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Wednesday, March 19, 1980  
Falguna 29, 1901(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. II Contains No. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 19, 1980/Phalgun  
29, 1901 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Increase in Packing Charges of Cement

\*122. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the packing charges of cement recently;

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

(c) whether such charges have been increased in Madhya Pradesh also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Packing charges for cement are fixed every quarter. Accordingly, the packing charges for cement for the current quarter (January—March 1980) were fixed on 31-12-79. The amount of packing charges so fixed was Rs. 66.94 per tonne of cement as compared to Rs. 63.16 for the previous quarter. The increase in packing charges was on account of increase in the price of jute and also on account of the fact that the minimum percentage of usage of new bags for packing cement was raised from 75 per cent to 80 per cent.

(c) Packing charges fixed by the Central Government are uniformly  
2807 LS—1.

applicable to all the States/Union Territories including the State of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में सीमेंट की कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि होती जा रही है और एक आम आदमी के लिये यह संभव नहीं है कि वह आसानी से अपने बजट के अन्तर्गत सीमेंट खरीद सके। इसलिये मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली तिमाही के मुकाबले में जो 3 रुपये से ज्यादा पैकिंग चार्ज में प्रति मी० टन वृद्धि हुई है, वह जो इतनी तेजी से हुई है, इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have drawn the kind attention of the hon. Member to the reasons which I have already given. The reasons are the same. The main reason is the per tonne increase of Rs. 3.78; the per bag increase is 90 paise, out of which six paise have been due to increase in jute prices....

MR. SPEAKER: I think, what the hon. Member meant was something else, and that does not arise out of this Question. The main Question here is about packing charges and not about cement charges. The hon. Minister has already answered that. The hon. Member may now put his second supplementary.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise out of this Question.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : पैकिंग चार्ज से ही यह सम्बन्धित है। अध्यक्ष महोदय: तो पैकिंग चार्ज के लिये पूछिये।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन इन पैकिंग चार्ज को कम करने के लिये कोशिश कर रहा है ?



**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The packing charges for cement bags are fixed every quarter as it was done for the current quarter on the 31st December, 1979. The Ministry of Industry had appointed a high level Committee which has worked out a formula on which the cost break-up is worked out for every quarter. For the next quarter again we will do it like that. There are some variables like the one I have already mentioned in my reply to the question, namely, increase in the price of jute; when I say 'increase', whatever would be the price of jute; they will determine this. These are the factors. Secondly, the usage ratio is being progressively improved; from 75 per cent we have come to 80 per cent. In fact, the recommendation of the high level Committee was 100 per cent. All this is being done, the hon. Member would be glad to know, in the interest of the consumer, so that the ultimate product reaching the consumer is the maximum possible and of the best quality.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I think when the hon. Minister is speaking about the price of jute, he means the jute bags.....

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Hessian is the word.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Not Hessian—the sacking.

May I know from him whether it is not a fact that the prices of these jute bags were put up by the Government itself or by the committee appointed by the Government following representations from the Indian Jute Mills Association? Despite the fact that they are making considerable profit margins at present on sacking, why were the prices raised on these jute bags by the government?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** We take into account the market price of jute and the market

price of jute was going higher and on the basis of the market price....

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Jute bags or raw jute?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Jute goods—Yes. When we talk in relation to bags, it is the jute bags. So the cost of making these jute bags is calculated by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. It takes into account the market price, the cost of manufacture and then it arrives at the figure and that is how it has reached this figure.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** The question was: whether it is not a fact that at present on these jute bags the industry is making a considerable profit margin. In view of that why did the government allow them a further increase in the price of jute bags?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** They are not giving to the jute manufacturers. The bags are bought by the various cement mills. They buy them from the market and then they pack it and despatch it to the various areas. Therefore, they have to buy it in the market at the price at which it is available. We have fixed it on the basis of the market price for raw jute and then for conversion into jute bags and so on.

**SHRI U. H. PATEL:** How many times were the packaging charges increased and to what extent? With the increase in the packaging charges, from 1977 how much did the cement price go up?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** I will give the details of the changes in the jute packaging charges from 1977-78 to 1979-80. If the hon. Member wants, I can read it out or if he so desires, I can place it on the Table of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is better.

**SHRI U. H. PATEL:** I want to know if the cement price goes up

due to the increase in packaging charges or due to the rise in the price of cement. I want to know the difference.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why The containers are different.

**SHRI U. H. PATEL:** How much did the packaging price increase from 1977 onwards till to-day? That is only one part of the price you have given.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Why not from 1971?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The prices in fact available with me at this time are from 1977-78 to the current quarter. If the hon. Member wants, I will read out the figures.

#### 1977-78

April to June	Rs.
July to Sept.	41.77
October to Dec.	41.62
Jan. to March	41.85
	41.63

#### 1978-79

April-June	47.34
July-Sept.	47.35
October-Dec.	47.27
Jan.-March	50.79

#### 1979-80

April-June	52.50
July-Sept.	57.33
Oct.-Dec.	63.16
Jan. to March	46.99

Now the hon. Member must correlate this with the factor known as the ratio of new and second-hand bags. I will read out that also. I tell you that the current quarter is the best in this.

April-June 1977-78	55.45
July-September	53.34
October-December	66.3
January-March	50.50

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Since the fact is that the large business houses like the Birlas, Singhanias and the Jains have jute trading, jute manufacturing as well as the cement plants—all interlocked—and 'Heads I win and tails you lose' is the story with these people, will you kindly tell us on how many occasions did you give the increase? Sir, the jute and jute goods operate in a very fluctuating market depending on various factors like *Pakkas* and *Sattas*.

Will the hon. Minister tell us on how many occasions you have reduced the price of cement because the price of jute sale is below economic price?

(b) What percentage of packing is done by the second-hand jute bags; where there is no market to assess the value, how will you allow the consumers to benefit from the jute bags (*Interruptions*) and how do you ascertain the price of second-hand bags and the fluctuations?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** At one time, as much as fifty per cent of the cement was packed in second-hand jute bags. There were lots of complaints from the consumers and the users that there was a seepage of cement in the second-hand bags as a result of which the quality suffers and the quantity also suffers.

Therefore, progressively the uses of the second-hand bags are reduced. You cannot reduce that overnight because of a sudden rise in prices. Now it is 80 to 20. 20 per cent is the second-hand bags and 80 per cent is the new bags. I hope now my friend is satisfied.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** How many times did you find the fluctuations in the price of jute, i.e. in the jute market, the prices of cement bags have been reduced and the consumers had derived the benefit out of that? This is the first part of my question. (*Interruptions*) You have not answered that. On how many occasions and to what extent?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** He cannot be satisfied. We want a notice to find out the correlation between the cement prices and packing prices. The question is related to the prices. We want a notice for that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give a question.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Right now I am giving my question. I have asked him on how many occasions, there are fluctuations (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is the Question Hour. This cannot be a question of debate.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am asking a specific question. They are evading.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give a fresh notice about that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** They have collected Rs. 2-1/2 crores from the Jute Lobby.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is all right. Next Question—Question No. 123.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Sir, I want your protection. My question is: on how many occasions....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You should give a notice and I will allow that.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** He can reply this question. On how many occasions the prices of cement....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I won't allow it. I have called the next Question, Q. No. 123.

Kumari Kamla Kumari. She is not here. Next Question. Q. No. 124.

**अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को एसोसिएशन से ज्ञापन**

\* 124. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पूर्व अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के संगठन की ओर से उन्हें एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिला था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन व्यक्तियों ने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ज्ञापन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

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

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

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

### Statement

The All India Freedom Fighters Association in their memorandum has raised the following demands:

(i) Restoration of freedom fighters pension suspended during the Janata Government's regime.

(ii) Statutory recognition of the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme.

(iii) Renaming the scheme as Samman Pension Scheme.

(iv) Increase of the quantum of pension from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month.

(v) Removal of annual income ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

(vi) Grant of freedom fighters pension free of income tax.

(vii) Recognition of certain mutinies/morchas/movements.

(viii) Grant of pension to underground sufferers on the basis of certificates of national leaders. The above demands are under examination and decision will be taken shortly.

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कुर्बानियों की वजह से ही हम समाज लोग यहां उपस्थित हैं। लेकिन दुख है कि उनकी समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार बहुत दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती। . . . . (व्यवधान) मैं बोल रहा हूं, अगर यह सेनानियों के प्रति ऐसा रवैया अपनायेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shastri Ji, please address the Chair. I call upon you to please put your supplementary.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कुछ भूमिका तो बतानी होगी। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बूढ़े भी हैं और उनकी कठिनाईयां भी बहुत हैं, बुढ़ापे में जो होती हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि हम उस पर विचार करेंगे। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी आप उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करेंगे उतना ही उनका भला होगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भी हैं, जिन्हें उस समय की सरकार ने गांधी-इर्विन समझौते के बाद, सजा पूरी होने के पहले ही जेल से रिहा कर दिया था? अगर ऐसे लोग हैं तो कितने लोग हैं और क्या उनको पैशन देना स्थगित कर दिया गया है या बन्द कर दिया गया है? अगर यह बात सत्य है तो इसका औचित्य क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : कब बन्द कर दी गई, यह तो देखना पड़ेगा?

श्री योगन्ध्र मकधाना : यह जो सवाल उठाया है, उसमें गांधी-इर्विन पैक्ट वाली बात उठनी नहीं है। इस स्पैसिफिक क्वेश्चन का अलग नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से सारे सवाल संचालित हैं। मंत्री जी अगर आज तैयार नहीं हैं तो दूसरे दिन इसका उत्तर दिलवाइये, लेकिन यह संचालित नहीं है, यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। (व्यवधान) मैं उनके जवाब से सतुष्ट नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी आप मदद करें, यह सवाल बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि सारे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बूढ़े हो चुके हैं और धीरे धीरे मरते जा रहे हैं।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हजारों की संख्या में आज भी बाकी हैं जो किसी वजह से समय पर आवेदन पत्र सरकार के पास नहीं भेज सके? क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों से फिर से आवेदन-पत्र लेकर पैशन देने का विचार रखती है?

