to continue to be one, to continue to fight against forces of disruption, anarchy and destabilisation. And Rajiv Gandhi, Sir, on numerous occasions, after his election, has shown overwhelming reverence to the sanctity of the political system and I think this would have been appreciated by the enlightened among the Opposition. But this has been spurned and the slogan has given, very sinister, very subversive slogan has been given, namely, that this election, this mandate, this unflinching, unequivocal, full-blooded response of the Indian people to the India's unity, has been tried to be explained in a very subversive fashion, in a very subversive way that it is the result of Hindu backlash. Sir, I want to assert that it is the re-assertion of the Indian nation to the challenges, to the grim tragedy that the nation passed through and the heaviest price that this country could have given, was exacted from the nation in terms of the ghastly, most treacherous and perfidious murder of the mother of the nation, Shrimati Indira Gandhi

Sir, the Opposition leaders say—I think, it has come out all over in the Press also—that it was a sympathy wave. I am sorry to say it is mediocre Journalese. It was no sympathy wave. It was a challenge that aroused the people of India and people felt that what the country required was not sympathy but full-blooded support. It is the determination of the people, the resoluteness of the people to uphold the unity and oneness of this nation and support the Congress which has had a history of a century now in 1985. And this century-old Party will be reflected and will demonstrate

its strength in the 21st century, a shape of new India, of an India which is awakening, which is united and which is prosperous and will march ahead under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. The country will march ahead and all hurdles put on its way by interested quarters whether they are people here the inside the country or outside, their mentors outside, will be faced with resoluteness and with determination. And I want to tell this august House that the Party which has led this country, which has fought for freedom for decades and after freedom led this country from distinction to distinction will see that the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, and the legacy of Pandit Nehru and Indira Gandhi does not go in vain. Sir, as a Party, I can assure the Opposition, we have not allowed grass to grow under our feet and we are prepared to fight till the very end we are sure with the support, solid support of the people of India, the patriotic and nationalist mass whose backlash you have seen in the massive mandate—it was no Hindu backlaxh, it was patriotic backlash and with that support, the patriotic and nationalist people of India cutting across all distinctions of caste, religion and region—we will try to save the honour of the country and will go ahead.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, references have been made to rigging. I will not go into the details of such false and malicious charges. As I have said, this is a deliberate campaign to nullify the verdict of the vast Indian multitude which have given the Congress this massive mandate and I am sure will do it in future also. Therefore, I am striking this note of caution.

I am all for cooperation with the Opposition; an atmosphere of confrontation must be brought to an end. But to ignore the basic things, basic attitudes, manifested in pattern of behaviour of the Opposition leaders and their parties will be only at our peril.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It will be an injustice to me. I have never spoken for less than 40 minutes in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be an injustice to others who are waiting to speak.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to put just a few questions to the opposition.

I respect Prof. Madhu Dandavate very much. His party spokesman was haranguing Yesterday. I would not have gone into those details but for the provocation provided by the C.P.M. friends and the spokesman of the Janata Party. He referred to Punjab. Our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, declared at the very outset that his priority No. 1 will be Punjab imbroglio and Assam problem and that he will leave no stone unturned to solve them. But a blatantly baseless charge has been levelled against us. I would like to know from the members on the other side, and through this House, I would like to place it before the country and the people at large, whether the Opposition parties are really serious about Punjab problem. Does it lie in their mouth to talk about Punjab ? Throughout, they were running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. Their equivocation and their ambivalence to Punjab problem created the situation like that.

A reference was made to the conclave politics. The first conclave was held at Vijyawada by the freak of a political party, the freak of a political phenomenon, called the Telugu Desam which has provided shelter to a lot of friends who are present here in the House

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He cannot refer to a political party as freak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A conclave was held at Vijyawada. When that conclave was held, there was the Anandpur Saheb Resolution before them. It must be crystal clear to every body who cares to go through the contents of the Anandpur Saheb Resolution and the speeches and the commentaries galore on the Anandpur Saheb Resolution of the Akali leaders that this Anandpur Saheb Resolution is a charter of India's vivisection, India's dismemberment. When the conclave was held, the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was there before them. Did our friends on the Opposition advise Akalis, if they were uniting with them, with a motley crowd that was represented at Vijyawada, if they were uniting with the Akalis to oppose Indira Gandhi, that they must swear by the Constitution of India, that they must swear by the unity of India and that they must give up the Anandpur Saheb Resolution ? was that done ? (Interruptions) Please don't strain your frail frame. Did the the Opposition leader ever advise Akali leaders that unless the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was given up, they will have nothing to do with them ?

It was not only in Andhra but subsequently the conclave politics was taken to, of all the places, Srinagar .. (Interruptions) Where did they hold conclaves ? It is significant indeed. First, it was held in Andhra; then, it was held at Srinagar and then it was held in West Bengal (Interruptions) This makes the picture clear.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs

Another important question is how Prof. Madhu Dandavate, a Senior Member of the Opposition, has brought together these two stringent demands ? It is not merely a quirk of history. The most vociferous demands for improving or re-shaping Centre-State relations were raised by the Opposition. The be-all and-end-all and the summum bonus

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

of Akali Dal demands is the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution is definitely separatist and secessionist in clear terms. And this resolution was being hawked around, not only in India but all over the world, in foreign countries and in the countries which are inimical to us. You know their names. When this resolution and the items of the Resolution were given wide publicity, Opposition declared a war on the Centre. And, at the same time, Prof. Madhu Dandavate perhaps knows it... (*Interruptions*)

Listen to me. You will know. It is not a mere accident that the World Bank brought three publications about India's Centre-State relations, the pattern of economy, the pattern of revenue sharing and all these matters.

According to you, the Akali Dal, is a responsible political party. My charge is that the high priests of the Akali Dal refused to condemn the ghastly assassination of our Prime Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Shame, Shame.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Did any one of you say "Henceforth we have nothing to do with the Akalis, because it is a party which failed and which did not condemn the assassination of Prime Minister" ? Did it happen ?

(*Interruptions*)

The declaration of the Akali Dal during the election came with a clinching and ajarring finality. The Akalis said, They will support the opposition parties.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am on a point of order. He is not only exceeding his time. He is heaping allegations against us which are most unwarranted

and baseless. We are not here just to listen to all those allegations exceeding his time-limit. You have to contain him. You have to restrain him also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN : The time he is taking is from the Congress-side.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I do not treat the hon. Members lead as dumping ground. I do not see dumping traces on their heads. I am merely making points. It has happened. The role of the Opposition is very clear in this Anandpur Sahib Resolution and how it was all done.

(*Interruptions*)

I am bringing it to the notice of the Opposition that something very serious is still going on. The activities of the extremists have apparently abated a little but they have not come to an end. What have we to do ?

In U. K. for example, against all international laws, against their own national laws, against the laws formulated by the International Court of Justice, the British Government is still patronising and allowing the extremists to hold camps. If you want, I can read out the relevant laws from the British Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude quickly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am not going into that. But tell me when that murderous threat by that outlaw, that fugitive from law, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, utilised the BBC ? This must have happened for the first time in the history of civilised world. Where an outlaw from justice, a fugitive from justice, came on the BBC network and made an announcement about the impending assassination of the Prime Minister. Even after she was shot, that man was allowed again to indulge in this. He exulted again and made a speech. I would like to know from this House

through you, Sir, whether any Opposition leader raised his voice against it. When our planes were hijacked, when the hijackers were getting all the facilities in Pakistan, two Janata Party leaders were enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Zia-ul-Haq. You read the speech of Mr. Biju Patnaik. He came back and he was all praise for them. This green scenario is not yet over. Therefore, I would like to approach the opposition with a very constructive mind, with a mind absolutely open. Nothing should happen at the cost of the unity of the nation, the integrity of the nation...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken sufficient time. Please conclude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I wanted to speak on many more things...

MR. C : Please resume your seat. Let others also speak.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I thank you very much, although my speech should have been longer. I wanted to speak on many more points. Anyway, thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would submit before my colleagues that I am daring to speak in Hindi. It has been said about us that as the Family Planning slogan says we are two Members here and I am one of them and I have alone to face you. You are four hundred and we are only two Members here. Therefore, we two Members will have to reply to 400 Members. (Interruptions) If I speak in Telugu, you won't understand. For this very reason I am speaking in Hindi so that you may understand. I want that you may understand my speech. (Interruptions). If you act in this manner, then I will speak in Telugu, which will not be comprehensible to you. (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, elections are always held and some people win while

others lose. I have been watching the elections since 1952. There is no doubt that this time Indira Congress has got a very big majority. But this is not the national congress; it is Indira Congress. This is not the Congress which is 100 years old, it is only 11 years' old Indira Congress (Interruptions) Fortunately, I am not a Member of the Congress party. You are claiming that this is 100 years old Congress, but it is only Indiraji's Congress. While the opposition parties were mourning the death of Indiraji, the Congressmen made capital out of it. Indiraji has died... (Interruptions) I am speaking in Hindi to make you understand (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You may speak in any language, they will not understand.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : These people were expressing grief at the death of Indiraji. One of the Congress leaders stated that Indiraji had died, and that they would ask for votes in her name and once more Indira Congress would come to power. We have seen that their leader, Shri Vasant Sathe, who is at present a Cabinet Minister, had stated at a meeting at Shivaji Park to mourn Indira Gandhi's death.

'In the memory of Indiraji, in the company of Rajiv, stamp will be put on the Hand.' (Indiraji ki yad mein, Raily ke sath mein, Mohar lagegi hath mein).

What does it mean ?.....

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Stamp will be put on the Hand and in fact the stamp was put on the Hand.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am also saying the same thing. You have won on account of Indiraji's death and not on the basis of ideology. In 1971, Banks were nationalised, Privy Purses were abolished,

[Shri Chandupatla Janga Reddy]

[English]

nomination papers of Shri Sanjeeva Reddy were filed, but Shri Giri was got elected, that was a split in the Congress party; but after that you lost the elections in 1977 because of your misdeeds during the emergency.....

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE (Nasik) : But again they won the elections in 1980.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This is what I want to tell you that these 400 Members have won on the strength of Indiraji's sympathy wave. When a cine-Star in Andhra Pradesh won the election and became Chief Minister, you compelled Shri Amitabh Bachchan, Shri Sunil Dutt and Smt. Vijayanthimala to contest the elections. You should be ashamed of it. We have seen a poster in which photos of Indiraji, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and a film-star of our State 'Krishna' were printed giving them equal prominence. In that wall poster, below the photos of all these three, the photos of Shri Anjiah and the symbol 'Hand' were printed. The photos of these three were printed together to solicit votes in favour of Congress.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Telugu Desam party has also won on the same basis

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You have brought a cinestar on the national level, you have accorded him a status equal to that of Indiraji, you should be ashamed of this. A cine-star like Krishna has been portrayed equal to a leader like Indiraji,

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Shri Rama Rao is also a cine-star.

SHRI CHANDUPATLA JANGA REDDY : He is a Chief Minister as well as a cine-star. I am saying this because the standard of your electioneering has touched such a low ebb. You should feel sorry for this,

SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : Cinema-star is also an Indian citizen. What is wrong in it ? What about N. T. Rama Rao ?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I Admit that cine-star is also an Indian citizen, but what I want to say is that printing of the photo of Krishna side by side with the photo of Indiraji is unfortunate for the country and the Congress party. It is unfortunate for the Congress. A cinema star knows nothing about it and how is it proper to draw a comparison between Indiraji and a cinema-star. This is what I am saying. Can Krishna be compared with Indiraji, this is what I say. I am telling you that very wrong propaganda has been carried on in this way. You know what Rajiv Gandhi had stated in Visakhapatnam. He said,

[English]

"NTR is ***Being the Prime Minister of India can he do such kind of prachar" ?

[Translation]

Does it behove him ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Madam Chairman, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member should talk on the President's Address.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request the hon. Member to speak to the point.

(Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howarah) : Madam Chairman, I want a ruling from you for the

education of new members whether it is permissible in the House to accuse any member of the House in terms of his or her profession, status, religion or caste. The hon. Member from the Opposite by accusing a cinema star in a denigrating manner not only insulted her but also insulted the electorate who elected her, I request you to expunge it from the record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is insulting even those film stars who are yet to come to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to avoid such references and speak to the point.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have been listening to their speeches for the last three days... *(Interruptions)*...vegetable (cooked without spices) has no taste ..*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I was saying how wrong propaganda was carried on by the Congress. The BJP and the entire Opposition had opposed the slogan of Khalistan but what propaganda your T. V. and Radio had carried on? The BJP spoke against the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and even opposed it, but you carried on a wrong propaganda. Now I want to suggest to the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that at least now he should say some good things. The entire Opposition had spoken against that but even then a vicious propaganda was carried on during elections for catching votes and we have no objection to your having been returned in such a big number in the way you carried on the propaganda. We have accepted the people's mandate, but at least we want this much that whatever the Prime Minister had said prior to the elections should be corrected by placing true picture of things before the public. We hope that the Prime Minister would work for the

progress of the country after taking the Opposition into confidence.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not go to next point. I will call the next speaker. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Madam, in the President's Address there is a mention about farmers. In this connection, through you, I would like to submit to the Members belonging to the Congress Party.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed enough time. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You will have to think about farmers. Though farmers have not received any assistance from the Government yet they have sown crops in their land. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now only you are coming to the point. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I want to draw your attention to one thing that farmers have been producing foodgrains and supplying them to the public at large inspite of the fact that Government have failed to ensure remunerative prices for their produce and in providing other facilities to them. The Government should ensure full compensation and remunerative prices to farmers. There must be representative of farmers in the Agricultural Prices Commission and agricultural

[Shri Chandupatla Janga Reddy]

prices should be fixed by the Commission after taking into account the cost of inputs.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me this much time.