इसके साथ ही यह बात भी है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने ताम्र-पत्र देने की नीति को बन्द कर दिया था। जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्र-पत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं, क्या सरकार उन्हें फिर ताम्र-पत्र देने का निर्णय लेगी?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : स्पीकर साहब आनरेबल मेम्बर का सुझाव भी है और सवाल भी है। मैं इतना विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की तरफ से जो मेमोरेडम हमारे पास आया है, हम इसको देख रहे हैं और यह जो कहना है कि जनता की सरकार ने ताम्रपत्र देने का सिस्टम बन्द कर दिया, तो जिनको पहले ताम्रपत्र नहीं मिले होंगे, उस पर हम जरूर गौर करेंगे।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से कुछ जोड़ना चाहती हूँ।

We on this side were the first to consider this question. It has not struck hon. Members from the opposite side. However this is not a question about who was first. It is a good idea. But it is true that some people were left out even during our previous government. Even before the Home Minister received the Memorandum, I had assured the freedom fighters who have been meeting me in the past three years, that whenever we had the opportunity, we would look into this whole matter, not only on their demands, but on what we consider is the proper thing to do. They may not ask for everything and some important categories had got left out. But it is very difficult from the government, rather, the bureaucracy point of view how to fit every person in, where to draw the line. And if the hon. Member opposite has any suggestion we will be very glad to consider that.

MR. SPEAKER: Any more questions? I don't think there is any more...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, in view of the fact that the bureaucracy has not been as cooperative as we would have wished ..

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No question of not cooperating. I did not mean that. They have cooperated.

MR. SPEAKER: She did not mean that.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Although the Prime Minister has initiated the whole scheme after so many years of freedom, there are still many cases which are still pending, not so much with the Ministers as with the bureaucracies. It is no good on our part to shield our bureaucracy. I would like to know from the Government whether it would consider the appointment of a Panel of M.Ps. who are

freedom fighters, from all parties, to aid the administration, to aid the Government and the Ministers in disposing of these cases which are still pending, although it is 8 years since the Prime Minister has initiated the scheme.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** I think I have already said if anybody has suggestions, I am willing to consider them. Now, such freedom fighters who come within the categories, we can call them together and take their suggestions. And may I take this opportunity of correcting the misunderstanding of what I stated a while ago? I am not putting the blame on the bureaucracy. What I meant was that they had to see to the implementation. Therefore, in the effort to see that the scheme should not be abused, certain criteria were fixed.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Supplementary to reply given to their Memorandum Clause 7, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the nature of movement in ex-Hyderabad was completely different from those in other parts of the country and whether the Government would like to reconsider their stand which they have stated in their reply.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I have said that it is under examination and we are going to take a decision very shortly. This covers the part of the demand which they have submitted. It is under item No. 8. So that also is under consideration, as I have already said.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those who participated in the Movement launched by the leader of the Indian National Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose, and also those who participated in the I.N.A. as well as R.I.N. in 1946 would be considered because not a single case from the Royal Indian revolt has been admitted. I do not want to say that it is because of

bureaucracy or anything else. The Government has to take the responsibility whether both these categories will be included and whether those who participated in the battle for second freedom, during Emergency, will also be included.

**SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:** So far as the first question is concerned, Sir, we had already included the INA and the RIN. If some are not included, we shall look into it. So far as the other question is concerned, it seems that the hon'ble members were amply rewarded for nearly three years. They were all in the Government.

#### **States affected by agitation on "Foreigners" Issue**

**\*125. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have been affected by the agitation on "foreigners" issue in Eastern India;

(b) the measures taken by the respective State Governments and Central Government;

(c) whether Government deem the measures taken by the State Governments fit, proper and adequate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what steps have been taken up by Government to normalise the situation and the results thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) to (e). Assam and Meghalaya have witnessed agitation over the issue of 'foreigners'. Assam Government and Meghalaya Government have been taking all necessary steps to maintain law and order and to restore a sense of security among all sections of the people in the respective States.

2. Measures initiated by Government of India to deal with various aspects of the problem include: deployment of additional forces on the Assam-Bangladesh border; strengthening of vigilance on the Meghalaya-Tripura sector of the border in a phased manner; strengthening of riverine police; and introduction of identity cards with photographs for all voters in Assam and elsewhere in the North Eastern Region. Government of Assam have been asked to take adequate measures to ensure that encroachment on forest and other Government Lands are prevented effectively; and to formulate suitable legislative proposals to prevent acquisition of property by foreign nations.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I asked for a categorical reply from the hon. Minister, but he has given a vague reply to my question. It seems to me that the Government is acting like a hopeless spectator to the Assam problem. In Assam and Meghalaya Naramedh Yajna is going on; there is indiscriminate looting and arson in the name of movement. There is ousting of Indian nationals from Assam in a very inhuman manner. As a matter of fact, the West Bengal Government is facing.....

MR. SPEAKER: You should put a question and not make a speech.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Anti-national slogans are shouted by the Assamese ....

MR. SPEAKER: This is all irrelevant; the question is disallowed. Please put your second supplementary, if any .

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What is the stand of the Government to stop it and how long these inhuman activities will be permitted to continue?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government of India is vigilant about it. As I stated in my statement, various measures have already been

taken. The Prime Minister had convened a meeting of leaders of all the political parties and certain deliberations and discussions took place. In the light of that, the Assam students were also invited and the Home Minister and other colleagues discussed the issue with them. We are negotiating with them and we are trying to solve the problem. At this stage it is very difficult to say when it can be solved.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: My second supplementar is..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say... If you are going to repeat the same way, I would not allow.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the news item in today's *Times of India*. Here it is stated that the Pradesh Congress (I) Committee is initiating movement, blockading the roads to Assam, and then it is stated that Mr. Mukherjee is leaving for Siliguri this week-end for a ceremonial launching on Monday of their 'Operation Blockade' of the Assam link road so that no cargo can move out of Assam.....

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing; you can put a question, not go on like this. I will not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed. Mr. Mandal, please put the question, you are taking time of the House unnecessary.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: What is the attitude of the Government towards this movement initiated by the Congress (I) in West Bengal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): We have seen the news items in the newspaper. I do not have full information and I am trying to get it. However, I want to make it clear that we are not for any step which will increase tension or

aggravate the situation in any way whatsoever... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No verbal exchanges please.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Is the Minister aware that hundreds of students of Arunachal Pradesh are going to be affected adversely, because of this agitation, as the Gauhati University is not going to hold this year's examination in time? If so, what measures are going to be taken by the Government to enable these boys and girls to appear in the examinations in time?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Adequate protection will be given to the boys and girls who want to appear. (Interruptions) The North-Eastern University has provided it... (Interruption)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Is the Minister aware of the statement made by Shri Nivaran Bora, leader of the Purvanchal Lok Parishad after he went back from the negotiations held here, to the effect that due to foreign pressure, Government will be forced to accede to their demand? One of their demands is to make 1951 as the cut-off year. If the Government is aware of the statement, what is their reaction thereto?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैलसिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय बोरा साहब दूसरे दिन आकर नेगोसिएशन में शामिल हुए थे और बात चीत खत्म करने के बाद एक फैसला हुआ कि प्रेस में कोई भी स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया जायेगा। हो सकता है कि वे जाकर असम में अपने दूसरे दोस्तों से सलाह मशविरा करके फिर दोबारा बात चीत शुरू करें इसीलिए प्रेस को हमने अपना कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया। मगर उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है वह हमारे नोटिस में आया फिर भी उसका कोई कंट्राडिक्शन या तस्दीक नहीं की। लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बिल्कुल निराधार है कि सरकार कोई भी फैसला किसी विदेशी ताकत की प्रेरणा से या दबाव से करना चाहती है बल्कि हम इस बात पर दृढ़ हैं कि कोई भी विदेशी ताकत वहाँ अपना दखल देगी तो उसको बर्दास्त नहीं किया जायेगा

### Lien in Territorial Army without Attending Camp

\*126. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Civilian employees serving in the Territorial Army are permitted to retain their lien in the T.A. even if they have not attended any Camp for several years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government are aware that persons are retaining their lien in the T.A. in Delhi, even though they have not attended any camp for the last so many years; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to terminate their lien so that the juniors may be able to get promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Except for Commissioned Officers placed on the Special Unattached List or those employees who are specially exempted from attending training camps, they are liable to be discharged for not attending training camps.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has come to the notice of the Government that one Junior Commissioned Officer and 71 Other Ranks have not attended annual training camps in Delhi for three years or more. Action is on hand to discharge the persons concerned from the Territorial Army wherever valid reasons for not attending the camp do not exist.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: I would like to know from the Minister whether some of the officers have been posted outside the country, and are still retaining their lien. If so, what are the grounds on which they have been permitted to do so? What other steps are Government taking to improve the chances of promotion of the Territorial Army personnel?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** As far as the first question goes, I do not think any T.A. officers have been transferred outside the country. Does he mean transfer to other States, or other countries? I don't think his information is correct. I would like to clarify that as far as promotions go, these officers who are put in the Special Unattached List do not hamper, in any way, the promotions of the units stationed in Delhi.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** I think the Minister will agree that it is very easy to dismiss one JCO and 71 other ranks. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that 96 officers and some men of the Territorial Army who have served for more than 20 years and who have taken part in the 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars had been dismissed by the previous Government for no rhyme or reason, although they had attended all the camps and had been embodied from 1962 to 1975. They had been uprooted from their civil vocations. What steps is Government taking to ensure that the services and pay of those who attend the camps regularly are protected in the civil departments?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The government will definitely look into the matter. What happened during the Janata regime is rather interesting, but I will have the matter examined.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** But they met the Prime Minister and yourself also two days back.

**DR. KARAN SINGH:** The territorial army represents the third line of defence after the military and para military forces. But apparently all is not well with the territorial army and a great deal of sickness seems to have entered over the last few years. Will the hon. Minister let us know whether he is planning any review of the functioning of the territorial army in order to make it more effective and fulfil its purpose in a better manner than it has done over the last few years?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The hon. Member has put forward a very correct plea and the government will definitely look into it.

### **Production loss in Ordnance Factories in U.P.**

**\*127. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in Ordnance Factories situated in Uttar Pradesh has badly suffered due to very little power supply;

(b) if so, the production figures of past six months of factories situated in Kanpur and Shahjahanpur; and

(c) how much money is being paid to the workers of these factories as idle time?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I would not be in public interest to give details of production figures of Ordnance Factories.

(c) Approximately Rs. 13.8 lakhs have been paid to workers as idle time wages in the Ordnance Factories in U.P. in this regard.

**SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** What steps government proposes to take to improve the promotion due to non-availability of power supply and what steps government proposes to take to help these subsidiary industries which supply essential items to these factories? Is it a fact that due to non-availability of power supply, not only vital defence production is suffering but pay packets of the workers and the labourers is cut short?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The power supply in U.P. had been very bad specially in November, 1979. I will give you some information regarding power situation in U.P. specially in Shahjahanpur and Kanpur as the Member has specifically asked about these two



places. The power interruptions took place as many as 63 times in a month in Shahjahanpur. Actually, in the case of Shahjahanpur, the number of occasions when power interruptions took place during the last six months was 234 out of which 63 were in one month, that is, in November, 1979. The number of power interruptions in the factories located in Kanpur has been ranging between 35 and 60 per month. The second part of the question is regarding supplying the requisite power to the Ordnance Factories. The government has already issued an order through the Ministry of Energy wherein the defence production units have been placed at number 7 in the check list of consumers in order of priority. We have invited the attention of the State Governments both in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh to this requesting them to see that defence production units do not suffer for want of power. I may mention here that Madhya Pradesh and U.P. are the States where there has been the maximum power cut thus affecting the factories as a whole.

**SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:** What about the subsidiary industries which supply the essential items to the factories without which they cannot function.

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** As far as essential supplies to the Ordnance Factories are concerned, naturally, we will try and do as much for them as for the factories because they have workers.

**SHRI SANJAY GANDHI:** Is it a fact that the workers in these factories are idle not only because of lack of power but because of a bad planning by the previous government and insufficient orders with these factories?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The hon. Member has asked a very relevant question... *(Interruptions)* It is nice to hear some laughter in this House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The rehearsal can take place outside.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I always wonder whether Mr. Bosu is always ready with help. Is it a voluntary effort on his part?... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** The hon. Member has asked regarding non productivity or slowing down of production and the shortages that were created during the Janata regime. I am afraid it happened in every field and also in the ordinance factories... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY:** U.P. is one of the worst hit states of our country by this chronic power shortage. I want to know whether any alternative arrangements can be made for the supply of power, such as establishment of thermal power stations, etc.?

**SHRI C. P. N. SINGH:** In these ordinance factories, government did take alternative steps like putting in generators in some ordinance factories.

**SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN:** Has the Government of India any proposal to start any new units of defence production and if so the Government of Kerala has submitted a representation.... *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Enough of it.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** The hon. Member may be permitted to ask his second supplementary.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I allowed him two supplementaries. Next question.

#### **Appointment of Representatives on the Board of Directors of the Kohinoor Mills**

\*128. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appointed some representatives of labour on the Board of Directors of the Kohinoor Mills in June 1978;

(b) the reasons for the appointment of labour representative on the Board; and

(c) names of those who were appointed along with labour representative in June 1976?

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

(a) and (b). Since the unit is primarily non-Governmental, the question of Government appointing any Director does not arise. The Board of Management which is largely controlled by Central Bank of India, however, invited Shri V. R. Hoshing, a labour leader to join the Board as Additional Director in November 1976 with a view to ensuring cooperation of the labour in improving the production. Shri Hoshing joined the Board in December, 1976 and ultimately resigned in May, 1977.

(c) S/Shri N. L. Hingorani, H. S. Bapna, N. P. Kapadia were co-opted to the Board in June 1976. When Shri Hoshing joined the Board in December '76, no other person was appointed along with him.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मि० हौशिंग ने जब 1977 में इस्तीफा दिया था, तो उसके बाद किसी लैबर रैप्रेजेंटेटिव को बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स पर लिया गया था या नहीं और दूसरी बात यह है कि राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर सघ में 1977 से पहले जो लोग लिए जा रहे थे, क्या फिर उन को बोर्ड पर लेगे? वहाँ पर कांग्रेस का काम करवा लेने की पद्धति थी और वह सन् 1977 के बाद रुक गई थी। तो क्या फिर से 1980 में उस को शुरू करने वाले हैं और उन जगहों पर दूसरे किसी व्यक्ति को नियुक्ति होने वाली है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The question asked by the hon. Member is in fact not a relevant question because the hon. Member has been told that Shri Hoshing was appointed by the Central Bank of India management, not by the government. Secondly, she has put the question as to why on his removal or resignation, alternative labour member was not

appointed. Reply to that, in fact, is not available on record. So far as 'the political ground' is concerned, the hon. Member may be knowing it better because she was a part of the erstwhile Government at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How was she a part of the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Indirect.

Second supplementary  
(Interruptions)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते . 40 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का खर्चा वहाँ के लिए सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया और आई० डी० बी० जो कि गवर्नमेंट का फाइनेशियल इस्टीमेशन है उसका रखा गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Does this arise out of the question?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : लेकिन आज वहाँ की हालत ऐसी है कि वहाँ के मजदूर यह समझते हैं कि यह मिल बन्द हो जायेगी। जार्ज फर्नांडीज जब पिछली सरकार में उद्योग मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने इसे एन० टी० सी० के हाथ में...

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question. Question is disallowed.

Any other question. Mr. Barot.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: She is a better half.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते : मेरा यह सवाल है कि वहाँ के मजदूरों के जो बेरोजगार हो जाने की सभावना है उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार एन० टी० सी० से उस मिल को जारी रखने की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोचने वाली है या कुछ और करने वाली है?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member has raised a very relevant question. As far as the bad management of the mill during their regime was concerned, I have to inform the hon. Member that the best possible management of the Mill is under the consideration of the present management system.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Mr. Hoshing who is one of the

leaders of the representative union of the textile mills workers in Bombay and who according to him joined in 1976, resigned in 1977. May I know whether the circumstances were created that though he was a Member of the representative union and playing a useful part, he was compelled and made to resign because of the Janata rule. Whether that has affected the functioning of the mill or not and the situation that the hon. Member has complained of is the outcome of the administration of the mill during the Janata rule.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VANKA-TARAMAN): It is not for us to comment on the reasons why Shri Hoshing resigned. All that we have on record is he resigned and it is coincident with the fact that the Janata Government came to power. That is all I can say. As far as the management. (Interruptions) the co-incidence, you have to draw the inference. The inference may be drawn by the people according to their own.....

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the Management was poor. Actually the mill employs more than 8,000 people and is one of the bigger mills in Bombay with more than 1,30,000 spindles. It had to be reassociated and rehabilitated. Steps are under consideration for running it, for improving and rehabilitating.... (Interruptions). Every effort is being made to rehabilitate and run it on sound lines.

**Aid to educated unemployed Harijans for setting up Industries in Backward Areas**

\*129. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide financial and other assistance to educated unemployed Harijans and Adivasis for setting up industries in the backward areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There are several programmes for providing financial and other assistance for setting up industries in backward areas. These schemes are available in appropriate cases to educated unemployed Harijans and Adivasis also. A statement of such schemes is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Statement of on-going schemes for financial and other assistance for setting up industries in backward areas, of which advantage can be taken by educated unemployed Harijans and Adivasis boys also.

**I. AREA ORIENTED PROGRAMME**

(1) Concessional finance from financial institutions available to industrially backward districts.

(2) Central investment subsidy available to qualifying industrially backward districts.

(3) Transport subsidy applicable to notified hilly and remote areas.

(4) Integrated Rural Development Programme (against the general rate of subsidy of 33-1/3 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- applicable to beneficiaries the rate of subsidy for Adivasi beneficiaries is 50 per cent under this scheme).

**II. TRAINING ORIENTED PROGRAMMES**

(1) Training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) programmes.

(2) Entrepreneurial development programmes:

(i) In programmes conducted by the SISI, Indian Investment Centre, SIET etc. fully funded by the Central Government, preference is given to candidates from Harijans and Adivasis;

(ii) DC(SS1) runs special E. D. programme for specific target group for weaker sections including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to promote self-employment and entrepreneurial talent according to local needs;

(iii) in all managerial training sources, SC/ST trainees are admitted free;

(iv) in entrepreneurship training courses run by the SISI, 10 per cent seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

(3) Assistance in drawing feasibility project reports and charges levied thereof.

(4) Interest subsidy to engineer entrepreneurs trained under the entrepreneurship Development Programme.

(5) Seed money/margin money programmes for intreprenuers, (normally seed/margin money is available to entrepreneurs to the extent of 10 per cent of their financial needs; in the case of Harijans and Adivasis, this has been liberalised to 15 per cent, upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in each case).

### III. INSTITUTION/SECTOR ORIENTED SCHEMES

In addition to the Government schemes mentioned above, agencies such as the National Small Industries Corporation; Khadi and Village Industries Commission; All India Handicrafts Board; Development Commissioner (Handlooms); Sericulture and Coir agencies of the Centre and State Government run various programmes, which are available to Harijans and Adivasis also.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: I have gone through the statement made by the Minister. He has said:

"Central investment subsidy available to qualifying industrially backward districts".

I want to know what he means by industrially backward districts and whether these include all economically backward districts also.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Planning Commission did an exercise a few years back to identify the industrially backward districts and within the industrially backward districts, they identified industrially backward areas also. In these districts, special concessions are available. The financial institutions give special concessions in the backward areas in the industrially backward areas. Additional investment facilities are given to the people, the entrepreneurs who set up industries there. I would request the hon. member to see the details in the report prepared by the Planning Commission.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know whether he has got any statistics about the adivasis and Harijans who have been helped under this during this year or the previous year.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That statistics is not available. If he gives separate notice, we can collect and give.

श्री अनादि चरण दास : ये जो मंत्री जी ने एरिया ओरियन्टेड और ट्रेनिंग ओरियन्टेड प्रोग्राम बताये हैं ये तो सब किताबों में भी दिये हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच में यह देखा जाता है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को उन से मदद मिलती है या नहीं। हमारी स्टेट उड़ीसा में इन से उन्हें कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए क्या वे कोई अलग से ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम बनाने के बारे में विचार करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I wish to draw the attention of the hon. member to the reply the hon. Prime Minister gave in this House. Recently, on a letter received from Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Member of Parliament, the Prime Minister had occasion to say as below:

"Rather than have such a rigid demarcation as suggested by the hon. Member, we should ourselves

establish our bonafides by paying special attention and encouraging entrepreneurs of the weaker sections."

Secondly, the Planning Commission has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Sivaraman, which is trying to assess the impact of the facilities granted under the scheme on the beneficiaries. They are still working on that. As soon as that report comes, Government would consider recommendations in that report and give necessary benefits to the people in the industrially backward areas, including backward people.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** May I know whether, in order to solve the question of unemployment once and for all, Government propose to amend article 19 of the Constitution and include the right to work as a fundamental right and if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** If merely including an article in the Constitution will solve the unemployment problem, that would be the easiest thing to do. But in a country of our size, considering the magnitude of the problem that faces us, it will be very difficult to implement it. Therefore every attempt is being made to reduce the intensity of unemployment. One cannot say that he will solve completely and once and for all the problem of unemployment.