[English]

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Madam Chairman, I would like to mention in this Debate on the President's Address that the President's Address lacks in economic coherence. They may have mentioned projects and programmes but they have not mentioned any strategy to provide food, work and productivity. Food, work and productivity may be an objective. But the main point is this. How does one go about providing it? There has to be a strategy, an operational plan, and above all, they should fit in figures into the plan that they are speaking about. Macro variable and parameters are rather tricky because they have to be properly put together. Only when they are put together and only when they are understood that a solution to employment can be provided.

Now I would like to mention that providing employment may be easily said rather than done. Because, today you find that the Capital Output Ratio is rising. Earlier in the First Five year Plan it was somewhere around 3:1 or 2.5:1. Today it has gone to 5:1 or even 6:1.

The capital-output ratio is more than what it is in the developed countries also. So, it is difficult to provide employment without so much of capital provided for raising the output ratio. Then again the productivity also has not kept pace with the rise in population. That is also one of the major points which has to be taken into consideration by the government.

The third point is that capital and social infrastructure are also in a very sorry state. In the President's Address they have mentioned that productivity has gone up, coal production has gone up by 32%, electricity production has gone up by 32% and crude oil production has gone up by 120%. But what is more important is that you have not considered the base year production. If the production in the case year is very low, then obviously the percentage increase will not be a true representation of the increase. Then, again the wholesale price index figures are very misleading. It was stated that the wholesale price had increased only by 4.8% in 1984. But what is more important is that the retail price index was enormous. The retail price index figures are the real barometer. Now, what are the items that are included to work out the wholesale price index figures? Only very limited number of items have been included in working out the wholesale price index. Therefore, it is not a true representation of the increase in the wholesale price.

The Planning Commission has not taken into consideration inflation while preparing the plan outlays. They just prepare the Plans and they expect them to be implemented by the Government. But the prices of essential commodities go up and the escalation in the prices of essential commodities is not taken into consideration while preparing the country's plan. Moreover, if they are not able to implement the various programmes outlined in the plans, they carry them over to the next year's plan and call them spill-over projects.

Now, the industrial policy of the Government is also defective. Earlier, during 18th and 19th centuries, people had other avocations like handicrafts, etc. But today they are more for employment-oriented programmes because of the Industrial Policy followed by the Government. But the Industrial Policy of the Government has resulted in a backlash effect on the employment which in turn resulted in losing of jobs, resulted in curtailment of production in

the rural areas. This has to be corrected. It cannot be corrected just by speeches or some fancy words. Earlier in 1971, the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's slogan was 'garibi hatao'. In 1980, she said 'Government that works'. For electioneering, these slogans are good. But in actual practice it does not work. One should not criticise for the sake of criticism. Now, I want to give some positive suggestions.

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, expressed that he would seek the cooperation of the Opposition for the country's progress. In this connection, we would like to assure him that we will give full cooperation, and see that our country stands on its own feet. In the President's Address, there is no mention about how social justice would be given to the common man. There was just a mention about it. Social justice cannot just be words in the planning process. In the industrial and agricultural policies, it has to be the backbone and in the economic policy unless socialist doctrine, secular doctrine and the democratic structure of the country are maintained, we cannot make much progress. To this endeavour, as the Deputy Leader of the Telugu Desam Party, we extend our unstinted cooperation so that our country can march forwards towards socialism, secularism and democracy.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam, all the parties wanted to unite and we too wanted them to unite. But there was no union of hearts and they could not unite. They wanted to unite merely to gain power. This policy of gaining power did not succeed. When there is no unity of hearts, minds and ideologies, it happens like this. The result is before you. Our leader has asked us to pay more respect to the Opposition this time. We will have not only to pay more attention to the speeches of great leaders of the Opposition but also to expect that they will make constructive suggestions. If constructive suggestions are made, the

Congress Party is prepared to give a practical shape to them. Not only India but the whole world is watching that a young man has become the Prime Minister of our country. He has made up his mind to work with

honesty and good intentions. He has transformed politics into service of the nation. Politics no longer remains an instrument of selfishness now. He has warned that corrupt people in politics would be removed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The number of such people is large. For with

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Please keep silent and do not try to escape from the feeling of shame by saying like this. A great challenge lies before the country. Rajiv Ji has taken a step in this direction and said that politics would be based on morality and the principles and ideals of Gandhiji would be followed. The name of Rajiv Ji is not broadcast much on T.V. and in Radio programmes, because he says that Government would be judged by their deeds and not by talks. Immediately after taking over, he announced that no corrupt officer would be tolerated. Talk less, work more... (Interruptions)

After Rajiv Gandhi took over the reins of administration, the situation in the country has taken a new turn... (Interruptions). The Government is putting an end to defections with a view to usher in an era of healthy politics. A law was formulated in the year 1969 and we also tried in that direction a number of times. But Shri Rajiv Gandhi took a final decision to put an end to the evil practice of defections. It has been applauded by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also and this law will soon be on the statute book and will be enforced. The steps taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi will take the country forward instead of pushing it in the reverse gear. He has stated that we had not entered politics to gain powers but to implement the policies of the Congress and those policies which are intended to uplift the

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

country. On that basis we shall chalk out our programmes and policies. You may also be aware of his views about ecology. He has stated that efforts will be made to free Ganga river of pollution...[*Interruption*].

In so far as the strength of the Opposition is concerned, they have no strength now. Their strength has been reduced considerably and they have been totally exposed before the masses and have been left with no reputation.

(*Interruptions*)

Madam Chairman, the way, these people are interrupting. Clearly shows their weakness. It is a symbol of their weakness. But I want to tell you that they need not get disappointed nor feel dejected. Congress Party will support and agree to their right suggestions and this would be our policy that we should extend our support to right suggestions. This time you should do creative work, co-operate with the Government and give good suggestions. The Congress party in spite of being in majority, will show due consideration to your suggestions. We would be happy to respect and welcome your constructive suggestions. This will be the policy of the congress party. It is only because of this policy that this country will move forward and you will soon see a new India.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Madam Chairman, the Members of the ruling party are right in saying that all of us must acknowledge the mandate given to them by the people. It will be a waste of time to discuss it in the House. But in these elections you had given assurances to the public to the effect that you would form a Government, which will work for the unity and integrity of the nation and which will eradicate corruption. I had listened to your

speeches to this effect and I also feel that all these things are essential for a strong nation. Every Member sitting in this House agrees to this view and perhaps nobody would disagree to it. I also agree that corruption should be eradicated and perhaps no Member sitting in this House wants that corruption should be supported. It is a fact that you got the majority on the basis of these assurances and you have formed the Government. But Madam Chairman, the party which forms a Government should must implement its assurances and formulate their economic and other programmes accordingly. This is what I want to request you.

There are fifty textile mills in the area in my constituency and there is always strike in these mills due to one reason or the other. Both the sides in the House have made a lot of criticism and discussed this subject. But it is also a fact that like Calcutta, the jute mills of Bombay are the oldest mills and it is the fourth generation of workers which is working there. But even after working continuously for the last 30—35 years, not a single worker out of them is getting more than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. As many as one lakh workers are replaced there in each decade, but the owners of those mills close their mills on the basis of bogus accounts. Even then no Government have ever inquired into it during the last 37 years of governance. This Government calls itself to be a socialist Government but nothing worthy of it has come to light so far.

Recently, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given a lecture in a meeting held at Bombay, which was attended by labourers and workers both. I want to put before you two-three points of that meeting. The meeting was held in the Shivaji Park and I want to tell you what I heard in that meeting. Out of a total population of 90 lakhs of Bombay, 70 lakh people are labourers or their families. As regards the policy that you have referred to about them, I would like to comment on that

as an independent Member, That Shri Rajiv Gandhi had assured in a textile mill of Ahmedabad that all the textile mills would be updated and modernised. This is an assurance as well as a declaration of your party. Will you please state the number of mills which will be modernised and updated? I think there are 60 such mills in Ahmedabad and about 150 mills in the whole country. Wherefrom you shall bring the money for modernisation of these mills? And whether those mills will be handed over to the owners after modernisation? We have got details of all the mill owners of Bombay. 20 thousand workers of the Kohinoor Mill are facing starvation. Similarly, Kapadia mill had been running well upto the year 1976 but thereafter an amount of Rs. 25 crores was given to the owners of Maruti cars. I do not know whether the amount was given as a loan or on some different basis. I am not calling it a fraud. You gave 25 crores of rupees and they got a loan of Rs. 11 crores from I. R. D. P. and a loan of Rs. 20 crores from the Central Bank. In spite of that 20 thousand workers are facing starvation there. Here, the question of strike by us does not arise, as you have nationalised this mill.

The Mukesh Mill is ahead of the Tajmahal Hotel. There is an area of 5 acres where the Maharashtra Government has given permission for construction of a five star hotel. In December, 1983, the mill owners set the mill on fire and we have got a proof of it. There is a fire-fighting station at a distance of two metres from that place but nobody went there. Our workers went to the Cinema House but the owners prevented them. I raised this question in the Maharashtra Assembly and the Chief Minister, Baba Saheb Bhonsle, gave an assurance for conducting an enquiry within a period of one month. But a period of two years has since elapsed and no enquiry has yet been conducted.

The owner of Finex Mill sets the mill on fire, Government advances money and now you are allotting building. This is the history of these

mills. If you allow a discussion on this, we shall discuss it but I shall furnish you information about this.

The mill owners of Bombay have committed economic offences to such an extent that they have a share Capital of Rs. 70 crores. But if they sell their land alone they can earn Rs. 700 crores. The Government of Maharashtra is exerting its influence to get the plans of Tata Mill, the United Mill and the Finex mill sanctioned. By constructing such a huge building there, the owners will earn crores of rupees and some political people will also have a hand in it. I would like to warn against sending two and a half lakh workers out of Bombay now. Statistics regarding textile mills have been brought out. We have also got details about all the textile mills and we can furnish the same to you.

It is true that I was behind strikes in Bombay but what happened in Ahmedabad. Sixteen mills are closed there and 70 thousand workers are employed in those mills. We have no union there. The workers approach us. Shri Rajiv Gandhi assured them that improvements would be brought about in the mills. All the starving workers have voted in your favour. If you want to modernise all the mills today, are you going to give this money to the owners? What will these owners give to you after getting this money? A loan amounting to Rs. 113 crores is already outstanding against these mill owners and they are not repaying it.

I would like to say something about sick units. Mills remain closed in Nagpur. The Birla mill also remains closed. As a result thereof 3-4 lakh workers have been rendered jobless. The workers are not at fault. The capitalists of the country are behind it. I do not want to talk of the past, but I want to submit that you may not agree with us, but it is necessary to institute a court of enquiry against those mill owners, who have indulged in bungling of crores of rupees. You want to root out corruption and people have voted in your favour. Therefore, I make a demand in the

[Dr. Datta Samant]

House that a court of enquiry should be set up by the Government against Bombay mill owners. I had been making this charge in the State Assembly for three years. The owners of the Cadbury Mill misappropriated the Provident Fund money. The Sitaram Mill owners set up a trust, installed a petrol pump, established industrial estate and misappropriated crores of rupees in the process. In Maharashtra Assembly, Government have admitted it. If government can give crores of rupees to mills for such a misuse and want to usher in industrial development, how much amount is recovered out of the two thousand crores of rupees advanced to them every year and how many capitalists are misusing money? What do the government propose to do in regard to bringing about an economic change? If you do not want to nationalise textile mills, I would like to make a demand that a court of enquiry should be instituted against those who have committed economic offences. Put them behind the bars, this is my demand. We have got proofs in this connection. Please do not let these mills remain with the owners. Instead of advancing them further amount, they should be nationalised. We shall extend you our support. We also want to work. Give us also a share in this profit.

In our country there are 35 to 40 sick mills, where we have not launched any agitation. Government have given an amount of Rs. 45 crores to them. I brought a calling attention 10 times in the State Assembly in this regard and wrote thrice to the Union Minister stating how the funds were being diversified. A unit is rendered sick but its owner prospere. Government should do something to check it and this is my only demand.

During 1980 to 1984, the prices increased by 60 per cent. Today, one crore and 20 lakh people are unemployed and their number is on the increase. Since you have now formed a Government at the Centre, you should formulate an economic programme and lead the

country forward. I do not want to discuss it further and blame each other. I am confident that the Government will formulate such programmes.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Several new points have been highlighted in the President's Address and the Prime Minister's messages have been broadcast to the nation. But one point which is noteworthy and which I would like to discuss is the vision of the development of India in the 21st Century. In the 21st Century what will be the shape of development in India and what will be its planning, so as to enable us to have an honourable place for India in the world, to have made considerable achievements in this direction. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, who was an acknowledged world leader, an inspiring force to the mankind and dear to every heart, had laid a foundation to ensure a bright future and all-round development of India. She guided the country on such a path which has enabled it to become a powerful country. India has become a model country for the Third World and has attracted many countries of the world due to its ideal foreign policy and strong military force.