**श्री रामबिलास पासवान :** अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया था वह प्रश्न अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति से सम्बन्धित से है और मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है पिछले दिनों से सम्बन्धित । मैं समझता हूँ कि कि जो बुनियादी प्रश्न था उम प्रश्न को टाल दिया गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट पूछना चाहता हूँ . . .

**श्री मधु बंडवते :** आप जिस को रूनिंग पार्टी कहते हैं उसको हम अपोजिशन पार्टी कहते हैं ।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शेयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को आपने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है और जिस तरह से गवर्नमेंट

सब्सिडि में उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन है उसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज में भी उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे? इसके लिए क्या ग्लग से एक मंत्रालय भी खोलेंगे ?

**श्री चरणजीत चानना :** इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ । परन्तु मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस प्रश्न का जो ए भाग है उस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । उस मैं यह लिखा हुआ है :

"(a)...educated unemployed Harijans and Adivasis for setting up industries in the backward areas;"

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** मैंने यह पूछा है कि रिजर्वेशन देगे या नहीं ? मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि वित्तीय सहायता कितनी दी है और एक ग्लग से उनके विकास के लिये मंत्रालय खोलेंगे । इनका जवाब नहीं आया है मेरा सवाल स्पष्ट है; मैंने पूछा है कि कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ।

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** I want notice for this question.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** इस में नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है ।

इंडस्ट्रीज में रिजर्वेशन देगे या नहीं, इसमें नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** While there is preference for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no reservation of any particular amount has been made.

Regarding the second part of the question, the Minister of State has already said that we want notice for that.

**श्री राजनंद प्रताप यादव :** कई सालों से यह व्यवस्था चली आ रही थी कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार जिनके पास ड्राईविंग लाइसेंस हो उन्हें बिना गारंटी या बिना सिक्योरिटी के क्लिस्सों के लिये लोन दे दिया जाता था या टैक्सियों दे दी जाती थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस व्यवस्था को अब हटा दिया गया है ? मैं इसलिये यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि कई हरिजनों ने इधर मेरे अपने यहां एप्लाई किया है लेकिन उनको लोन नहीं मिला है ?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The Government are aware of the difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly because of their inability to provide guarantee or security for the loans. The credit is being given by the Government on a selectives basis depending on the viability of the scheme.

If the scheme is viable and if the scheme could be successfully worked, then the banks have been given the discretion to advance the money on the basis of the viability of the scheme. It will not be possible to pass a blanket order, saying no security or guarantee need be taken from any applicant belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, while every attempt is being made to accommodate as much as possible the request from the entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the test will not be merely security but the viability of the project.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Revision of Five Year Plan

\*123 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the whole Five Year Plan for the years 1980 to 1985 for proper utilisation of funds in the five year tenure of the present Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Janata and Lok Dal Governments could not finalise any Five Year Plan during their tenure. The question, therefore, of revising the Plan does not arise. The present Government propose to consider the Plan afresh. The new Plan will cover the period 1980—85 and details will be available after the Plan has been finalised.

### Transfer of Land for Terminal Building and Car Parking Complex of Cochin Aerodrome

\*130. SHRI G. M BANATWALLA:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land required from the Naval Authorities for the development of the terminal building and car parking complex of the Cochin Aerodrome has been transferred;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has written to the Defence Minister about the need to expedite the transfer of land in view of the introduction of Boeing service; and

(c) steps taken for expeditious transfer of the required land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). 0.86 acres of land was transferred in February 1979. Orders for transfer of further area measuring 2.65 acres have been issued recently and the area is being handed over to the Civil Aviation Authorities.

### Rehabilitation of Victims of Riots

\*131. SHRI RAM SWAROOP  
RAM:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA  
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps Government have taken or propose to take to rehabilitate the dependents of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities killed during the communal or other riots during March, 1977 to 31st December, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

Whenever communal or caste riots take place, the State Governments concerned sanction financial relief to the dependents of the victims to ensure their rehabilitation. There is, however, no uniform pattern in sanction of the financial assistance by the State Governments. In some cases, assistance is also given from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. According to figures available, an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs approximately was sanctioned by State Governments, the Central Government and from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund as relief to victims of riots during period March 1977 to 31st December, 1979. Various voluntary and other agencies also contributed a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs approximately for financial assistance to the victims for their families.

The Central Government have recently written to the State Governments suggesting formulation of a scheme for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities against Scheduled Castes. The ingredients suggested to be included in the scheme are:—

1. Immediate relief.
2. Restoration of the full income-earning capacity of the family of the deceased or incapacitated victims of atrocities through provision of employment and/or self-employment.
3. Provision of work including work under Food-for-Work Programme or other assistance to meet the consumption requirement of the victim-families, until income-earning capacity is fully restored.
4. Education and maintenance of children where there is no bread-winner left and there is no scope for restoring income-earning capacity through provision of employment and/or self-employment.
5. Special arrangements for rape victims, keeping in view the psychological trauma suffered by them.

6. Pucca house building for victims of arson.

7. Adequate financial compensation in view of the outrage suffered by them.

8. Delegation of full powers to the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate to grant all assistance according to the Scheme.

A similar scheme in respect of dependents of victims belonging to the minority communities is also under consideration to be recommended to the State Governments.

### Remission of Colonisation Loans in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

\*132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had ordered during 1976 for remission of colonisation loans to the settlers settled under colonisation scheme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a formula was communicated to the Chief Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details of the formula and when the order was issued;

(c) whether Andaman Administration remitted the colonisation loans and if so, to what extent; and

(d) the number of cases still pending, the time by which these are likely to be decided and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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

**Statement**

Order, authorising the Chief Commissioner, A & N Islands, to waive recovery of loans from the settlers under the Colonisation Scheme fully or in part according to the circumstances of each case were issued on 30th March, 1976. The following guidelines were laid down to enable the Chief Commissioner to arrive at a decision:—

(1) In the case of those who have not been able to cultivate the entire land on account of standing trees belonging to the Government, the percentage of recovery may be proportionate to the area under cultivation.

(2) In cases where there had been delay in allotting hilly land or the full area of paddy land, the recovery may be deferred to a date 5 to 6 years from the time the entire land was allotted.

(3) In the case of those persons who could not cultivate the land for no fault of their own, and whose land was resumed, the recovery may be waived in full.

(4) Where the land is considered unfit for cultivation, the recovery of the loan may be waived and the individual concerned may be allotted some other land. The Agriculture Officer of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration may decide whether any particular piece of land is fit or unfit for cultivation.

(5) In the case of those settlers whose cattle died within one year, such portion of the loan granted for purchase of cattle as the Chief Commissioner may deem reasonable, may be waived, subject to his being satisfied about the fate of death of the cattle.

(6) Where the original allottee has died and there is no other

member of the family who can cultivate the land, the land may be resumed and allotted to some other eligible person. The recovery from the original allottee may be waived in full.

(7) Where the original allottee has died leaving behind minor children, the recovery may be waived in full or in part, as the Chief Commissioner may deem fit, in the circumstances of the case.

(8) Where the original allottee has ceased to cultivate the land and some other person is cultivating it, he may be permitted to transfer the land to the present cultivator, provided that the latter had been cultivating the land for at least 3 years and is agreeable to discharge the liability of the original allottee.

#### **Grievances of Non-Gazetted Personnel of C.I.S.F**

\*133 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the long standing grievances of the non-gazetted personnel of Central Industrial Security Force; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ameliorate the difficulties of the CISF?

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

(b) The Government have taken steps to ameliorate the difficulties of the CISF personnel by granting considerable benefits like mess subsidy to the extent of Rs. 50/- per head per month, refreshment allowance of Rs. 4/- per day to those who have to perform duty beyond 9 hours on any particular day, encashment of 30 days leave in a calendar year in lieu of



performance of duty on gazetted and other holidays, additional leave travel concessions once a year on occasions like sickness, marriage etc., children education allowance, higher rates of house rent allowance, washing allowance, increasing in stitching charges of articles of uniform tailored by Welfare Centres etc. About 2370 posts of Security Guards have been upgraded to that of Senior Security Guards to improve the promotional prospects.

Government is also reviewing from time to time, proposals to improve the working conditions of the force.

#### **Gap in Computer Maintenance and Service Efficiency**

\*134. SHRIMATI MOHSINA  
KIDWAI:  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the exit of International Business Machines from the national scene, the gap between computer maintenance and service-efficiency has not been filled up so far;

(b) if so, what methods are proposed to be adopted to create confidence in the customers having computers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the left over of computers and machines by IBM are almost a junk now;

(d) if so, whether new computers and machines are being imported or manufactured in the country; and

(e) if not, how else the needs of the customers (present and future) are proposed to be met with?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, (CMC) an enterprise of the Department of Electronics, is providing maintenance service to users who opted for CMC service for the computers left behind by International

Business Machines (IBM). The services provided by CMC are comparable to those which were provided by IBM.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is true that most of IBM machines now in the country are old and of obsolete technology.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **U.N.I.D.O. Conference**

\*135. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of UNIDO which was held in New Delhi in the month of February, 1980 ended in failure;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether due to the lack of cooperation from certain quarters, many proposals put forward by India were either rejected or disapproved; and

(d) if so, whether the purpose of the Conference was not at all achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Third General Conference of UNIDO ended with the adoption by majority vote of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action. It was not possible for all the participating groups to come to unanimous agreement on some of the crucial issues facing the Conference. To that extent there was a setback to the efforts for achieving the goals of the New International Economic Order by consensus.

(c) In an effort to bring about reconciliation of respective positions of the industrialised and developing

countries the President of the Conference had, at the request of all parties, attempted a set of proposals in a Presidential Paper. These proposals were not accepted by the developed countries belonging to Group B.

(d) UNIDO III had its own importance and contributed to a better understanding of the points of view of different groups of countries. The subject of international cooperation in different economic fields, including the industrial sector, which is the main theme of UNIDO will continue to be discussed at various international fora.

#### **Larger Allocation of Central Resources to less Developed States**

\*136. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make larger allocation of Central resources to the less-developed States; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The allocation of the bulk of the resources from the Centre to the States for State plans is made by the Planning Commission under the Gadgil Formula and the Income Adjusted Total Population Formula. These formulae already give consideration to the needs of the less developed States. There is no proposal at present for their modification.

#### **Production of Cars and other Vehicles**

\*137. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

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

(a) what has been the production of cars, three wheelers, scooters, commer-

cial vehicles and tractors (separately for each) in India during the last four years (year-wise);

(b) whether there has been a fall in their production in 1979;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The production figures for the last 4 years, year-wise with respect to cars, 3-wheelers, scooters and commercial vehicles and tractors are given below:—

Industry	1976	1977	1978	1979
Commercial vehicles	46709	41207	51560	58373
Passenger cars	31707	38235	34630	29303
3 wheelers -	18886	18396	19151	17117
Scooters	152360	160359	168032	153490
Tractors	36675	34729	53046	60142

(b) There was an increase in the production of commercial vehicles and tractors during 1979 as compared to the production during the last three years. There was a fall in production during 1979 in respect of passenger cars, 3-wheelers and scooters.

(c) The loss in production is reported to be due to power-cuts, problems of industrial relations and disruption in ancillary supplies from the automobile ancillary manufacturers again as a result of power cuts and labour problems.

(d) The position is likely to improve with the restoration of normal power supply and improvement in industrial relations. Various steps have been taken to augment production of not only the main manufacturers but also that of ancillaries and

of castings and forgings required by the automotive Sector.

**Location of Sick Industries in West Bengal**

\*138. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that maximum number of sick industries are situated in West Bengal;

(b) if so, how many of them applied to avail the facility of the relaxation of tax given in the budget of 1977, for reviving from the sickness; and

(c) in how many industries was it granted and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Yes, Sir. According to the Reserve Bank of India, West Bengal accounts for 82 out of 344 sick industrial undertakings, as on 31st December 1978.

(b) Four applications under Section 72-A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 were received.

(c) Only one application was recommended for approval of Central Government by the Specified Authority under Section 72-A of the I T. Act, for amalgamation of M/s. J. K. Steel Industries Ltd., with M/s J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

**Lock-ups in Courts of Patiala House and Tis Hazari and Shahdara**

\*139. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:  
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item ap-

pearing in *Indian Express* dated February 20, 1980 about the lock-ups in the courts of Patiala House, Tis Hazari and Shahdara;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). So far as the lock-ups in Patiala House are concerned, the Public Works Department of Delhi Administration has already prepared a plan of for enlarging the lock-ups, both male and female. The plan has been submitted to the High Court for approval on 28-12-1979.

In the Tis Hazari lock-ups, the re-wiring with surface conduit was done 6 months back, and a recent inspection has indicated that the wiring is perfectly alright. Bulbs have also been replaced. So far as the Shahdara lock-up is concerned, it is presently in a hired building, but since a new building is coming up, the Courts and consequently the lock-up will be shifted there.

**Directives to Autonomous Civic Bodies in Delhi on Demolition of Illegal Construction**

\*140. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has directed all autonomous civic bodies in Delhi to seek clearance from the Lt. Governor or the Ministry before demolitions of illegal constructions are undertaken; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

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

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued by the Delhi Administration to

the civic bodies in Delhi to seek clearance of The Ministry of Home Affairs before demolition is undertaken. This has been done to ensure a systematic and co-ordinated approach to the problem by the concerned agencies.

#### **Foreign Nationals in Meghalaya**

\*141. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the apprehensions of the people of Meghalaya of their being reduced to a minority due to influx of foreign nationals and inter-State migrations, Government of India propose to consider:

(i) implementation of inner-line regulations in Meghalayas; and

(ii) approval of the Residential Permit Bill, 1973 as passed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): No such proposal is presently under consideration of Government of India.

Meghalaya has been declared as a 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. Foreigners are not permitted to enter or stay in Meghalaya unless they obtain special permits which are generally granted by the State Government or the District Magistrate concerned

#### **Dry Dock at Haldia**

989. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work relating to the proposed dry dock at Haldia has come to a stalemate; and

(b) if so, what steps are being devised for the solution of the impasse created on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have not sanctioned any Project for

setting up a Drydock at Haldia. The question of work coming to stalemate, therefore, does not arise. M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd., Calcutta, had submitted a project report for a ship-repair complex at Haldia. The report was examined by Government and the Company has been advised to re-examine the viability of the project and other relevant aspects and submit a supplementary report for consideration.

#### **Quality Control cum Liaison Office of Coca Cola in India**

990. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the reasons for Reserve Bank of India objecting to Coca Cola having a Quality Control cum Liaison Office in India; and

(b) what were the reasons for Reserve Bank of India objecting to Coca Cola introducing new drinks other than Coca Cola or Fanta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The proposal of Coca Cola Export Corporation for having a Quality Control cum Liaison Office in India was rejected because it was inconsistent with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(b) The proposal to introduce new drinks other than Coca Cola or Fanta was not agreed to as it would have amounted to carrying on "new activities", which were not covered by the permission granted under Section 29(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and under the existing Policy, fresh foreign participation in low priority fields was not permissible.

### Production of Medium Quality Cloth

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to augment the production of medium quality cloth for the consumption of the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total production of the cloth of this category in the country during the years 1977-80, year-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to cloth produced in the lower medium and higher medium categories. Though no specific steps have been taken to augment the production of these categories of cloth, their production account for about 78 per cent of the total production of cotton cloth by the organised textile industry. There is no proposal under consideration for augmenting the production of medium cloth.

The production of lower medium and higher medium cloth during the last three years were as below:

Year	(in million metres)		
	Lower Medium	Higher Medium	Total
1977 . . .	921	1600	2521
1978 . . .	910	1684	2594
1979 (Jan-Oct) .	789	1344	2133

### Appointment of DANICS Officers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fate of DANICS officers recommended twice for substantive appointment has been linked and made dependent on

the outcome of writ petitions of S. S. Gautam and others Vs. Delhi Administration etc. and Jacob & others Vs. Delhi Administration etc.;

(b) if so, reasons therefor especially when the selection of none of the officers referred to above has been challenged by the petitioners;

(c) whether Government foresee the possibility of the losing party going in appeal and obtaining stay of the operation and implementation of the court's decision resulting in a fresh stalemate; and

(d) if so, how Government intend to break the deadlock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

### Statement

A meeting of the Selection Committee for promotion of officers to DANICS Civil Service was held in 1973. The Selection Committee prepared two panels, one for substantive appointment and another for officiating appointment. It included 19 officers in the Panel for substantive appointment. No sooner the panel could be implemented, writ petitions were filed by some officers belonging to Grade-I (Executive) of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service. The High Court passed interim orders restraining Government from making substantive appointment on the basis of impugned seniority list. Consequently, no officer could be appointed to DANICS Civil Service in a substantive capacity. The High Court passed its final order on the writs in 1976 and directed that Delhi Administration should revise the seniority list, on the basis of the principle of seniority decided by the Supreme Court in the case of Ravi Verma, and 1973 selection should be reviewed and the petitioners given whatever benefit they were entitled to on the basis of such a review.

2. The Delhi Administration, thereafter, revised the seniority list of Grade-I (Executive) on the basis of the direction of the High Court and a review of 1973 selection was made in February 1978. Unfortunately, in the mean-while, 2 writ petitions were filed, by S. S. Gautam and others challenging the seniority of Grade-I (Executive), and other by Jacob and others challenging the seniority of Grade-I (Ministerial). The Ministry also received a number of representations that the panel prepared by the Review Selection Committee in February, 1978, should not be implemented as the seniority lists prepared by Delhi Administration were erroneous. Interim stay orders have also been passed on these writs petitions by the Delhi High Court restraining Government from making substantive appointment on the basis of impugned seniority lists.

3. The legal position is that so long as the stay orders are in operation, the officers who have been included in the panel for substantive appointment, cannot be appointed to DANI Civil Service in a substantive capacity even though their seniority has not been specifically challenged in these writs because relative seniority of officers may undergo change consequent on the modification of impugned seniority lists.

4. It is not possible for the Government to foresee the final results of these writs. Whether the petitioners would go in for appeal if they lose at this stage is a hypothetical question.

5. The writ petitions are expected to be disposed of soon. The Government, hope that this long standing issue will be finally settled in the near future.

#### **Assent to Kerala Bills**

993. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAWA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) how many Bills passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly and

forwarded to Government for the assent of the President are still awaiting the said assent; and

(b) When each of these Bills was received and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The following Kerala Bills, as passed by the State Legislature, and reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President are still pending a final decision:

- (i) The Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977 (received in Oct. 1977).
- (ii) The Kerala Headload Workers Bill, 1978 (received in December 1978).
- (iii) The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978 (received in October 1978).
- (iv) The Kerala District Administration Bill, 1979 (received in September, 1979).
- (v) The Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979 (received in January 1980).

The position of the above Bills is as follows:

- (i) The Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1977:

Some provisions in it remained in correspondence between the Government of India and the State Government. A reply from the State Government has been received and the case is under the consideration of Government.

- (ii) The Kerala Headload Workers Bill, 1978:

The comments of the Government of India were brought to the notice of the State Government for their reactions which are awaited.

(iii) *The Public Property (Prevention of Destruction and Loss) Bill, 1978:*

In view of the fact that I.P.C. Amendment Bill, 1978 was on the anvil and had been passed by the Rajya Sabha, the State Government had agreed that the assent of the President may be withheld from the Kerala Bill. However, with the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha, the I.P.C. Amendment Bill has lapsed. This development has been brought to the notice of the State Government and their present reactions solicited.

(iv) *The Kerala District Administration Bill, 1979:*

It is under the consideration of the Government of India in consultation with various Ministries/Departments concerned.

(iv) *The Kerala Cashew Workers Relief and Welfare Fund Bill, 1979.*

It is under consideration of the Government of India and the various Ministries/Departments concerned are being consulted.

#### Closure of Industries in Gujarat

994. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some cases of closing down of some industries in the State of Gujarat due to the shortage of pig iron and raw material during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Some categories of scarce indigenous raw materials, as well as imported raw materials like pig iron, iron and steel items, coal and coke and non-ferrous metals, especially, aluminium are presently in short supply. This

has affected industrial units in Gujarat too. But precise information about any closure of industrial units in general due to such shortages are not available.

(c). Apart from increasing the indigenous production of basic raw materials to comparatively higher level of production than last year, Government have also taken the following additional steps to augment the supply of raw materials to keep up higher production by:

(i) liberalising the Import Policy for actual users for industrial raw materials and goods.

(ii) increasing the import of basic raw materials of ferrous and non-ferrous and chemical items through the canalising agencies for further distribution to the industrial users.

#### Licences issued to Large Industrial Houses

995. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of first 5 large industrial houses which were issued industrial licences/letters of intent for setting up of new units or expansion of the existing ones by the previous Government at the Centre;

(b) the particulars of such licences/letters of intent issued and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) the particulars of applications from these houses still pending consideration as on 1st March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Adopting the ranking of the Department of Company Affairs in regard to the five largest industrial houses, (as on 31st December, 1978) the licences granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period 1st April,

1977 to 31st December, 1979 are as follows:—

The name of the Industrial House	Letters of intent issued during 1-4-77-31-12-79 (Nos.)	Industrial Licences issued during 1-4-77-31-12-79 (Nos.)
1. Birla's	16	8
2. Tata's	9	5
3. Mafatlal's	3	—
4. J. K. Singhanian	12	7
5. Thapar's	4	7

(b) Details of all Letters of Intent issued and/or conversion thereof to Industrial Licences are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Date regarding actual capital outlay in each case are not maintained.