Since independence, this is the first occasion when our Prime Minister has taken steps with determination and self-confidence to fulfil the promises made during the elections and made a pledge to fulfil the same. He has sought to inculcate a new spirit of service which may lead the country to that stage of development, which we have envisaged for our country. But what we shall have to do to achieve it? We shall have to develop a work-culture for that. As stated by Prime Minister, it is very necessary to develop such a work-culture. If it is not done, our administrative reforms will not prove dynamic. We have been contemplating to bring about administrative reforms in our Country in

view of the fact that some such culture has developed in our administration that the officers in the administration have adopted an indifferent attitude towards the people with the result that the pace of development has been hindered to a great extent. They had been violating the norms even in small spheres and the bureaucracy had become so callous that they were becoming insensitive to problems. Our Prime Minister has not only drawn the attention of the people towards it, but he has also assured the people of the country that he would take concrete steps to ensure administrative reforms so as to quicken the pace of development.

I welcome our new Prime Minister. He has promised to accord priority to social, economic and cultural development of women, which object has clearly been reflected in the President's Address. The female population constitutes 50 per cent of our total population. If the status of women is not raised and they are not properly educated, we cannot make progress, because it will be a blunder if half the population of the country is not associated with the developmental activities. Therefore, first of all, we shall have to educate the illiterate women in the rural areas. I would like to give a suggestion regarding the medium of instruction to be adopted for this purpose. The Information and Broadcasting and Education Ministries should work in a coordinated manner for the dissemination and propagation of education in rural areas. They will have to be educated through video or cinema. I would like to cite an example. In the last elections, I saw that the people in the remote villages took keen interest in listening to the speeches of Smt. Indira Gandhi on video: which was arranged by us. Their interest was so keen that they listened to the speeches of Mrs. Gandhi till late in the night i.e. till 2 A.M., despite severe cold. We have though that the persons sitting on the Opposition benches would learn a lesson from the immense faith reposed in our party and in our leader by

the people of India and the massive mandate given by them. But after the constitution of the 8th Lok Sabha, an impression is gathered after hearing their speeches that they have not still recovered from shock and were suffering from a sense of frustration. Yesterday, an hon. Member was comparing our democracy with that of France. But the people of our country have created a unique example in the history of the world and if they still have to say something, I would like to say only this that they should learn a lesson from it and abandon the path of negative politics, otherwise the people of India will again teach them a lesson in the ensuing elections of State Legislatures:

The hon. President has mentioned in his Address that our judicial system has an important role to play in maintaining the sanctity of the constitution and safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens. He has indicated that our judicial system will be reformed. It is seen that hundreds of women have to languish in jails simply because their cases are not decided for years together, thereby denying them justice. They are sent to jails on charges of very petty offences like stealing a loaf of bread or a petty amount of rupees five. They are not provided with any kind of legal aid, with the result that they continue to languish in jails for years together. Similarly, children of small age are sent to jails on charges of petty offences. If they are sent to jails at the age of ten, they have to languish in jail till the age of twenty and thereafter they become criminals. Promises made in President's Address about legal reforms and providing justice to the people are of immense significance. Huge expenditure is being incurred on court cases which is a heavy burden on the poor people.

In the end I would like to mention that no progress has been made so far for raising the status of women, even after setting up several committees and

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

submission of reports by them for this purpose. National and international women's year was also celebrated in our country, but no concrete result has been achieved. It is clear from the programme announced in the President's Address, that a lot of improvement will be made. A large number of lady members have been elected to both the Houses and I do hope that their contribution in the political, economic and cultural fields will ensure all round progress. With these words, I congratulate you.

[English]

SHRI DEVINENI NARAYANA-SWAMY (Anantapur) : Madam Chairman, there is a creeping misconception in the minds of the hon. Members of the Congress Party that all Opposition parties are antinational. This morning I received a greeting letter from an ordinary worker. I will just read-out poem written in Teluge.

*Aee desh mee yajya InJukhale dina
A peeth men kina yadruacona Phoktra
-irtali bhoomi Bharat na, n.lupranijate
nindu goravam.*

The substance of that is 'Whatever land you visit and wherever you set foot, whatever position you occupy, whoever opposes you, sing the greatness of your motherland Bharat. Be steadfast and maintain the honour and self-respect of your countrymen'. We hope the hon. Prime Minister will please remember that the Members of the opposition are no less patriotic, no less national, no less sacrificing for the sake of the country. I hope their great misconception will be removed.

Let me mention as a slight digression that Sir Winston Churchill in his *Treatise on the Second World War* has stated the moral of the book as: "In war—resolution, in defeat—defiance in victory—magnanimity and in peace—goodwill, Yesterday Congress (I) Party

Members were very much agitated when an hon. Member, Shri Jaipal Reddy spoke something about the mandate. They have got landslide victory no doubt but I must say that they did not get a massive mandate. To call it a massive mandate, at least 60 per cent or over the votes polled should have been got by them. But the mechanics of direct elections are such that, in spite of getting less than 50 per cent votes polled they have got a large majority. So, I would request the hon. Members on this side not get so much elated by the election victory.

So far as mandate is concerned, we know that people's verdict some times may not be wise. In Greek history, Socrates was given poison by the verdict of the whole city population for telling truth. This shows that sometimes the verdict of the people may not be wise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Reporters are not able to hear the speech of the hon. Member properly. So, he may come nearer to a mike and speak.

SHRI DEVINENI NARAYANA-SWAMY : So whether it is a wise decision or not, time above will decide. If you (the Prime Minister) do well, the people will then decide and could say that a wise decision. We will respect the verdict of the people and we will submit to what this House decides. This is all by way of digression.

Coming to the address of our President, there is no mention of the steps the Government is likely to take to develop the most backward regions of this country. It is common knowledge that every year, or at least once in two years, certain areas in this country are getting very scanty rainfall and, as a result, people are put to great misery and distress. We notice that by the end of the Sixth Plan there would still be left 45 million hectares of unirrigated land of the targeted land. In this address we do not find any mention of any strategy to see that such areas are given irrigation facilities on priority basis.

It is everybody's knowledge that unless the poorest of the poor is uplifted and developed, the nation cannot claim to have done justice to all the sections. It is common knowledge that in spite of the Sixth Five Year Plans and spending over hundred thousands of crores of rupees, nothing tangible or worth the name can be said to have been achieved. On the other hand, according to the available statistics, the percentage of people below the poverty line is increasing year after year. Therefore, Madam Speaker, it can be said that performance of the Congress (I) for the past 35 year has been most unsatisfactory.

16.00 hrs.

We find Critical promises made as usual in the President's Address. We had expected that our young Prime Minister will have wisdom and take new steps and good policies, but our expectation belied when we found that the AIADMK Member, their ally was given the Deputy-Speakership and not to the real Opposition. It shows that they are only trying to copy the old methods. They have not changed even a little bit. That is quite evident now.

There has been some pious promise made that there will be clean administration. There is a saying that it is easy to win an election, but difficult to run the administration. Last 35 years have shown that the image of the bureaucracy has been one of indifference deep corruption and negligence. Now in this state of affairs it is very difficult to conceive of any clean administration unless drastic measures are taken. We do not find what new measures are being taken.

One thing that I would like to suggest is that audit of work should be established as a routine matter in the administration to evaluate work.

Only then can something be achieved. If really the Government is anxious to have a clean administration, it must have set up an Ombudsman at least as we have done in our State (A.P.)

With these words, I oppose the Motion of Thanks.

[English]

16.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

16 02 hrs.

Reported fresh violence in Sri Lanka causing loss of life and property of Tamilians and trespass of a Sri Lanka Patrol craft into Indian waters attacking Indian Fishesme :-

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howrah) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported fresh violence in Sri Lanka causing loss of life and property of the Tamilians and trespass of a Sri Lanka Patrol craft into Indian waters attacking Indian fishermen and the action taken by the Government in the matter.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Since the House considered the question last, the situation in Sri Lanka already grave then, has deteriorated even further.

2. Until the end of last year, though the All Party Conference was making no visible progress, its mere existence gave some hope that a negotiated settlement, acceptable to all, would be found for the problems faced by the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The draft legislation introduced by President Jayewardene late last year was insufficient to meet Tamil aspirations, but was being considered seriously by the TULF with a view to improving it to meet their demands. Unfortunately, it was rejected out of hand by the Sinhale parties and the Buddhist Clergy and was then withdrawn by President Jayewardene. The All Party Conference was terminated on 21 December, and there is now no indication that a political solution is being sought. This is a matter of grave disappointment and frustration. We fear the continuation of the situation may not permit the return, in safety

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

and honour, of many Sri Lankan Tamils who have taken refuge in India.

3. The continuing cycle of violence and counter-violence cannot resolve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. We are opposed to all forms of violence anywhere and deplore all loss of life and property. It is not our intention to discuss aspects of the problem which are internal to Sri Lanka, but it is unfortunate that the Sri Lanka authorities are concentrating on security operations. There are daily reports of Tamil civilians being killed by the security forces. Many Tamils of Indian origin who had settled in the North and the East are among the victims.

4. To compound all this, the Sri Lankan military has made Indian fishermen as its special targets. The Sri Lankan Government have arrested many Indian fishermen alleging that they were terrorists for which there is no basis. On later admissions of the Government of Sri Lanka, the Indian fishermen who have been either killed, wounded or captured were all engaged in fishing.

5. What is even more disturbing, over the last month, the Sri Lankan Navy vessels have been crossing into our territorial waters to harass our fisherman and seize their catches. On three occasions, we have lodged strong protests to the Sri Lankan Government, sought compensation for the loss of life and property and urged that this should stop immediately. We have asked for the release of those Indian fishermen and boats which have been in the Sri Lankan custody for past several months.

6. To protect our fishermen, the Coast Guard patrolling has been stepped up. The Navy has also been asked to keep vigil. On the 11th January when an armed Sri Lankan patrol craft intruded into our waters $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Katchatheevu and was found harassing our fishermen, the Coast Guard apprehended it well within our waters. The boat,

with its crew, has been brought to our shores and held in custody. We have told the Sri Lankan Government that we expect that an intrusion will take place in the future. The Sri Lankan Government have requested for the release of their boat and crew.

7. The absence of any progress towards a political settlement and deterioration of the situation in Sri Lanka, might force more Tamils to seek refuge in India. We already have over 40,000 Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka. We are looking after them on humanitarian grounds. We hope that the conditions in Sri Lanka will improve rapidly so that the refugees can go back to their country in dignity and without fear.

8. I am aware of the depth of feeling aroused all over the country, especially in Tamil Nadu by the almost daily reports of outrages committed on the innocent Tamil population in Sri Lanka. Violence cannot provide the answer. It only leads to more violence. We urge it should end immediately. As the Prime Minister has reiterated, there can be no alternative to a political solution acceptable to all concerned, within the framework of Sri Lanka's unity and territorial integrity. The continuance of this situation has caused enormous human suffering and it remains our hope that the Government of Sri Lanka will take an early initiative to settle this problem through negotiations.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Madam Chairman, the statement is, no doubt, an elaborate one and it not only reveals certain facts, but also the admission of certain basic developments inside Sri Lanka.

Madam Chairman, before I put the questions to the Minister, we, hon. Members of the House, know that our young Prime Minister from the very first day of his office made abundantly clear to the whole world that apart from our contribution to world peace, our efforts should be there to strengthen our relations with our

neighbours, whether it is Sri Lanka or Bangladesh or Pakistan or Nepal, and I am confident that we are for it. While we have no intention and desire, in view of our principles, to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, the situation in Sri Lanka today is to be looked in a different manner, in the context of the present developments in the Indian sub-continent. Our relation with Sri Lanka since the age old times, Ramayana, to the visit of Vijay Singha, Atish Dipankar is not only a cultural and emotional one but almost, when we think of it, we think, we are the same members of the same family in this globe. Our emotional and cultural relations never got spoiled or never tried to interfere with each one's sovereignty and territorial integrity. But now Madam Chairman, you must be aware of the fact that for the last one and a half decades, a sinister move, an effort has been made by the imperialist forces in this sub-continent to destabilise the system of the democratic nations specially those of the littoral States near Indian Ocean. Right after the emergence of Bangladesh, we have been carefully noticing the efforts that are made inside Pakistan, the efforts that are made after the killing of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman inside Bangladesh and the developments after the fall of the Bandaranaike Government in Sri Lanka as well as its counter-reaction and its bearing directly on the population of India, especially on the people belonging to Tamil Nadu and the South. This is not an isolated incident. We should not look into it as a matter which is only involving Sri Lanka. Of course, it is an international matter. And the Sri Lankan Government out of their own cleverness and wisdom is trying to project to the whole world that it is a matter of terrorists only and matter of law and order and not as such the matter of Tamil population who wanted their legitimate rights to be accepted by their Government.