(c) Details of any application pending before Government for consideration are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

#### Setting up of Heavy or Medium Industries in Tamil Nadu

996. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy or medium industries have been started in Tamil Nadu by Government of India during the years 1975-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of a few such projects are as hereunder:—

(i) A plant to manufacture seamless steel tubes has been set up

by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., at Tiruchirappalli with an investment of Rs. 58.2 crores. The Project was commissioned in November, 1979.

(ii) A project for manufacture of finished cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips with a project outlay of Rs. 126.81 crores was approved in March, 1977 and is under implementation at Salem by the Steel Authority of India Ltd., The project is scheduled for commissioning towards the end of 1981.

(iii) A plant for the manufacture of industrial X-ray and graphic art films has been set up by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., at Ambattur, Madras with an investment of Rs. 210 lakhs. The Project was commissioned in September, 1979.

(iv) A formulation plant with a project outlay of Rs. 32.42 lakhs was sanctioned in July 1977 to be set up by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., at Madras. The project is expected to be commissioned in March 1981.

#### Representation against new Defence Research and Development Service Rules, 1978

997. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Defence Scientific Employees' Association, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) in February, 1979 as well as one from the Central Action Committee of the said Association in January, 1979 regarding the new Defence Research and Development Service Rules, 1978;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demands *inter-alia* are (a) a channel of promotion be opened for the top non-gazetted cadre i.e. Senior Scientific Assistants, Foreman and Chief Draughtsmen, and (b) the interest of the existing Scientific workers be protected.

(c) Firstly, a channel of promotion for the above categories of staff to the grade of Junior Scientific Officer has been provided. Secondly, Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri has personally granted interview to representatives of the Association and explained to them that the interest of the existing scientists has been duly taken care of while framing the Defence Research and Development Service (DRDS) rules.

#### Chief Ministers' Conference on Law and Order

998. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state when Government propose to hold a conference with Chief Ministers of States to improve law and order situation in the country and also to create confidence amongst the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): It is proposed to hold such a conference of Chief Ministers and Governors, but no date has yet been fixed.

#### Plan for Inter-sectoral Co-operation

999. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to frame a plan or inter-sectoral cooperation with a view to maximising production, reducing pro-

duction, costs and establishing harmonious relations and cooperation between small and big units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the steps being taken to implement the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal under consideration of Government.

However, the basic principles that governs Government's approach towards industrial development have been laid down in Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, and the policy statement of 2nd February 1973 and other statements subsequent thereto. Within the ambit of these policy pronouncements, Government have laid down the respective roles of the public sector, large industrial houses, and the respective roles of the organised sector, the small scale sector, the co-operative sector, joint sector etc. In the implementation of industrial licensing policy, Government ensures that licensing decisions conform to the growth profile contained in our Plans and that techno-economic and social considerations such as economies of scale, appropriate technology, balanced regional development & development of backward areas are fully reflected. Within these policy perimeters, all sectors of industry are expected to contribute to the co-ordinated development of the country's industrial capability and production.

#### Political Affiliation of accused in Pipra Incidents

1000. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the accused persons in the cases arising out of killing of Harijans in the village Pipra in Bihar on 25th February, 1980 belong to any political party; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the accused persons and their political identity?

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

### **Study of Basic Causes of Growing Poverty**

1001. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to study the basic causes of growing poverty especially amongst the urban lower middle class and rural small marginal farmers, agricultural labourers in spite of various schemes undertaken by Government for the social and economic amelioration of these classes of people; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is contemplating a study on the correlation between poverty and other factors such as unemployment, land-holdings, wage rates etc. Alongside, the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is undertaking evaluation of some of the schemes concerned with economic upliftment of the weaker sections so as to identify steps necessary for more effective implementation of such schemes.

### **Development of Solar Energy Pumps by Central Electronics Ltd.**

1002. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronics Ltd. recently

developed Solar energy pumps for tapping the solar energy for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, main features thereof;

(c) whether demonstration of these pumps have been held at different places recently; if so, the results achieved; and

(d) whether Government intend to allow private sector enterprises also in this sphere; if so, the details and the justification therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Central Electronics Limited (CEL), under the sponsorship of the Department of Science & Technology has developed solar photo-voltaic modules for a variety of applications including for pumping of water for drinking and small-scale irrigation purposes. Details are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). The pumps were displayed at Exhibitions in Delhi, Pune and Bombay. Currently, a demonstration unit is displayed in the premises of the Department of Science and Technology. The performance of the pump has been found to be satisfactory so far. In view of the energy crisis, Govt. has been encouraging indigenous development of solar technologies on the basis of self-reliance. The question of public and private sector enterprises manufacturing individual items of equipment will be handled in accordance with the industry policy of the Government.

### **Statement**

1. The photovoltaic pumping system consists of the photo-voltaic panel which convert solar energy directly into electricity, a storage battery and a conventional centrifugal pump coupled to a D. C. Motor. A power conditioner (optional) enables the optimum matching of the characteristics of the panel to those of the pump. The solar cell technology is

fully indigenous; the solar grade silicon is presently imported. The solar cells of the conventional monocrystalline silicon type, fully processed and fabricated into panels and modules at CEL. The efficiency of the solar cells are assured and compares well with similar cells developed abroad. The pumps are of indigenous origin.

2. The photovoltaic pumping units made by the CEL have at present a panel rating of 250 watts and water output of 15—20,000 litres per day on a clear sunny day at a total head of 4 metres. As the panels are modular in nature, the pumping units can be scaled up for larger outputs when applied for irrigation purposes.

3. Batteries provided are of the conventional type available in open market. These enable the energy to be stored for operation during cloudy days and at night times, if necessary.

**Proposals by Maharashtra Govt. For  
Sanction of Railway Links in  
Maharashtra**

1003. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be  
pleased to state:

(a) what are the new proposals sent by Government of Maharashtra for survey, estimate and sanction of railway links in Maharashtra, which are pending with Planning Commission; and

(b) which of these proposals are under consideration for the plan period of next five years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Proposals for new railway lines are normally received and examined, in the first instance, by the Ministry of Railways before being forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval. The details of such proposals received by the Ministry of Railways from the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and their present position is indicated in the attached statement. In addition to these, the following new railway lines are at present under construction in Maharashtra State:

(i) *Apta-Roha rail link as part of the West-Coast Konkan Railway:* The engineering reconnaissance-cum-traffic survey for the West Coast Railway Line from Apta to Mangalore was done in 1970-72. Final location survey for Apta-Roha-Dasgaon Section was done in 1974-75 and the construction on Apta-Roha Section was sanctioned in 1978-79.

(ii) *Vasai Road-Diva Rail Link:* This project was initiated by the Ministry of Railways on operational grounds and was sanctioned by the Government in 1972-73.

**Statement**

*Position regarding proposals for new railway lines received by Ministry of Railways from Maharashtra State Government during the last three years*

Name of the project	Position
1. Wani-Chanaka . . . . .	Project is sanctioned and Phase I on Wani-Pimpal-koti Section is in progress.
2. Manikgarh-Chandur . . . . .	It is an approved work. Final location survey is in progress.

Name of the project	Position
3. Amla-Pulgaon	These were not surveyed by the Ministry of Railways due to insignificant traffic prospects.
4. Dhule-Nardana	
5. Amravati-Narkher	
6. Kolhapur-Panaji	
7. Ghugus-Adilabad	This proposal was for the conversion of MG into BG line from Parbhani to Adilabad and extension of new line to Ghugus. This was surveyed by Ministry of Railways but not found financially viable.
8. Restoration of Miraj-Sangli Rail Link and providing chord line between Nandre and New Sangli.	It has been approved as new work from 1980-81.
9. Conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad-Purli Vajinath into BG line.	It is an approved work and Phase I from Manmad to Aurangabad is in progress

#### मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं का खतरा

1004. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के भिन्ड और दतिया जिलों में डाकुओं का खतरा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उप-चारात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या डाकुओं के खतरे को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए 1972 में डाकुओं के समर्पण के बाद कोई योजना बनाई गई थी ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है तथा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) क्या इस समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम त्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) से (ङ) । अपेक्षित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर तुरन्त सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Import Licence for Cardboard Match-box Making Machinery

1005. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale hand-made match sector in Sivakasi has applied for an import licence worth

Rs. 1 crore for getting a cardboard matchbox making machinery from abroad; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

However, one application was recently received from a medium-scale industrial unit at Sivakasi for the import of special offset printing machine, for printing match labels, valued at about Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) The above-mentioned application is under consideration of Government.

#### Inclusion of Tribal Development in Concurrent List

1006. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include the Tribal Development in the Concurrent List;

(b) whether any opinion of the States have also been obtained in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). A suggestion to this effect has been made to Government and the entire matter is under consideration.

#### Performance of '77'

1007. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of Double Seven '77';

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to expand the activities of Double Seven '77'?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. In addition to raising the sales of '77' by entering into bottling arrangements in so far unrepresented areas, Modern Bakeries (India) Limited have also introduced new flavours of the drink, viz. orange and lemon, in certain parts of the country.

#### Unemployment due to Exit of Coca Cola and Employment due to '77' etc.

1008. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of unemployment direct and indirect due to the exit of Coca Cola; and

(b) what was employment, direct and indirect due to the local Cola drinks like, Double Seven '77', Thums Up, Campa Cola etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Closure of Industries in Dhanbad District of Bihar

1009. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of industries, big or small, lying closed in Dhanbad district of Bihar, their names, capital involved, persons kept unemployed due to the closure and the possible reasons for the closure and the facts in details; and

(b) any step proposed to open these factories, if so, details of that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement giving the detailed information as furnished by the State Government on 20th June, 1979 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-612/80].

(b) The State Government is taking all possible steps to re-open not only the closed units of Dhanbad District but also of other districts of the State.

#### Prototype of Colour T.V.

1010. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has produced the first ever coloured T.V.;

(b) what is the import content initially and how far it is likely to be scaled down to make it indigenous; and

(c) what is the export potential in coloured TV?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A private firm in Delhi has claimed to have produced the first colour T.V. receiver to be made in the country.

(b) According to the manufacturer initially the import content would be 60 per cent but could be scaled down to 20 per cent after three years.

(c) There is a large export potential provided the prices and quality become competitive with those prevailing in the international market.

### Progress of Bhaskara

1011. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's second satellite, Bhaskara, is making successful attempts in studying Luni river flood in Rajasthan and transmitting the other data;

(b) if so, whether the satellite is also studying other atmospheric contents and if so, the details thereof together with re-oriented capacity of satellite;

(c) whether the indigenous material used in the satellite have proved to be same level as the imported ones; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to launch another satellite in the near future if so, when and the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir The Satellite Microwave Radiometer (SAMIR) on board the Satellite made observations over the Luni river basin during the time it was flooded.

(b) The SAMIR data has also been used to estimate the water vapour content in the atmosphere over ocean areas. The satellite has been re-oriented with its spin axis in the orbital plane as compared to an earlier orientation where the spin axis was perpendicular to the orbital plane. This will help the satellite in now covering the whole of India with the SAMIR payload, once every 90 days as compared to an earlier coverage of once every 9 days.

(c) The indigenously developed white thermal paint and solar cells used in the importance secondary experiments of the satellite performed satisfactorily. Other indigenous materials used in the fabrication of satellite have also performed satisfactorily.

(d) The refurbished prototype of Bhaskara Satellite is likely to be launched in the first half of 1981.

### रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण

1012. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी :  
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :  
श्री डी०पी० जवेजा :  
श्री के० लक्ष्मण :  
श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अल्लूरी :  
श्री हुण्ण प्रताप सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ;

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतया कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय होने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) क्या देश की वर्तमान खराब आर्थिक दशा को देखते हुए इस बात की जांच की गई है कि उपरोक्त अतिरिक्त व्यय उचित है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) रंगीन दूरदर्शन लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है।

(ख) से (घ) . यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Withdrawal of Cases from Courts

1013. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently ordered the prosecuting agencies to withdraw certain cases from the courts; and

(b) if so, the details of the cases, and the courts' reaction to the plea for withdrawal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Govt. have not recently ordered the prosecuting agencies in the Central Bureau of Investigation to withdraw any case from the courts. However, in two cases, where charge-sheets had been filed by the Government of Haryana against Shri Bansi Lal, Shri Surinder Singh and others, relating to (i) demolition of the property of Shri Manohar Lal at Bhiwani and (ii) acquisition of plots by Shri Bansi Lal in the names of his daughters, which had subsequently been withdrawn by the State Govt. Prosecutor, criminal revision petitions had been filed in Nov., 1979 on behalf of the Central Government against the order of the trial courts allowing the withdrawal of these two prosecutions. Subsequently, applications for withdrawal of the aforesaid two criminal revision petitions were made to the High Court of Punjab and Haryana by the Central Government Standing Counsel on the instructions of the Central Government on the 15th Jan., 1980. The High Court of Haryana and Punjab has since dismissed as withdrawn, the two criminal revision petitions in question.

**राजस्थान के जिला पाली के गांव बिनजोवा में एक परिवार की हत्या**

1014. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान के जिला पाली के गांव बिनजोवा में 2 जनवरी, 1980 को 6 सदस्यीय सीखी परिवार की हत्या कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने मुख्य दोषी, श्री नारायण सिंह चारण को , जो फरार हैं, गिरफ्तार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं तो सरकार द्वारा उसको तत्काल गिरफ्तार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या मुख्य दोषी को प्रभु पुलिस अधिकारियों तथा पुलिस स्टेशन रानी (जिला

पाली) का संरक्षण प्राप्त है और फिर भी इन अधिकारियों को पक्षेन्नति दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इस मामले को तत्काल निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाई की जानी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान । (ख) और (ग) : अपेक्षित सूचना राजस्थान सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

#### **Study Committee on Aligarh and Jamshedpur Disturbances**

1015. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Committees sent by the political parties and correspondents of most of the Newspapers found that RSS was behind the last year's communal disturbances at Aligarh and Jamshedpur; and

(b) whether in view of this and in view of the past experiences, Government propose to ban R.S.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Some Study committees sent by political parties to study the situation in Aligarh after the communal riots of October-November, 1978 had blamed the RSSS for the communal riots.

Government have not received any report of the study committees sent by political parties to Jamshedpur but have seen press reports where the RSSS was held responsible by them for the communal riot in April, 1979.

Government have seen accounts of the Aligarh and Jamshedpur riots by various local and special correspondents of some of the newspapers and periodicals where RSSS has been blamed for these riots.

(b) Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed by Govts. of U.P. and Bihar respectively to inquire into the communal disturbances in Aligarh and Jamshedpur. The Govt. would like to await the findings of these two Commissions of Inquiry in the matter. There is no proposal at present under Government's consideration for banning the RSS.

#### दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स के अन्तर्गत कार्यरत उद्योग

1016. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लि० के अधीन कार्य कर रहे उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वे क्या स्थित हैं तथा उनका उद्योगवार व्यौर क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक उद्योग द्वारा किन किन उत्पादों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है तथा कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई है तथा उनमें कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) : (क) और (ख) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड के नियंत्रणाधीन 14 एककों के नाम, स्थापना स्थल तथा उत्पाद के बारे में दशनि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। एकक चार पूंजीगत निवेश तथा रोजगार सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के अनुसार 30 जून, 1979 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी लि० की कुल मिलाकर परिणामितियों 149.26 करोड़ रु० है।

#### विवरण

दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स क० लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले एकको के बारे में दशनि वाला विवरण --

क्र०सं०	एकक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	उत्पाद
1	दिल्ली क्लाय मिल्स	दिल्ली	सूती कपड़े
2	दोगना शुगर वर्क्स	डौराला	शुगर अल्कोहल शराब
3	डी०सी०एम० कैमिकल वर्क्स	नई दिल्ली	औद्योगिक रसायन, सुपर फास्फेट वनस्पति, खाने का तेल ग्लोचिंग पाउडर
4	स्वच्छ भारत मिल्स	दिल्ली	तौलिया, सूती कपड़े
5	मवाना शुगर वर्क्स	मवाना	चीनी
6	हिमार टेक्सटाइल मिल्स	हिसार	सूती तथा मिश्रित धागा, सिलाई के धागे
7	डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल्स	नई दिल्ली	मशलिम्ट तथा मिश्रित सूटिंग तथा शर्टिंग
8	डी० सी० एम० गिनिंग फैक्ट्री	हिसार	डी०सी०एम० सिल्क मिल्स के कैप्टिक एकक
9	डी० सी० एम० गिनिंग फैक्ट्री	भलौत	
10	श्रीराम रेअन्स	कोटा	रेअन टायर कोर्ड
11	श्रीराम कैमिकल इन्डस्ट्रीस	कोटा	यूरिया, कास्टिक सोडा पी० बी० सी० रेजिन एवं मिश्रण
12	डी० सी० एम० डाटा प्रोडक्ट्स	नई दिल्ली	इलेक्ट्रिक डाटा प्रोसेसिंग एण्ड बिजनेस मशीनें
13	हिण्डन रीवर मिल्स	डासना	मिश्रित तथा सुपर फाइन सूती कपड़े
14	डी० सी० एम० इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स	सरान, रोपड़	एलाय एण्ड ग्रे आयर्न कार्टिंग



### Dissolution of State Assemblies

1017. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise and Union Territory-wise, on how many occasions Article 356 of the Constitution of India was invoked to dissolve State and Union-Territory Assemblies and Governments and promulgate President's Rule, year-wise during the period 1952 to 1980;

(b) the dates of dissolution of Assemblies and Governments in each case;

(c) whether Government are considering to initiate suitable legislation for deleting or appropriately amend this article with a view to make the Federal structure of our Constitution more viable; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Every Proclamation issued under this article between 1952 and 1980 has already been laid on the Table of the House. This article does not apply to a Union Territory or its Assembly.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present.

### उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1018. श्री रामलाल राही स्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट का मूल्य उसके निर्धारित मूल्य की तुलना में काफी बढ़ गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मूल्य में वृद्धि की रोकथाम के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) सीमेंट में कालाबाजारी के बारे में समय-समय पर शिकायतें मिलती रही हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को निश्चित मूल्य पर सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए अभ्युपाय किए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश के अधीन सीमेंट डीलरों को प्रतिदिन अपनी दुकानों पर सीमेंट के स्टॉक की स्थिति और मूल्य-सूची दिखानी होती है। जिला प्राधिकारियों का डीलरों की दुकानों की नियमित जांच करने के अनुरोध दिए गए हैं। डीलरों को सीमेंट की जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी करने से रोकने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए नगरपालिकाएँ भी मारे जाते हैं।

### Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. and Proposal to increase rate of Cotton

1019. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Cotton growing States in the country;

(b) the rate at which Cotton Corporation of India purchase cotton from each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate of C.C.I. are very low in Gujarat State; and

(d) whether Government are considering to increase the rate for the benefit of growers?

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

(a) The names of the major cotton growing States in the country are:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Karnataka
5. Maharashtra
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Punjab
8. Rajasthan and
9. Tamil Nadu

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India purchases cotton at ruling market rates. It does not operate in Maharashtra as the cotton monopoly procurement scheme of the State Government is in operation there.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Sale of Fighters and Helicopters to other Countries**

1020. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics has proposals to sell fighters and helicopters to other countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of proposed sale; and

(c) countries which are likely to be customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Enquiries have been received from a few countries by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for the sale of various aircrafts and helicopters manufactured by them. However, so far, no orders have been finalised.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of countries making the enquiries.

**Basic facilities to Villagers**

1021. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that basic facilities to the villagers have so far not been provided;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of basic facilities which have been provided to the villagers so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the need for providing basic facilities for the villagers. Provision of these facilities such as link roads, drinking water, electricity, health and education was taken up as part of Plan

activities. This was accelerated in 1974-75 when the Minimum Needs Programme was launched. The following are the principal achievements in this regard:—

- (i) Out of the total number of 5,75,936 villages in the country, 2,54,285 villages i.e. 44 per cent are expected to be electrified by the end of the current year.
- (ii) 2,61,466 villages are expected to be connected by link roads.
- (iii) By the end of 1977-78, rural areas were served by 4,53,185 primary schools. In addition, there were 83,438 middle schools and 33,175 High/higher secondary schools.
- (iv) The following figures indicate the progress made in the creation of health facilities in rural areas:

Programme	Likely No. as on 1-4-1979
1. Primary Health Centres	5475
2. Sub-centres	45671
3. Upgraded Primary Health Centres	471
4. Subsidiary Health Centres	1003
5. Community Health Volunteers trained	142000

- (v) In a survey conducted during 1971-72, about 1,52,475 were identified as problem villages where either the water supply source did not exist within a reasonable distance or the existing source did not yield potable water. Of these, about 95,000 to 97,000 villages are expected to be covered under this programme by the end of 1979-80.