Now, we have read in the newspapers and it has been reported in the

Press a few days ago, that Mr. Ramphal is trying to make an initiative between India and Sri Lanka. I do not accuse Mr. Ramphal. Nor do I accuse him of any intention to do so; nor do I accuse the Commonwealth. But I would like to remind our hon. Foreign Minister that our Prime Minister who is now the head of the Non-Aligned Movement is equally responsible for peace in the Non-Aligned nations as well as peace in the world. Our status in this matter is not at all permitting us to see that Mr. Ramphal comes into the scene and decides the fate of India and Sri Lanka, especially in the context of the relations which are now being developed in view of the fact that the Tamil population is there. Therefore, my request to the Minister would be that the Commonwealth matter or the Commonwealth arrangement under the initiative of Mr. Ramphal should not come in this scene at all. On the contrary, I personally feel, with great regard to the highest office of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement which is now being occupied by India, by our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that we should find certain measures in this situation, how best the problem can be tackled in participation in the common negotiation between TULF, Tamil population group and Jayawardene Government still further more should be explored. It is because, it is the land of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, it is the land of Indira Gandhi and of course now it is the land of our leader, Young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If you go back to history, on many occasions, Jawahar Lal Nehru...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about Mahatma Gandhi ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : I am talking in terms of the foreign policy of the country after independence. Try to understand my hon. friends from the Opposition. I am glad that CPM is reminding me of Mahatma Gandhi. I am grateful to it.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

Now, Madam Chairman, you must be aware of the fact that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indrajit in many international issues never lost their patience. They tried to negotiate and persuade in a much more detailed fashion to see that positive solution comes. But it appears to us that the Sri Lankan Government is now desperate and Jayawardene is behaving like a tyrant. It has been admitted in the statement, by our hon. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and he said, not once, not twice but thrice that the naval vessels which were part of the Sri Lankan Army crossed the Indian border, the territorial zone of India in the name of catching our fishermen—but may be there are some ulterior designs and motives. As you know, the House is aware that the motives of the foreign powers, especially the imperialist forces of Indian Ocean and on the territorial water zone of India are not unknown to us. My first question is whether the Minister considers Sri Lanka Government's interference in India as a positive interference in India's security and integrity.

A mere protest is not enough. I want to know what kind of international protest the Government of India would like to lodge with the highest body of the world in this matter. I can understand one fisherman crossing the limit of territorial water and going to another territorial water. It is not that. It is a naval vessel which has crossed the limit or territorial water and come into the territorial water of India. It has been caught redhanded by the Government of India and it is in our custody. At the same time, the Minister has admitted, not once but thrice that naval vessels have been crossing the territorial water and coming into the territorial water of India.

Don't you understand that there is a design which is provoking India and disturbing the peace in the Indian

sub-continent? It is not Sri Lankan Government and President Jayawardene who is an instrument but there is some design behind it which is constantly engaged in destabilising the peace in the Indian sub-continent.

Secondly, it is not the problem of Tamilians alone. It is not that because I am from West Bengal, I am saying it. When I was in West Bengal during the liberation of Bangladesh I felt very much when Bengalis were being killed and there was genocide, I feel the same way when I hear that our Tamilian friends are being killed in Sri Lanka. There is the same feeling amongst the people in the south, in Tamil Nadu, when their fore-fathers, their brethren, are being butchered in Sri Lanka.

In the statement, it has been admitted that in the northern and the eastern part of Sri Lanka, not once, but constantly, on this pretext or that pretext, the army is killing the people, indulging in rampage, destroying the property and lives of Tamilians. When their brothers and sisters convey the message to Tamil Nadu or to India, we feel it. It is not because they are Tamilians. Tamil is the richest culture of India. Tamilian link is an original link with Indian culture. When Tamilians are being tortured in this manner, every Indian feels about it.

Mere expressing our concern is not enough. We have to create a situation in the whole world and convince the Sri Lankan Government, Jayawardene Government, and the people of Sri Lanka that what is being done there is not in the best interest of Sri Lanka. We have no intention to interfere in their internal affairs. But if they compel us to take refugees—in the statement, it is stated that we already have over 40,000 Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka—numbering 80,000 or 1 lakh from Sri Lanka, what will be the fate of southern State. It is not merely a law and order problem. The problem will take a different dimension.

You must be aware of the fact that the Khalistan movement—it has been accepted by almost all the members of the Opposition—is a movement which is linked with the foreign powers trying to disturb us in the north and the movement in Sri Lanka has a direct bearing on the creation of further tension, aggravating the situation in the south and to creating terrific passions in the minds of Tamilians there.

The ultimate object is to keep the Government of India in a fashion as if the Government of India cannot concentrate on their economic development works, so that it will have to concentrate only on the movement of khalistan in the north and see the fate of our Tamlian brothers in the south on account of movement in Sri Lanka, who are coming as refugees to India.

It is an organised game of big powers, imperialist design, with the United States at its head. They know that this is the only way teach a lesson to India and the littoral States of Indian Ocean.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us, whether after the failure of negotiated settlement, after the withdrawal of President Jayawardene's legislation from the House, any fresh effort is possible politically and whether, in this regard, Government of India has received a communication and, if so, what steps the Government of India propose to take to persuade further the Sri Lankan Government to take the issue not in terms of law and order problem but in terms of a serious problem which has a direct bearing on Indian population, specially on our Tamilian brothers.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Madam Chairman, we quite share the anxiety expressed by the hon. Member. I would like to assure him and assure the House that everything possible is being done to ensure that a political

solution is found for this problem because we are quite sure that a military solution cannot solve such problems.

As regards our relations with our neighbour, I would also like to assure the hon. Member that on our behalf everything possible is being done to keep our cordial and friendly relations with all our neighbours, whether it is Pakistan or Sri Lanka or Burma or any other country.

As regards the statement of Shri Ramphal, I would like to inform the House that whatever Shri Ramphal might have said in his own capacity, he has no brief on behalf of the Government of India and this country,

16.20 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

As regards the intrusion of the vessels, the hon. Member is aware that as soon as one of the vessels crossed into our territorial waters—it came 4½ miles inside our territorial waters—it was apprehended and, as I mentioned in my statement, our coast-guard and our naval authorities have already been alerted and I can assure the House that we can take care of the security and integrity of this country and we would not allow any...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI: Do you consider it a positive interference in our territorial integrity? If so, did you communicate it to the Sri Lanka Government?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: When we apprehended this vessel, we have protested to Sri Lanka Government and naturally they know that apprehending of this vessel was only on this account and this vessel was not so far been released.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. Brajamohan Mohanty will speak.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Madam Chairman, at the outset I would submit that this issue has been debated earlier in this House and I find no silver lining during this period of one year in our relations with Sri Lanka.

Previously, the Government of India and this House also, decided that we do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. Our Prime Minister said that India is not against any other country, Sri Lanka and India are inter-linked. Sri Lanka Government cannot take the stand that India is not bothered about what is happening inside Sri Lanka because both the countries are culturally linked, politically linked and we are associated with each other in the non-alignment movement and in the peace movement and we are both one in demanding that the Indian Ocean should be kept as a zone of peace.

Now the problem is, today they have said "We had accepted that we do not want the division of Sri Lanka between Tamils and Sinhalese." The Sinhalese also migrated from India, They migrated from Bengal and Orissa, We do not want that. Government of India has taken that stand.

Sri Lanka is now satisfied that India does not want division of Sri Lanka. The Security Minister visited India in the month of April, 1984 and he made a statement in Sri Lankan Parliament and he has stated that he was happy that nobody in India wants the division of Sri Lanka.

We also condemn violence, the violence from the side of the Sri Lankan Government and also the violence from the side of the terrorists. We do not approve violence in any form, from anywhere,

The tragedy of the situation is that the Sri Lanka Government, particularly Jayewardene Government, have taken the stand of militancy and they want to eliminate 13% Tamils from Sri Lanka.

I would invite the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the latest statement by Jayewardene made to the Newsweek, a foreign journal. He has categorically stated, I am quoting only three or four lines. He has stated that:

"The Indian position is that they are not interfering in our internal Affairs, that there are no training camps on Indian soil. (But) the terrorists are there. The Indian Government can not call them refugees. These are people who want to destroy the Government of Sri Lanka."

This is one part. I want that India should give assistance to Sri Lanka to help them combat the terrorists.

The latest posture of the Sri Lanka Government is that we should not allow the refugees, those who are in India to enter into Sri Lanka and that we should give Sri Lanka all the ammunition to suppress them and to kill them. What is the reaction of the Government of India to this. Is there any scope for a peaceful solution, for a negotiated settlement? They have rejected it, and they are not for any negotiated settlement. They want to crush the Tamils, and they want to go for election; even if nobody comes to the polling booth, they will be going in for election. This is the tragedy of the situation to which I would like to invite the attention of the Foreign minister.

Now, what has happened? The militancy has developed during the period when there was uncertainty in India; after the death of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and when India was busy with the elections, at that time military steps were taken and expedited. That was the problem. My submission would be this. Is there any scope for a political solution? Earlier it was said here that we could influence the Government of Sri Lanka, particularly Mr. Jayewardene. But he is a tool in the hands of some foreign lobby. You know, an Israeli interest has been opened in the U. S. Embassy in Shri Lanka. What is the

purpose? They are advising and training anti-insurgency campaign. Not only that, there are some foreign powers who want not only to disturb us but also disturb the non-aligned movement and the peace movement of the world. It is an international conspiracy, and Mr. Jayewardene is a stooge. The question is; how to tackle it? Can we bring him to the negotiation table? An All Party Conference was held and the Resolution for a political settlement was discussed-but it ended abruptly. Now they are determined on military action. That part of the sea-coast in between India and Sri Lanka has been evacuated, and any refugee entering into Sri Lanka will be killed outright. This is the seriousness of the situation. I understand the delicate position with which the Government of India is confronted. We have the traditional friendship with Sri Lanka, we have our commitment to the non-aligned movement, our commitment to peace and friendship; in that background, how to handle the situation is definitely a delicate position for the Government of India. But all the same we cannot sacrifice the interests of the 13 per cent Tamils in Shri Lanka. They have been denied their legitimate rights. This is the situation. My submission would be this. Will the hon. Minister spell out some firm steps which will be convincing enough to the people of India that the Government of India means business?

My second submission would be this. Is there any chance for a negotiated settlement through diplomatic channel? I do not say that we should go for war. On the last occasion when the debate was going on, my friends, particularly those on the opposition, pressed for a war. We opposed it then, and today also we oppose it. We want a peaceful solution, we want a negotiated settlement.

My friend, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, mentioned about Mr. Ramphal. He was not allowed audience by the Sri Lankan Government. There is a total confusion there. They want, somehow or other, to eliminate the Tamils.

Their latest stand is that, with our arms and ammunitions, they have to eliminate them. They are pressing that we should not allow the refugees to go back to Sri Lanka. This is the position. Is there any chance that they can be persuaded for a political solution, for a negotiated settlement? If there is some such chance, if there is any indication, then it is better that the Government of India spell it out.

Another aspect is about our fishermen. Their naval patrol craft was trespassing into the Indian territorial waters. I do not want to say that it is a deliberate act. It may not be a deliberate act. The most indisciplined army that we can find is in Sri Lanka. This is not my information; the entire foreign journalists are aware and they say that it is the most indisciplined army. Mr. Jayewardene also has admitted that they are indisciplined. (It may not be a deliberate act. But, all the same, we must be careful. Mr. Jayewardene should bring their army and navy to order. It is not our business. It is the business of Jayewardene to bring them to order. If they fail, they must, I am sorry to say that, reap the consequences. They must pay compensation. Yesterday only 17 fishermen have been prosecuted and they have been charged because they have trespassed into the territorial waters of Sri Lanka.

So this is the situation Madam, I would urge upon the Government of India that they should take a firm stand so that the Sri Lankan Government understand that a political solution is the only solution and there can be no military solution. They should not expect that mankind can tolerate that 13% Tamils will be eliminated from the land of their residence, that they will be eliminated from their ancestral land of residence and that they will be thrown out or killed. That cannot be tolerated.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I would like to assure the hon Member that we still have the hope that some political solution will be found to this problem because we are

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

quite confident that a military solution is neither desirable nor feasible. Therefore, let us not give up our hope. The two Government representatives are already in contact and obviously the progress has been very slow. We still have the hope that it will be possible at some time that we arrive at a solution acceptable to all the parties.

As regards the 17 skippers who are in the custody of the Sri Lankan Government, we have already taken up this matter and we hope that it would be possible to get them released early. I cannot fix a date for this but we have protested to the Sri Lankan Government about the delay and I am sure that they would be able to find a way out and the process of law will be initiated and our skippers will be released along with their boats and they will return to our country soon.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN (Ramanathapuram): I must first thank our Government for having taken nice steps to protect our Tamilian fishermen. As a member from Ramanathapuram which is nearer to Sri Lanka, I would like to suggest to our hon External Affairs Minister that fishermen's stories are very pathetic. Since I witnessed their pathetic conditions personally. I request our hon External Affairs Minister that we must instal a permanent Naval Base near Rameswaram and we must take necessary action to protect our people from the attack of Sri Lankan Navy by permanently posting our naval ships with 24 hour vigilance.

I also request our Government of India to see to the feasibility of the Sethu Canal Project in view of our defence and we must help our fishermen in all ways.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We have taken all possible steps to help our fishermen and to ensure the safety of their life and property and as I have already mentioned in my statement, our Coast Guards

have been asked to intensify the patrolling and the Navy has also been alerted. These measures taken will take care of the safety of life and property of the fishermen and there should be no apprehension on this account.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Madam Chairman, in line with the statement I would first like to extend our heart-felt sympathy towards the victims of State terrorism of Jayewardene government in Ceylon on our Tamil brethren. I do not want to go into the internal affairs but then as a political observer of the world I cannot refrain from stating that the present plea of the Jayewardene government to quickly drop the all parties conference saying that TULF has rejected his proposal shows the deliberate intention of escalating the situation in Sri Lanka and bringing pressure on India and Indian Government. As far as we can gather from the world press Mr. Amirthalingam has said that they have not rejected it but they have certain reservations.

I am very apprehensive to learn that there is a plan being talked about inside Sri Lanka that out of every parliamentary constituency of Sri Lanka 200 families of Sinhalese will be brought into the Tamil areas to settle. It will create a very serious situation because 30,000 families mean at the rate of five persons per family one and a half lakh new population will be coming and to that extent the Tamilians from that area will be driven away. So, we are apprehending a big influx in India in this way. I would like to know whether our government is aware of this plan and, if so, what is the reaction of the government.

Secondly, I would like to say that the recent naval intrusion is not as innocent as it may sound-to catch some fishermen. They have to follow the agreement which was reached between the Ceylonese government and us in 1974 which definitely provided our right of fishing in that area. This is not only within our area but also 10 miles behind the

maritime area. Our fishermen are being persecuted like anything. The Jayawardene Government's intention really is to militarise the Palk Strait with the arms gained from USA, Britain and others. The real intention of USA in this regard is to use the island of Sri Lanka to link their Seventh Fleet with Diego Garcia in the Pacific ocean. This in reality is part of that game to building pressure alround India for cowing it down like they do in many other developing countries.

Therefore, I would like to know is it just an accident that General Waltair, former topmost boss of CIA, visits off and on Ceylon to talk with the Jayawardene government. We do not know on what questions they talk but each time that happens we see more and more intervention. I would like to know whether our government is aware of the contents of this visit, and if so, what is the attitude of the Government. What is the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the role of USA? It is being stated that this is an internal affair of Sri Lanka in which India is all the time interfering; thereby they are maligning our country's intention and also totally disregarding the actual realities. So, I would like to know this. What is the Government of India doing to educate world public opinion on our stand? What are you doing to draw friendly countries, to keep them informed, about our stand? What initiatives have you taken and what more steps do you propose to take? I say this because this will not end immediately. Lastly I would like to express the hope that a political settlement will be found. But it will not be that easy because the whole thing is not aimed at just pushing the Tamilians out, but it is vitally connected with India's security and building pressure against India and so I would like to know what other political initiatives Government of India is contemplating.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The hon Member has raised a few questions. In the first instance I would like to say that the all parties

Conference was disbanded all of a sudden because the sinhalese hard-liners and the Buddhist clergy did not cooperate. Therefore this conference could not make any progress. As regards our country's safety and security, this Government is aware of its responsibilities. Surely we know what we have to do for our safety and security. As regards colonisation, yes, it is a fact that in the Jaffna area it is reported that one or two Sinhalese settlements have established by the Sri Lanka Government. The hon. lady Member pointed out that the intention was to reduce the percentage of the Tamil population residing there. But surely all these things would be discussed when a political solution is found. I still hope that it would be possible for us and Sri Lanka Government to find the necessary political solution because any military solution or settling of sinhalese and in that area will not be able to solve the problem for ever. Therefore, they have to come to the negotiating table. As the hon lady member knows, India has offered its good offices in this behalf and they were accepted. We hope that they will continue the same line of thinking and we continue to try to impress upon the Sri Lanka Government that a political solution has to be found as early as possible.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What are you doing, for mobilising public opinion on your stand and what is your attitude towards the role of the USA Government? This is a vital question which I raised.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I am sorry that the hon. lady Member is not aware that this matter has already been taken note of in the UN Assembly and other bodies. As far as USA Government is concerned, they know very well what we want, that there should be a political solution.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is your assessment of their role?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : It is very difficult for me to say what they are doing behind the scenes.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Are you aware that the presence of American and Israeli agents is there and their spying agents are very much active in Sri Lanka itself doing various things clandestinely? If so, did you protest about it?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is a delicate question. I would not like to express an opinion about it.

16.44 hrs.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Condt.***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will resume discussion on the President's address. Mr. R. Prabhu.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris) : Madam, Chairman, I rise to support the motion proposed by Prof. N G. Ranga in thanking the President for his Address. The President in his address was very comprehensive and at the same time precise end to point. We are meeting here after the saddest event in the Indian History—the assassination of our great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Madam, Chairman, every single person in this country felt that he had lost one of his or her own, be it a daughter or mother or sister. Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her lifetime had established a firm system of administration and institutionalised democracy. Her foresight has resulted in developments in certain critical fields like administration, foreign relations, planning, upliftment of Harijans, weaker sections, womens, welfare, etc. The list is endless. Above all, she has sustained the glorious traditions of the greatest institution

in this country—the Indian National Congress—which is celebrating its centenary in this year. These institutions and causes are shining monuments of her accomplishments and achievements and it is our privilege to assist our young and dynamic Prime Minister to carry on these causes and the institution and hand them over to the future generations. This point of time coincides with India's finest performance in economic development and political democracy. We should be legitimately proud to be Members of Parliament of the largest democracy in the world. I say finest performance in political democracy because of the free and fair manner in which the election were held. Our country is a large country stretching from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and in the West from Arabian sea to Bay of Bengal in the East. So, the precision with which the elections were held throughout the country had actually stunned the whole world. The massive majority with which the Indian National Congress was returned to power shows that Indians have robust common sense and the sleeping giant of India has awakened in its critical hour when the integrity of India was challenged and was at stake. A lot of people all over the word says that the masses in this country are illiterate and the literacy in this country is very low, but Indians have this robust commonsense and the people of India have risen up to the occasion and voted in a uniform pattern from North to South and from East to West to show their faith and trust in the youthful leadership of the Prime Minister. They reposed their confidence in the young and dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Today, it is not only the finest hour in the political scene but also the finest hour of economic scene. In another two months' period, we will be completing the mammoth Sixth Five Year Plan with an investment of nearly 105,000 crores of rupees. We have also achieved the plan target, that is, the growth rate of 5.2% per annum. This is not a mean achievement. If we look at the overall scenario of the world today, except America and small countries like Hongkong and Singapore, there has been a negative

rate of growth of marginal rate of growth in other countries. Our achievement in the Sixth Plan has been consistently remarkable in all sectors.

Madam, Chairman, in this connection, I would like to quote certain figures to show how remarkable the achievements in various sectors are.

Food production has increased by
more than 40%

Industrial production has increased
by more than 24%

Electricity generation has increased
by more than 32%

Fertiliser and cement production
has increased by more than 50%

Petroleum production has increased
by more than 100%

So, Madam, this is not a mean achievement. The increase in the production of commodities is because of the policy-planning which has been implemented over the past five years under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Not only this. We have successfully implemented the 20-Point Programme for eradication of poverty by providing the rural masses with various inputs facilities like education, health, protected water supply, housing, etc. in the villages.

Our huge Plan expenditure under the various schemes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, the Self-Employment Programme, the Hill Areas Development Programme, the Drought-prone Areas Programme, etc., are all the outcome of the Twenty-point Programme. This has slowly transformed the rural scene and all these innovative programmes in human resources development will yield us greater dividends in the future,

My humble request to the hon. Prime Minister is to continue these

poverty eradication programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan period also.

Madam, the Seventh Plan is dedicated to the triple objective of food, work and productivity. Here, I would like to say a few words about productivity. I would like a re-evaluation of the poverty eradication programmes especially the employment programmes, like the NREP and RLEGP to be undertaken, in terms of increasing productivity. These programmes at present are measured by the mandays of employment created. It should not be the number of mandays or the number of people employed, but the concrete assets created and measures taken for it. Basically, I want a linkage between the needs of the community and assets created and employment provided.

As we all know, on the one hand in the villages there is need for schools, roads, medical facilities and other basic needs. There is also the need of providing employment to people, so that they can go above the poverty line. I would like a better coordination of these two. And in this connection I should like to suggest to the Government that they should consider having and drawing up an integrated programme at the village level on the work to be undertaken having regard to the supply, demand and requirements of the particular community. This may be entrusted to the local agencies, local bodies like the panchayats or may be even to cooperative bodies, formed at village levels or district levels, to continue these programmes. These cooperative bodies are subsidiaries of the lead banks in that particular district. I would like to request the Government to consider having a separate department here at the Centre to coordinate and implement all these programmes. The basic idea is to bring about integration between the employment schemes and the integrated rural development programmes.

Madam, our young Prime Minister is keen to restructure the economy and

[Shri R. Prabhu]

has a systems approach to most problems. I would request him to look at these poverty eradication programmes in detail and try to take them more effective and productive. When we talk of productivity, we always talk about the public sector. But there is not much time to talk about this aspect and there is not much scope in this debate.

I would restrict myself by mentioning about one public sector unit in my constituency, the Hindustan Photo Films, which has not done badly. This public sector unit has stood the test of profitability and has started paying dividends. It has paid a dividend of Rs. 50 lakhs and it is the first public sector unit to pay such dividends after this Government has come. At present they are manufacturing cine positive black and white film, cine sound negative film, black and white bromide paper and medical x-ray films. This involves high technology and high investments. They have signed a collaboration agreement with Dupont of America for transfer of technology for a substantive expansion of X-Ray Project. This collaboration is only with India; they have not given this technology to anybody else. They have not entered into any collaboration agreement with any other country. They are giving technology to only us for the first time. This project has been planned for over a year and Dupont has agreed to set up this project at Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken ten minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI R. PRABHU : I request that an amount of Rs. 160 crores for this project be provided in the Seventh Plan and it be undertaken as quickly as possible. We are eagerly awaiting the Prime Minister to come and lay the foundation stone at Ootacamund, the Queen of the hill stations.

Before I conclude, I want to say that the outlay in planning is being stepped up substantially and taking all our Plan outlays together we will be probably spending one million crores of rupees in the half century from 1950 to the year 2000. Because of this expenditure India is going to become a big economic power. Under the able leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi we will enter the twenty-first century as a developed nation and not as a developing nation.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) ; Madam Chairman, at the outset I would like to thank you and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs for having given me time to express my views on the motion of thanks to the President's Address.

It is aptly mentioned in the President's Address that Mrs. Gandhi has joined the ranks of the immortals of world history. My leader, Dr. K. Karunanidhi, gave a floral tribute on the day of the assassination of the Prime Minister with the words that 'Indian peninsula is not, floating on water but floating on tears'. On behalf of DMK I express my deepest sympathy to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other members of his family.

In the President's Address it is mentioned that there is an unprecedented mandate but omitted the words 'unexpected mandate', because there was a war between the sympathy and the reason. Sympathy has won and the reason has been defeated. That is why, today instead of stalwarts we are having 'starwarts' in this House. I can only say that you have misused the powers. Radio and television have been misused. In the last four days prior to election the funeral ceremony of Mrs. Gandhi was projected in every nook and corner. Though the flood had caused havoc long back in Tamil Nadu, the flood relief measures like dhoties, sarees, rice and money were given only four days before the election. Anyhow, whatever has happened,

we bow before the verdict of the people. As aptly said by Anna "Makkal Kurale Mahesan Kural" i.e. people's voice is God's voice. On behalf of DMK I assure the hon. Prime Minister that we will support all the progressive policies of the Government as we did earlier in the case of abolition of privy purses and nationalisation of banks.

It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the industrial production is increasing. What happened in Tamil Nadu? When Dr. K. Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, we occupied the third position. Unfortunately, today we have gone down to the 13th position. Is it because of the fact that the Government of Tamil Nadu has not shown any keen interest in setting up new industries of developing infrastructures necessary for the industry? Or is it because of the fact that the Centre is refusing to grant proposals that have been sent by the AIDMK Government? Irrespective of party affiliations I request the hon. Prime Minister to have sympathy with Tamil Nadu. Do not forget that Tamil Nadu is included in the Indian map. Restore it back to the third place by granting more industries. Please do not give room to the people to say that north is flourishing and south is deteriorating.

I am very happy that this Government is committed to give clean public life unlike the Prime Minister's mother who had said in this House that corruption was a global phenomenon. I am quite happy that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is going to commit himself for a clean Government.

The initiative which he has taken to book these culprits who were indulging in espionage activity in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, clearly shows that he is going to have a clean Government.

With regard to anti-defection Bill, I support the move of the Govern-

ment. You have spread the net and you have caught all the fish and nothing is left to catch. Now, you are bringing this anti-defection bill.

In Andhra Pradesh you have done it. You created defection, encouraged defection and toppled the Government. In Jammu and Kashmir, you have divided the family by creating conflict between mother and daughter and toppled the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

17.00 hrs.

Having got the fishes, you are now bringing in the Anti-Defection Bill. This is just like Devil quoting the Scripture. By quoting the Scripture, it does not cease to be a Devil; it continues to remain a Devil. But, whatever it may be, I definitely support, on behalf of the DMK Party, the Anti-Defection Bill, provided the suggestions put forward by the opposition parties are taken into consideration and lacunae in the Bill are removed.

Coming to uniform education policy, in Tamil Nadu there is mushroom growth of polytechnics and engineering colleges. If you give Rs. 10,000, you will get admission to a polytechnic and if you give Rs. 30,000 you will get admission to an engineering college. I am afraid, a stage will come...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichalpalayam): Sir, I strongly protest against...

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Let him raise his objection after I have finished my speech. I am not yielding. This is a fact. Let him contradict me. I challenge him. I will resign my seat if I am proved to be making a wrong statement. Now I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat what you have said.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Education comes under the purview of the State Government. It cannot be discussed here.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : It is in the Concurrent subject. He is a new Member that is why he is not aware of that. It is mentioned in the President's Address.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The President has mentioned it in his Address. So, it can be referred to.

SHRI ERASU AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) ; The new education policy has been clearly mentioned in the President's Address. Therefore, the hon. Member is entitled to refer to it. It is relevant. Apart from that, education is in the Concurrent List.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The policy of the Union Government on education is yet to be brought out. We can have a discussion only after it has been framed. Now the hon. Member is speaking about the administration in the State, which cannot be discussed here.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : I have every right to speak on standardisation of education.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The standard of education in Tamil Nadu is higher than in other States My hon. friend, Dr Kalanidhi is criticising the standard of education and malpractices in the State. If there is any malpractice in the State, my submission is that he has to submit some records to prove that malpractices are going on. Apparently, he has not got any records to substantiate his charges.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give the ruling. As far as the malpractices in the administration are concerned, I do not think we can discuss them. But,

since the President has referred to the education policy, he can speak on it. He may continue his speech.

DR A. KALANIDHI : In order to improve the standard of education it is better that the Central Government prevent such mushroom growth of polytechnics and engineering colleges. If this trend continues, a stage may come when the diplomas and degrees will be brought at the doorstep for a certain amount of money.

The President has spoken about the minorities. In this regard I would request the Prime Minister to take up the recommendations of the Mandal Commission Report. Only when he implements them the backward communities and sections will get completely uplifted.

As regards the upliftment of women and their welfare, I am happy that you are going to give free education up to the higher secondary level, but here I would like to point out that when great leader K. Kamraj was the Chief Minister of the State he made it free upto school final. Later when Kalaignar Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of the State, the free education scheme was extended up to PUC. Now, Rajiv Gandhi is taking it up to the higher secondary level for girls and we congratulate him on that step.

AN HON. MEMBER : In Tamil Nadu we are doing it upto the degree level.

DR. A. KALANIDHI ; You have declared 1985 as the year of the youth, but you have not done anything for the youth. They are in a frustrated mood. There are youths who have got graduate or even post graduate degrees and still they are unemployed. An M.Sc. Youth came to me the other day for the appointment of an Attendant's post. So, I would request the Government to prepare a plan whereby

sample opportunities for employment are provided to the youths.

In regard to the Ganga and Cauvery waters, I would suggest that it should be linked up so that the surplus water can be diverted and barren land can be made fertile.

Another point I want to mention is about the Sri Lanka issue. Ethnic violence is continuing to erupt there and the Tamils are suffering. I do not know why the people at the Centre are neglecting this issue. Are we a different race in this country? It has been reported that pregnant women's abdomen were ripped open, the foetus were pulled out and dashed against the ground and crushed with the buckled heels of the armymen. The Sinhalese are out to exterminate the Tamils. The Jayawardene Government is ruling with the connivance of the police hooligans and outrageous army. How long you want us to wait?

Here I would like to quote from the London Times of January 1985 which was reproduced by the News Today. It is captioned "It's plain terror, says Times" "It says there is a reign of terror let loose on the Tamils and there is no chance for the Tamilians to live in that country as Army zoolum is there". In 1971 what happened was that there was no genocide, no mass murder. In spite of that in East Pakistan the Government of India took a direct decision to encourage the East Pakistanis to free Bangladesh. In 1974, along with Rumania and Yugoslavia India pressed the UN Security council to establish peace in Cyprus. During 1971 Sardar Swaran Singh who was in the External Affairs Ministry stated that the statement of Yahya Khan only made the people to revolt and get the liberation of East Pakistan. So, we should see

that it is more than the event which we viewed some time back. We should not lose sight of the fact that our Tamil people are perishing there and there is a deliberate decimating of the Tamilians by the Sihali chauvinists under the regime of the police hooligans and the outrageous army. Kindly intervene. Do not think that demedding Tamil Eelam is separatism.

It is the birthright of the Tamilians of the Ceylon. So, it is the duty of the Government to directly inter and support the Tamil Eelam Liberation Movement.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA (Berhampore): Madam, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. This is my first speech in the august Lok Sabha and I convey my greetings through you to all the Members of the Lok Sabha. I support the Motion of Tanks because it not only conveys a lot of hope for the future, but also enumerates the tremendous achievements made during the last decade or so under the able stewardship of our late beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Madam, the prestige of this country under her able stewardship has risen sky-high and as you all know, she was also the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement and as Chairperson of that movement, she has achieved a reputation in the whole world which has no parallel, I think, in the whole history of India. Madam, there is another great achievement which the entire world should appreciate and that is that we have been in India following the tradition of democracy in the true sense of the term since Independence. You look to the countries all around us, viz, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries. They are all under totalitarian regime whereas in India we are having elections regularly after an interval of five years and this democratic

[Shri Atish Chandra Sinha]

tradition, I think, is a very healthy one and this has been also proved by the last general elections where the Congress has got a very huge majority. This proves that the people of India wanted a united India and a very strong Government which will keep India that way and I think that we all, irrespective of our party affiliations, should try to see that India remains united and all the problems that we are facing today in Punjab, in Assam and also in Sri Lanka are solved, I think this Government with its clear mandate under the leadership of our young Prime Minister would be able to solve these problems as quickly as possible. I am very glad to note that our young Prime Minister has taken very strong steps; he set to solve at least the problem of Punjab as soon as this Government is formed, and I am sure with the cooperation of all people, this problem of India would be solved in no time.

Madam, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the foodgrains production, as has been mentioned in the President's Address, has reached a very high position of 151.5 million tonnes, but at the same time we will remind the Government that we should not remain complacent about it because still I think the foodgrains production depends to a great extent on the vagaries of nature. If we have a very good rain in one season, the foodgrain production goes up high; if there is a

drought all over the country, the food production goes down. Therefore, the Government should take very strong steps on the one hand to go in for more irrigation so that drought may not affect food production much and on the other hand, for flood protection. For irrigation, I think there is still a vast scope for the exploitation of underground water for going in for more lift tubewells and so on. But so far as flood protection is concerned, I think the Government should be very careful and pay more attention to it.

17.14 hrs.

[SHRI NISSANKARA RAO VENKATARATNAM *in the Chair*]

Some of the projects that have been taken up for flood protection should be quickly implemented. I will give an example. In my area which is Kandi in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, which is frequented by floods almost every alternative year, a huge amount of crop is lost through flood and there was a proposal in 1972-77 when there was a Congress Government in West Bengal to have Siddheswari dam. This dam required negotiation with the Bihar Government, but the negotiation has been going on since 1973 and we are now reaching 1985. No negotiation has been completed. I am sure if the dam is completed, not only 10,000 acres of land in the districts of Birbhum and Murshidabad will be irrigated, but also this will stop the flood in Kandi.

But I am surprised that these schemes are so tardy in their implementation that the flood protection programme is not yet implemented in that area. So, I would request through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to the Government to see that these programmes which are very important for flood protection are implemented as quickly as possible because if you can give flood protection, you can really save crores and crores rupees worth of crops. At that time in 1973, I knew that this project would have cost only Rs. 10 crores. But with the escalation of prices in every field, it might go up to Rs. 20 crores. I do not know. But if once it is implemented, then a huge amount of crop would be saved almost every year. So, this sort of programmes for flood protection in different areas should be very seriously and very quickly implemented. Otherwise, there would be a serious laps which a poor country like India cannot afford.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing. I have been listening to the speeches of many hon. Members for the last two or three days and many of them have mentioned about family planning. Great importance should be given to this programme. As you know, the economic growth is hardly 3% or 4% at the maximum. But the population growth is also 3% every year. So, it is like the story of a monkey going up a slippery pole. It goes up 2 feet and comes down another 2 feet or slips down another 2 feet. There is hardly any progress. So, the family planning programme should be strengthened and of course, I know the effect of family planning which was pushed through during emergency. I think, we should not make any mistake of this sort. But at the same time we should not undermine the importance of these measures which are vital for the development of India. Everybody is talking of Removal of poverty and so on. But how can the poverty be removed without the control on the population? We are adding the population of Australia each year and if this is the situation in India, how

can we think that we can remove poverty? So, I feel and I am sure that the Government is alive to the situation. But more positive steps have to be taken. I do not know how—may be by more incentives, or by some other means, by more propaganda or more initiatives. These programmes should be vigorously implemented.

I would just mention one thing. In the Eastern sector, we have been fighting for a nuclear power station for a long time—may be in West Bengal, may be in Bihar, may be in Orissa, may be in Assam side, we do not mind. Hardly there is any nuclear power station in the Eastern sector whereas in India we have it in the North, we have it in the South and we have it in the West. If there is a nuclear power station in the Eastern sector, industries based on high technology can come in. But unfortunately, the objection of the Atomic Energy Commission so far was that coal was available in the Eastern sector. But I understand that recently that restriction has been removed by the Atomic Energy Commission. So, I would request through you to the Government that in Eastern sector, a nuclear power station be planned and installed as quickly as possible. There was a proposal from our side when were in the West Bengal Government from 1972 to 1977 to have one in Midnapore district in Danton to be in particular. But unfortunately nothing has happened so far. Since the restriction of the Atomic Energy Commission has been removed, I would request the Government through you to give a very serious thought to it.

I would just mention one more thing and I will conclude my speech. As you know, in West Bengal, one of the greatest problems is industrial sickness. This industrial sickness is due to many factors, because of the present State Government's attitude, the power shortage. Union rivalry and things like that. But the essence of

[Shri Atish Chandra Sinha]

the whole thing is lakhs and lakhs of workers are out of job. Unless something is done to revive those industries in West Bengal, I think, the economic development of the whole country would be jeopardised. Therefore, I would request through you to the Government that the sick industries in West Bengal should be taken care of by the Government and I am sure with that the progress of the whole country would also take place.

Sir, with these words, I thank you very much and I also support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
(Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which is crisp and concise and which reflects the basic philosophy of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government, his sincerely, at reform and restoration of confidence in Public life and institutions and tackling of national problems.

The New Parliament joins the grieving nation in paying homage to the greatest leader and statemen of our times, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We should take an opportunity in retrieving our trust and confidence to our new leader who has come to symbolise the hopes and aspirations of the people of our country.

Our socio-political system is crying for a thorough change and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken in administrative, judicial and educational reforms.

The President has mentioned our achievements in various fields in the last five years. We are at the threshold of the Sevent Plan which presents a unique opportunity for socio-economic development making bold changes from the past, based on our past experience.

Firstly, we must take up the regional balance in the development. Certain States like Orissa are economically backward for historical reasons. A conscious effort for preferential Central investment in these areas, that is, in industry, infrastructure and Central projects would be very appropriate. So also the schemes for Central assistance should be provided to such backward States.

Coming to the rural youth and unemployed, 1985 is the International Year for the Youth. There is a vast youth potential in our rural areas and there should be a suitable national programme which should be organised to tap this energy for productive work.

I am grateful to our Prime Minister who has created a separate Ministry for women's welfare. Free education for girls and framing of a national programme for women are historic. It is high time that special opportunities should be opened for the employment of and self-employment for women.

Coming to the poverty amelioration programme, it needs a new direction. The IRDP has created self confidence among the rural folk. It needs a new direction, because the emphasis is on subsidy instead of actual creation of assets. That has created difficulties and has affected the banking structure. In my view, the amount spent on subsidy can be more usefully spent on making the loan interest free and waiver of a part of the loan after repayment of the other portion. This reform will strengthen the banking structure, improve the rural productivity and reduce the scope for corruption.

The President has mentioned about the National Forest Policy and massive plantation programme through

the Waste Land Development Board. This programme has an added advantage of giving large employment opportunities in the rural areas. I would also urge for a comprehensive planning for meeting rural energy requirements by tapping different sources of renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

The Bhopal tragedy has heightened our consciousness for environment protection measures to go hand with industrialisation. In my view, urgent amendment of the Air Pollution Control Act and Water Pollution Control Act should be undertaken to make them more effective.

Another aspect that comes to my mind, in this connection, is that developed countries and multinational corporations are the habit of passing on obsolete technologies to developing countries which are eager to go in for technological help.

In my view, this tendency calls for concern and would remind you that appropriate technical authorities at the Central level should scrutinise the relevance and efficacy of all such imported technology before it is put to use in our country.

From the point of view of Orwellian predictions, 1984 was a year of tragedy and anguish. Fortunately, 1985 has emerged with new hopes and fresh aspirations. Now, the national mood is one of reconciliation, solidarity and progress. The whole nation stands behind Shri Rajiv Gandhi to bring about a national transformation.

We all should join and give full support and strength to our now leader in his endeavours,

With these words, I support this Motion of Thanks.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the first step that any Govern-

ment should take, before it enters office, is to take the oath of office and also of secrecy. This Government has violated the basic precepts of our constitution and the obligation cast upon the Government by the constitution. I would like to read out the relevant clauses of the constitution.

“Before a Minister enters upon his office the President shall administer to him the oath of office and secrecy.”

“Administer to him”, this will be individually and separately done and not in a collective and wholesale and mass scale, which will amount to violation of the spirit and policy of the Constitution.

Therefore, my first submission is that this Government, soon after entering office, has first of all flouted the Constitution and the spirit and the provisions of the Constitution. This Government has come into office with such auguries and began its functions.

It incidentally leads me on to another aspect. The Constitutional validity and legality is that a Government assumes office and performs functions and is responsible to the country and answerable to the House.

A Government which does not take office as laid down in the Constitution, has no constitutional and legal validity. This is the submission that I would like to make.

The President of India arrived in the Parliament House in the traditional method of all time pomp and grandeur in the chariot drawn by six horses, duly accompanied by mounted body guards. This is not in consonance with the spirit of the times. Perhaps this is reminiscent of the imperialist trends or the bourgeois or feudal or by gone royal and regal order. Therefore, all the tall talk about the 21st Century and all that is in conflict with whatever has happened. It is incompatible, it is irreconcilable and it

[Shri S.M. Bhattam]

does not fit in with the present practice of the President coming in chariot with pomp and glory.

Therefore, what I urge is that the young Prime Minister who has assumed office and raised so many hopes, by the time we reassemble here for a similar purpose, see to it that this practice is given up in favour of a more modern practice which is in keeping with the spirit of the times.

When I refer to the chariot, when I refer to the coach drawn by the horses, I am reminded of the bullockcart economy which we are having today. The century old system of hand-ploughing, ploughing with the help of bullocks and bullock-carts, is obtaining in this country, Can we give it up? Is it possible to replace it with a modern technology without jeopardising the job potential and opportunities for the teeming millions of the people in the country-side? It is not possible. So, we are resorting to the time old, century old practice. There is no other alternative to that.

I would like to refer to another small matter which may be of a considerable importance for us. Go and see the countryside. There is no lavatory facility for the womenfolk, they have no modern toilet facility. In lakhs and aaks of villages, our womenfolk have got to sit on the road-side to answer their calls of nature, because there is no modern toilet facility. This is a very shameful situation, and we are responsible for it. That being so, when we expose our womenfolk to such humiliating, degrading, inhuman and uncivilized conditions, what is the relevance of the talk of taking the country to the Twenty-first Century? Therefore, there are certain urgent tasks to which this Government should immediately address itself. Forgetting them, we will not be able to do any justice to the people at all.

You may send people to Antarctica. You may organize space flights in collaboration with some friendly major

powers. But, basically, the problem of poverty, and misery of the teeming millions has got to be solved, has got to be tackled, and this cannot be done through sophisticated, westernised capital-intensive methods and technology. This fact has got to be taken into consideration.

This leads me to another aspect, namely, concentration of economic power in a few hands. You find that there is concentration in a few hands, and poverty is stalking at the doors of the teeming millions in this country. The top one per cent households in the country hold 14 per cent of the national wealth whereas the bottom 50 per cent households account for less than seven per cent of the national wealth. These are not figures which I am giving readily from out of my memory. The hon. Minister for Finance, some years ago, has given these figures on the floor of this august House and I am just quoting them. Wealth and prosperity has been cornered by the fortunate and favoured few. The fruits of development do not percolate to the bottom. The 1977-78 figures were given by the Minister of Planning which I quote: 48 per cent of the people live below the poverty-line, and more than 30 crores of people get less than Rs. 65/- per month. How then do you make a dent into the picture of abject poverty and misery of the teeming millions in this country? They cannot give even a morsel of food for their children even if they break their bones. These are the conditions of object poverty and misery which is stalking the land from Kashmir to Kanyakumari.

The Prime Minister or, perhaps, the President in his Address has scrupulously avoided—I do not know whether it was deliberately or otherwise—the word 'socialism'. Nowhere in the text of his Address, on any page, can we see the word 'socialism'. I have very carefully gone through the Address.

This would take me on to another topic of national interest. In the

case of villages, we have got a ceiling on agricultural holdings and properties. Does it mean that in urban areas people can grow richer whereas in rural areas the people have got to be subjected to eternal and perpetual poverty? Why not fix a ceiling on urban income also? This should be done. The urban people also should be subjected to some such ceiling. This is merely not an era of ceiling but it is also an era of flooring. You have got to ensure necessarily a minimum income—a minimum income to the people. Unless the floor is also fixed and people lifted above the poverty line, there is no point in having ceiling and it is meaningless to talk about taking the country into the 21st century,

Here again I would like to urge that it is within the possibility and they must have some broad ratio—say 1 : 20 or 1 : 21. Some such ratio should be fixed. Unless that is done, there could be no egalitarian society. Therefore the question is one of reducing the disparity in incomes. So, the question of reducing the inequalities in incomes should also receive the immediate attention of the Government. Unless the Government applies itself wholeheartedly to the task of bringing in a socialist order, there is no possibility of ameliorating the conditions of the people of this country.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba): I rise here to oppose the motion of thanks moved by Prof. Ranga.

Here I have heard every Congress Member. He is elated and happy for the grand success that the Congress Party achieved in the Lok Sabha election. We accept the victory of the Congress Party and also accept the defeat of the Opposition. But if we analyse the so-called massive mandate of the electorate, it cannot be said 'massive' in the real sense because the votes polled are hardly 50 per cent. Had there been a proportional representation system in our country, then the massive majority could

have turned to hardly 50 per cent and could have been reduced to 50% and that is nearly a very poor percentage.

So taking in to consideration all these things, if I come to the President's Address, according to me it is the worst kind of anti-climax. Anti-climax in the sense that the economic problems of the common man have been referred to in a light vein. If we come to the rise in prices, what does the President's Address say? It says that the rise is not that high as it was before. It is not expected from the new government which is suppose to have won a massive mandate to treat the price rise so lightly. On the contrary, people expect that some stren measures will be taken by the Government to bring down the prices. But, instead of giving a definite assurance to the common man of bringing down prices, here the President has simply said that the prices are not that high. That is no satisfaction to the common people.

Then about unemployment. The new Prime Minister is very much interested in new technology and modernisation. There is nothing wrong to be interested in technology and modernisation. But as we have read in newspapers, he is said to have declared that preference should be given to the private sector for the purpose of production in preference to the public sector. Here I am worried about the unemployment problem. So far as the private sector is concerned, if they adopt modernisation and modern technology, there will be no scope for more employment in that sector and if there is no scope in that sector, then the unemployment problem will be as it is now. On the contrary, it will be aggravated by this policy of the Government.

I will come to a new point. That is about the Mandal Commission. In our country, there are Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes to the extent of 20%. There are other classes also who are educationally and socially backward and

[Shri D. B. Patil]

to examine this point who are educationally and socially backward, Mandal Commission was appointed in the year 1979 and the Mandal Commission had submitted its report in December, 1980. This report was submitted to Shri Zail Singh, the then Home Minister and at present President of India. While laying this Report on the Table of the House the then Home Minister had said :

“In the light of the above, the Central Government have forwarded the Report of the Commission to the various State Governments for obtaining their views. On receipt of their replies the Central Government will give further consideration to the Report of the Backward Classes Commission with a view to formulating their views on the various recommendations contained in the Report.”

Although four years have passed yet no action has been taken by the Government. Many a time in the past Questions were asked and it was informed that a sub-committee of Secretaries or the Cabinet had been appointed but without any results. It is disappointing. According to this report the backward classes population is to the tune of 2 per cent and although the recommendations of this Commission pertain to such a large section of our population, yet no action has been taken on that. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is aware of this Report and that it covers 52 per cent of our population.

Lastly, Sir, a word about remunerative prices to the agricultural producers, Here it has been mentioned that remunerative prices are given to the agricultural producers. My experience has been that although Maharashtra Government recommended higher prices on our demand examining the cost of production than the prices fixed by APC yet the Centre did not accept the recommendations of the Maharashtra Government. This clearly

reflects the policy of the Central government. I would like to say that until and unless agriculturists get proper prices the economy of this country which is mainly agricultural cannot be stable and strong.

With these few words I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, very kindly given by him. 1985 is the Year of the Youth and the great people of our country have begun this year on a happy note by giving the reins of the country in the hands of our young Prime Minister.

Sir, the confidence of the people is one of our greatest heritage and I personally believe that the way the new Government have started their work, it would certainly enable us to mould ourselves according to the aspirations of the people. The three point programme of our Hon. Prime Minister, *viz.*, honesty, efficiency and result, will certainly go a long way in pushing the country forward and it would also enable us to mould the 21st Century India into a modern and a developed nation.

Sir, the biggest problem of our country is the problem of poverty. We shall have to bring certain basic changes, particularly in our economic policy in order to eradicate poverty. I welcome the new programmes which have been formulated to solve the problem of unemployment and I specifically welcome the proposed changes in the education system and I would also like to make some suggestions in this regard in brief. Sir, our education should be job-oriented. Instead of giving guarantee for a degree, education must provide guarantee for employment. We should enforce the three language formula, so that we could move forward towards national integration. In our country education falls in the Concurrent List

I would like to suggest that upto the higher secondary level education should be a state subject and so far as university and college education is concerned, it should be the subject of the Union Government. Only then, we shall be able to implement the policy of universal education for national integration. Girls' education is free upto higher secondary level, which is quite inadequate. I would like to request that this should be made free upto university level. If this is done, it would be a commendable step. Crores of rupees are spent on education. But doctors and engineers etc. who take their technical education here, go to foreign countries. This brain-drain should be minimised. It should rather be stopped. Manual labour should also be linked with education. Our leader Smt. Gandhi had said, "Shremes-Jayte" (Labour brings victory). Through this we can effect a new change in education. We have the example of Japan before us. Although they do not have natural resources, yet they have captured the world market. In this way, if we link education with labour, our country will certainly progress. As regards industries, our country is very backward. There are abundant natural and mineral resources in our country. We can plan our industries on the basis of that. Abundant deposits of mica, iron, and coal are available in our country. Thorium is also available in sufficient quantity for producing atomic energy. I would like to request that we shall have to adopt mixed economy. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had started the cooperative movement by according priority to private and public sectors. We shall have to link this cooperative movement with industries. In case the industries are decentralised, we can progress more. In my constituency large deposits of zinc are available near Chittorgarh. The establishment of super zinc smelter there has been under consideration for a long time. By considering this in the Seventh Five Year Plan, work can be created for the poor and unemployed youth of that area. Another factor responsible for the backwardness of our industries is the shortage of electricity. Rajasthan has

been worst affected due to this shortage of electricity. It has affected industry as well as agriculture in the State. Atomic Power Plant, which is situated at Kota, is always out of order. This plant has been constructed according to Canadian technology. The whole infra-structure is available there and if Government propose to establish two units there as has been done in the case of Kalapakkam, the electricity problem in Rajasthan can be solved thereby.

The drinking water problem in Rajasthan is also quite acute. I would like to request that special provision should be made for this basic need in our ensuing budget. Besides this, I would like to say that we are feeling the shivers of cold-war at the borders of our country. To check this, we should continue to make special efforts. We should also be concerned about the American aid being given to Pakistan. Today, the champion of world peace, our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is no more amongst us, but the whole public believes that our hon. Prime Minister has inherited the same qualities. Sufficient progress has been made during this rule. Welcoming the solution to the Assam and Punjab problems as also the 10-Point Programme that he has offered, I support the Motion.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry that I could not be present in the House when my name was called. I was sitting in the lobby at that time because I have been suffering from fever and the air-conditioning system in the House is not congenial to my condition.

First of all I would like to deal with the same paragraphs which have been referred to by so many people on the Congress side. Sir, it is said that in 1984 Lok Sabha election, those who are sitting on your right side got a

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

massive mandate from the people and the Congress-I are in a brute majority in this august House. I do not know what they mean by massive mandate. They should not forget that they got only 48% of votes and 52% had voted against them. *(Interruptions)* If there was proportional representation, do you know what would have been your fate? *(Interruptions)* You say that you got these votes for your policy of National integration. *(Interruptions)*. Then, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he thinks that this 5% who have cast their votes against the Congress-I are anti-national. *(Interruptions)* I would say, certainly not. Then, may I know why you got defeated in Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir? *(Interruptions)* you say that your victory is against communalism, casteism and separatism. Then, may I know why you had a grand alliance with Tripura Upajati Sangh in Tripura? In Tamilnadu you had alliance with the AIADMK, in Jammu and Kashmir you had alliance with National Conference (M) and in Kerala, you had alliance with the Muslim League.

(Interruptions)

17.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Some people think that it is due to Indira wave the Congress-I has been returned to power. But it is not so. The main reason for their victory is due to money power. *[Interruption]*.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. There should not be any personal allegations against anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, I have got photographs
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. This will not form part of the record.
*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : You please conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, they say that the electorates have given them a massive mandate. That is not correct.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak for the first time in this Father of the Parliaments. I am very much aware of the honour which has been bestowed on me by my people who have elected me and made me their representative in this honourable House.

I stand here to support the motion of Thanks to the Rashtrapati. The Year 1984 has been aptly described in the Address as the year of turbulence. I will even like to say that this turbulence has started in 1977 when essentially small people were projected into a parody of greatness. And we saw a Government of turbulence, actions of turbulence, but history has its own wicked ways and a time came when we came back to power under the leadership of our great immortal Indira Gandhi. We as students or young people read and study history. There are some learned people, historians who write history. But we were very fortunate to have a leader who made history, who not only made history, but she created nations. And, whatever reference has been made in this House, as well as in the Address to the late Prime Minister, I stand to support each word of it.

There are times when people can tolerate tyranny, but there are times and there are leaders who do not succumb to wrong ideals and that is what our leader stood for between 1977 and 1980. It was in 1980 that our leader put the nation back on the path of prosperity, development and strength. And it is only the result of her leadership that today we stand at the take-off stage when not only we are preparing

**Not recorded.

ourselves to enter the twenty first century, but we are going to look modern, we are going to look stronger. And all our party's contributions to the nation building are a part of history. I must congratulate our new and young Prime Minister who at the time of the tragedy and assassination, stood like a rock between a country shattering into pieces and a country coming back to senses of solidarity. That was the time when Delhi could have burnt and full credit must go to the new, young but dynamic Prime Minister who made Delhi see sense and create an atmosphere of peace, friendship and brotherhood. And that is where we started our elections. Lot of ballyhoo is being made about rigging, money and muscle and of power. I am very sure my hon. friends, my hon. elders on the other side also know that there is something like people's power : People power they were praising sky high in 1977, and now they forget about the power of the people in 1984. I have nothing much to say except that we must stand together not only for the unity and integrity of the country but also for the security of the country. It is not only the security of the territory, it is not only the security of men and material but even for the security of information to which our Prime Minister is most sensitive and most alert. We will have to have a complete sense of alertness in whatever dealings with documents and men we have to do at the highest level of the Government of India. And it is a matter of great pride that no hush hush has been made of this scandal on which the Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House and which was further clarified by the honourable Home Minister.

So far as our aims and our ambitions for the coming five years are concerned, I, with your permission, Sir, wish to lay emphasis on only on three points. We are talking a lot about 16.00 hrs.

unemployment, about the frustration of the young people. I think what we require from the educational and youth welfare activities is the projection of an

atmosphere, where we can help the young people in identifying themselves. Today there is complete lack of identity for young men and women. It is not only education, which will make our young people happy, vigorous and nationalistic; it will have to be something beyond the degree; it will have to be something more than the job of LDC or sub-inspector. I suggest that we must have an identity of the people, we must make our young people synchronise their aims and objectives with the development of the country, particularly in the rural areas. We have got today in our country a young Prime Minister. I am very sure, under his stewardship, we will go further and the frustration of the young people will be tackled successfully.

In the end, I only wish to say that the Government stands to be given all the congratulations for coming out with very practical and with very ambitious nation-building plans. I only hope that, so far as rural areas are concerned, more priority will be given to the schemes, like drinking water and electricity and whatever we can do by way of developing the identity of the young people.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to first thank the President for his Address. I thank all the Members that participated in this debate for their contribution. Unfortunately, I was not able to spend as much time as I would have liked to here, in this House listening to the debate, because of certain issues that came up, just, during these days, and I know you will understand. But I have heard many of the speeches in my room on the loud-speaker, and I have been given notes of most of the others.

Our friends, sitting across from me, have spent most of their time dwelling on the past five years. They forget

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

that we went to the polls with the record of the past five years, and our work in those five years has been endorsed by the people of this country, overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of this country. I will not waste my time on the past, like my friends in the Opposition we look towards the future instead.

Some issues have been raised about the elections and all sorts of wild charges have been made. It is customary after elections to make such charges, because they make a very good excuse.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can we make them before the elections ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not wish to make a charge against you. The people know what charges there are. That is why we are here and you are there.

Like my friend has said, it is not money power, muscle power or any other power that counts; it is the voter that counts in an election. When we see such a large discrepancy in the number of people sitting on this side and that side, it can only mean that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : What about the percentage ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to the percentage also; don't worry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA ; Next time don't use money power.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Dattaji, I will answer your question. I have heard what you said.

The question is, who is in touch with the pulse of the people.

In 1977 we were not in touch with the pulse of the people and we were

removed; in 1980 and in 1984, you were not in touch with the people and you were removed. You have to accept this fact. You can say what you like about percentages. You are talking about 50 percent and 49 percent; may I remind you, Sir, that your party got 5.8 percent ? It may be just a question of a decimal point that you did not notice between 5 and 8.

You must remember that although you pretend to speak as the voice of the people, you pretend to be the saviour of the nation, the fact is that the voice of the people speaks from this side of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Also from this side.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That percentage has been established barely two weeks ago.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Percentage is the same.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The issues in this election were very clear and right through the elections my friends kept saying the Congress is not talking about issues. But the fact was that we were talking about the issues which were important to the nation and they were talking about the issues which the nation did not think were important. We had one issue in front of us—India's unity, integrity, India's nationalism—and this is what has been won in this election.

Much as my friends in the Opposition would like to believe that they are the consciencekeepers of this nation.

This election has elected the Congress to be the conscience keepers of the nation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub nagar) : Sir, we want to listen to the Prime Minister. But we are being disturbed by table-thumping.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. Be a good Parliamentarian.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think we will excuse him. He has just come from a House and we know how that House functions. So, we will give him time to learn and learn to behave in a proper House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I had been there for 16 years and I do not have to learn anything more here.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Would you like to say anything more ? Thank you.

During the past few days we have had one of the most serious cases of espionage being uncovered in India. I cannot say very much about this because investigations are still in progress and anything I say might jeopardise further investigations. The Members from both sides of this House must understand that here we need the help of everyone. This is not a Congress versus Opposition event. This is not something that either of us should try and get political credit for. It is something that affects the whole nation. It has been uncovered because we have wanted to investigate, specific areas where thing did not look right and we have taken action wherever it was necessary. I would like to clarify that although a very senior member of my Staff has resigned, there is nothing against individual. It is in the highest propriety of the civil service that he has taken this decision. I would like to say that we are going into this in great depth, into every aspect of what has happened, how it happened, the possible damage that has occurred and when I am in a position to let you know more, I will keep you fully informed.

We have problems in Punjab and in Assam, we are looking towards solving those problems and we are hopeful that we will be able to come in front of you with some news—well, not in this Session, but I hope we will make progress in this and I do look

friends in the Opposition whether they are in this House or other parties in the Opposition who are not in the House, in solving this particular problem.

Sir, the problems of the minorities in India have to be given special thought. They erupt in tension, they erupt in riots, but when we really look at it, it almost invariably goes back to economic disparity and it is this root that we must get to and our Government will be doing its best to try and start from the beginning and end this problem once and for all for a proper united India.

In a few days we are having a Summit of six nations in Delhi. This is another step in the direction of peace, in the direction of disarmament and we look forward to help relieve tensions in the world. India has been a strong supporter of the non-aligned movement, we are founder members and our policy towards this movement has not changed. We will, in fact, be taking more interest, developing more contacts, and try to improve South-South relations, South-South exchanges and see that the Third World can help itself because we have seen that where there has not been enough imagination and we have succumbed to foreign thought, it has ended to disaster, it has not ended in development. We will, in a similar way, look towards the South Asian region for better cooperation with our neighbours, better cooperation within the sub-continent.

We have been having some differences with Pakistan. On his last visit to India I had a meeting with their President, Shri Zia, and he was very cordial, very helpful and he talked very positively. I was very hopeful, I still am very hopeful, but unfortunately in the intervening period some of the actions by the bureaucracy, by the other members of the Pakistan Government have not been conducive to better relations between the two countries and we look forward to a positive

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

The House has been very alive to what has been happening in Sri Lanka. We are dismayed at the way the All Party Conference ended, we are dismayed that a political solution does not seem around the corner and we are unhappy about the way the security forces have been deployed and used. We look forward to a high level communication with Sri Lanka and we will do whatever we can to help solve the problems. We have to help them because we have a very large number of refugees. And we would like conditions to be such that they can return to their homes. Later, in this year, Sir, I will be visiting the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and I will keep the House in touch with my deliberations there. We look forward to many more exchanges with other countries. We look forward to better friendship with all countries in the world.

In his speech, the President has talked about the future talks that are in front of us. Sir, this Government is committed to a clean public life. And we have started taking measures towards this end. We are committed towards electoral reforms. We will have discussions with all sections of this House on electoral reforms and we do hope to get full cooperation from you. Because if electoral reforms are going to take 10 years of deliberations, then they are not going to be worth the discussions. So, we would like to be quick—not hurried but quick—and come to a conclusion so that the next elections could be fought under whatever reforms that we agree to.

During the past few days, we have been having talks with the Opposition, and amongst ourselves on the Anti-Defection Bill. We feel that for a cleaner public life, this is essential. What we have to see, Sir, is that there are no loopholes left which allow defections under any name, under any other method to take place. We had some talks with the Opposition. Some Parties want stronger Bill. Some Parties are in favour of a softer Bill. I hope we can close this gap and come to a reasonable conclusion because in

any such legislation, we are really groping. It is something new that we are putting in. There are no precedents we can look at and it is for us to show the way. But that also means that we must be a little more objective, we must show a little more strength and be able to come out and have the guts to do it. That will not be lacking from our side, Sir.

India's economy, Sir, is very largely that of farmers. We will be doing many things for the farmers in the coming years. We have to see that our agricultural output increases substantially. We have to see that the inputs to the farmers have proper prices. We have to see that the procurement prices are correct. It is only then that we will be able to get the growth that we are wanting. We will look towards this end and I hope we will see a sharp increase in our agricultural production.

We will be looking, like the President said, Sir, at the textile industry. Over the years, the textile industry has deteriorated very substantially and when I talk about the textile industry, I include the handlooms, the weavers, from the lowest level to the highest mechanised level of industry. We have to develop a new policy which does not throw anybody out of a job but we must remember that our textile policy is not targeted at producing jobs but at producing cloth, and producing cloth at rates which are acceptable to the poor people, to the masses, in our country. We will try and achieve this.

We are looking at a new industrial policy. We have to realise that India in the past 35 years has progressed tremendously in spite of everything our friends across the room say. We have made tremendous progress and now we must look ahead to a bright future. If our industry is to progress, if our industry is to keep up with the industry in the rest of the world, it must operate under similar conditions. We will look towards this end. We have to see towards employment. Industry is not

necessarily the best place for employment. Sometimes it is the most inefficient place for employment. We have to look how we can increase employment even more than industry can give us. I am not advocating closing down industry or a radical change in all the industries that we have.

What I am saying is that our education policy, our industrial policy and our trade policy must be such that it looks ahead to taking India into the future with the rest of the world. We cannot pretend to be equal to other countries when we are operating systems which are 10 years or 20 years out of date. The world today is moving very fast and, towards this end, we will introduce a new education policy which will be targeted at a more modern type of employment. We will have a new industrial policy which will generate this employment and we will have to have a trade policy which dovetails with this. We will be trying to do this by the next session.

One of the most difficult points to handle has always been the judicial system. The judicial system is there to give justice and, if justice is delayed, justice is denied. We will look into this to see how quicker and speedier justice can be given at all levels.

While every section of our society has been progressing, we find that one section which cuts across all religious, caste and regional barriers gets left behind. That is why we have taken up special programmes for women. We will see that special programmes for the social, economic and cultural development of women are made and put in front of you. We have already announced that we will be giving free education to girls up to the secondary level.

AN HON. MEMBER : You provide hostels also for them.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I wish we could afford to do that. That is some-

thing I would like to talk about when the education policy comes up.

In this work for women, we would like that voluntary organisations are specially involved and they take a major role.

This election really showed the world the power of youth of India and that is why there is such an age difference between the two sides of the House. We will be looking into very special programmes for the youth, for the employment of the youth and for the involvement of the youth in building this great nation of ours.

Vast areas in our country are devoid of forestation, are waste lands. We are going to develop these and we are going to set up a Waste Land Development Board to look into this. This will be not aimed just at forestry but, it will be designed in such a manner that the produce from this reclaimed land is given back to the people who are living in the neighbourhood. It will be for the benefit of the local people.

We are also looking at cleaning up the air and the water in our country. We have seen recent tragic accident in Bhopal where many people died and many many more may be injured or are maimed. I am told that some effects of this terrible tragedy might not even be known for another six months. We are looking at the location policy for such factories and we are looking at how we can stop any factories polluting our rivers and our air. Our rivers have become extremely polluted. The first river that we are attempting to clean up is the Ganges. I will not say purify, because nobody can purify the Ganga. But we will try to clean it. We have...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It is a Herculean task.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is a Herculean task. Yes. But we have already identified the areas and we feel that we are up to it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You also clean the Augean stables.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why, you are there and we are here! We have set up the Central Ganga Authority to clean the Ganga and, as my friend is so interested in the Ganga, out of the pollution in the Ganga, only 20% of the pollution is chemical pollution and 80% is sewage and other excreta and we will be able to clean this up with a time-bound programme.

From this Government, you will see results.

This Government is looking deeply into our cultural heritage. Not only looking into our cultural heritage, to preserve it, to save it but, we are also going to look ahead into how to develop the culture of every region, of every group, in our country. We will be taking this up as a major programme.

To do all these things, we will need a fast administration, a clean administration, a responsive administration and we will be giving you this.

To take India ahead, we have to look towards the optimum utilisation of our resources. Our biggest resource is the human resource and we will look towards how to develop this. We will develop our natural resources and we will utilise our industrial and capital resources to the best benefit.

To do this, we will need technology. We will need a new education and we will need to look after the health of our people so that they are up to this. But, most of all, it will need managerial skill and it will need political will and we will give you both. But whenever one tightens one's belt to move ahead faster, one does feel the pinch. And this pinch is going to come in discipline. We will have to have discipline. We will have to respect institutions, and we will have to think, again, about not our freedom but the country's freedom.

Sir, in the coming years, we will build a united, secular, free India where a person's worth is not measured by his caste, creed, region or religion. We will build an India which is dynamic, an India which can move ahead with the rest of the world.

Once again, I thank all the Members who have participated and I commend the President's Address for adoption.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments which have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. If the House agrees, I shall put all the amendments together to the vote of the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If all the amendments are put together, it would mean a 'collective massacre'!

MR. SPEAKER : I now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the main Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th January, 1985.' "

The motion was adopted,

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18 34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, January 23, 1985/Magha 3, 1906 (Saka).