The present Government propose to once again accord high priority to the Minimum Needs Programme with special stress on education and health.

किसानों से कपास की खरीद

1022. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों के कपास की खरीद के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं, और वे राज्य कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ,

(ख) कपास की खरीद किस दर पर की जाती है, और

(ग) उस एजेंसी का नाम क्या है जिसके माध्यम से कपास खरीदी जाती है और क्या इसकी खरीद पर्याप्त मात्रा में की जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजोत बानना) : (क) से (ग), रुई का खुला हुआ व्यापार होता है तथा रुई की खरीदारी और बिक्री में सरकारी क्षेत्र में काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी क्षेत्र के अभिकरण तथा निजी व्यापारी हिस्सा लेते हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव काटन मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन केवल एक राज्य कानून के अन्तर्गत एक एकाधिकार को आधार पर कच्ची रुई की खरीद और बिक्री करता है। काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया जो भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम है, महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर सभी रुई उत्पादक राज्यों में खरीदारी करता है। काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया विनियमित बाजारों में होने वाली खुली नीलामी में सीधे ही उत्पादकों से रुई खरीदता है। वह बाजार मूल्यों पर सहकारिता विपटान सभा, प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों तथा तालुका संघों से भी कच्ची रुई खरीदता है। जो क्षेत्र विनियमित बाजारों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते उनमें कारपोरेशन सीधे ही उत्पादकों से कपास खरीदता है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों द्वारा सीधे खरीदारी की जाती है और काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के पास कोई भी अभिकरण व्यवस्था नहीं है।

जहाँ तक काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की खरीदारी का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक उसने लगभग 8 लाख गांठें खरीदी हैं और इस कपास वर्ष के दौरान उसका 15 लाख गांठें खरीदने का एक कार्यक्रम है जो पिछले वर्ष की गई खरीदारी से डेढ़ गुणा बढ़ा होगा।

### Violation of Indian Air Space by Pakistan

1023. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Pakistan Spy Aircraft violated the Indian Air Space during the past six months; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Pakistani Aircraft have violated Indian Air space on three occasions during the last six months Government have no information that these violations were by Spy Aircraft.

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan.

### Jobs to Educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1024 SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite reservation in services, the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not appointed in proper proportion;

(b) if the reply to (a) above be in the affirmative what steps Government propose to take to provide jobs to the educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within specific period; and

(c) the maximum time limit for providing jobs for the educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates from the date of their applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Full efforts are made to recruit SC/ST candidates to fill the prescribed percentage of reserved

vacancies. It is only when suitable SC/ST candidates are not available, even on the basis of relaxed standards and other concessions extended to such candidates under the relevant orders and instructions, that such reserved vacancies remain unfilled. However, they are carried forward for three subsequent recruitment years for being filled up from these categories. The position is under continuous review and efforts are made to make up the shortfall in their representation.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is running 21 Pre-examination Training Centres for preparing SC/ST for All India Competitive Examinations. There are four coaching-cum-guidance centres also to prepare SC/ST candidates, registered with the Employment Exchanges for Class III jobs for the various competitions and interviews. A special coaching scheme, in some educational institutions in Delhi and Ghaziabad, is also being operated for imparting training to about 500 SC/ST candidates in Clerical/Stenography grades.

(c) There is no specific time limit in this regard.

#### **Study Team for Industrialisation of North Eastern Region**

1025. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the entire North Eastern Region is industrially backward;

(b) what are the constraints in the speedy industrialisation of the North Eastern Region;

(c) whether Government have recently set up a Study Team to study the strategy for industrial and economic development of the region; and

(d) if so, what are its findings and recommendations?

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

(a) Barring three districts of Assam viz. Sibsagar, Darrang and Dibrugarh, all districts in the States and Union Territories in the North East region have been declared industrially backward for purposes of concessional finance; in addition barring four districts viz. Sibsagar, Darrang, Dibrugarh and North Cachar Hill, all other districts in the region also qualify for Central investment subsidy.

(b) to (d). Presumably the reference is to the Study Team Report prepared last year in collaboration with N.P.C., which had identified the following constraints in the speedy industrialisation of North-Eastern region:—

(a) Lack of infrastructural facilities;

(b) Absence of competent entrepreneurs;

(c) Inadequate technical and managerial expertise for industrial activities;

(d) Marketing problem for finished goods in the region itself; and

(e) High costs due to transportation costs, inadequate availability of some inputs and dis-economics of size.

Among the findings and recommendations of the Study Team, mention may be made of declaring the entire region as backward, higher rates of investment and transport subsidy under special criteria, strengthening institutional infrastructure for marketing, technical training and input supply and increased credit flow to the region on a preferential basis.

नालंदा जिला, बिहार, में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1026. श्री विजय कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में नालंदा जिला औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है; और

(क) यदि हां, तो इस जिले के विकास के लिए इससे उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने सम्बन्धी योजनाओं का ज़ोर क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत खान्ना) : (क) जी, हां। नालन्दा जिला प्रभावशील वित्त प्रदान करने के लिए बुने गए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों की सूची में शामिल है।

(ख) नालन्दा जिले को वर्ष 1978-79 में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था। जिला उद्योग केन्द्र लघु एवं कुटीर एककों की स्थापना में निवेश पूर्व निवेश करने और निवेश किए जाने के बाद की आवश्यकताओं में सहायता करते हैं। नालन्दा जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा तैयार की गई कार्य-योजना में उद्यमियों को सिफारिश किए गए स्थानीय कच्चे माल और मांस पर आधारित कार्यों उद्योग शामिल हैं।

#### Facilities at Wagha Border for Persons Crossing Over

1027. SHRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ex-Chief Minister of Punjab had written letters to the former Home Minister and the former Defence Minister asking for adequate facilities to be provided at the Wagha border for persons crossing over to India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The former Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister had received a letter from the former Chief Minister of Punjab regarding improvement of facilities for travellers at the Wagha-Attari border. Proposals in this regard are being processed in consultation with concerned authorities, including the State Government.

#### Problems of Villagers of Amritsar and Ferozpur Districts who Live Across the Defence Drain

1028. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the problems faced by those villagers of

Amritsar and Ferozpur districts in Punjab, who have to live across the defence drain on which there are practically no bridges; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government of India to urgently put up the required bridges for civilian purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A number of bridges have been provided at suitable intervals on the Defence drains in Amritsar and Ferozpur districts in Punjab to enable the villagers to conveniently cross the drains. Bridges are not constructed or permitted to be constructed at places where such constructions would not be in the national interest.

#### Review of Timely Attendance of Officers

1029. SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Centre there is no system of review of the timely attendance of the officers and employees as it obtained in pre 1977 days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): Government has always been insisting on timely attendance of the officers and employees and there is also a system of marking attendance at the time of arrival at, and departure from, office, for office staff. Instructions stressing the need to observe punctuality in attendance have also been issued from time to time. The last such instructions were issued in April, 1978.

#### Investigation of Criminal Complaints against Officers of Investigating Agencies

1030. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and rules if any, observed by the Police in investigating

criminal complaints against officers of the Central investigating agencies like the IB, CBI, RAW etc.;

(b) whether any change has recently been made in these rules and norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the officers of IB, CBI and RAW against whom criminal complaints are being investigated and details of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While investigating complaints against the officers of Central Investigating Agencies like IB, CBI, RAW etc., the norms and rules observed are the same as in the case of other Government servants. Investigations of such criminal complaints are regulated by provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Shri N. K. Singh, DIG, CBI was examined by the Gurgaon Police in connection with a complaint filed by Shri Ram Chander of Gurgaon alleging his abduction and illegal detention by Shri Singh in conspiracy with some other CBI officials on 26-5-77. Criminal Complaints against 10 employees of the Intelligence Bureau have been instituted by the Police/CBI for the offences committed by them in their individual capacity and not during official discharge of their duties. One Driver of the R&AW is facing a criminal case in a Court and four other members of that organisation are facing criminal complaints in their private capacities.

#### Instructions to States to implement 20 Point Programme

1031. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether clear instructions have gone to the different State Govern-

ments to implement 20 point economic programmes in the respective States;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether it is being monitored to see that the process of implementation has actually started in Orissa and in other States?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Central Ministries were asked to give details of the progress of the 20-Point Programme. As honourable Members are aware, several items of the programme have already been implemented. As mentioned in the President's Address to Parliament recently, Government propose to revitalise and implement this programme in a dynamic manner and appropriate steps are being considered.

नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना को पूरा किया जाना

1032. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी, उस पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है और इस पर हो रहे कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) इस परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद बिजली का कितना उत्पादन होगा और इसकी प्रति यूनिट अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना के पहले यूनिट का निर्माण कार्य सन् 1984 में तथा दूसरे का सन् 1985 में पूरा हो जायेगा। इस परियोजना का संस्वाहृत लागत अनुमान 209.89 करोड़ रुपये है, जो कि सन् 1972 की कीमतों पर आधारित है। सन् 1978 के मध्य की कीमतों के आधार पर संशोधित लागत अनुमान लगभग 327.40 करोड़ रुपये बैठेगा। संयंत्र के मुख्य भवनो के सिविल निर्माणकार्य में काफी प्रगति हुई है। नेचुरल गैस कूलिंग टावरों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। संयंत्र के मुख्य उपस्करों का निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में चल रहा है।

(ख) ये दोनो यूनिट 470 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा करेंगे। 75 प्रतिशत क्षमता गुणक पर बिजली

की उत्पादन लागत 26.40 पैसे प्रति किचोपाट घंटा होने का अनुमान है।

### Closing of Ordnance Depot at Calcutta

1033. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that Ordnance Depot, Calcutta employing 700 workers, is being closed down by 30th June, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons of closing down the said defence establishment, one of the oldest defence units of 200 years standing; and

(c) whether Government are re-considering the matter *de novo* on several representations submitted by workers organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have not so far taken a decision to disband the Ordnance Depot Calcutta. The continued location of an Ordnance Depot at a particular place will depend, among other factors, on its continued utility in providing logistic cover for meeting essential operational requirements. Whenever the question of disbandment of the Ordnance Depot Calcutta comes up, all relevant aspects including representations against its closure will be given due consideration.

### Prices of H.M.T. Watches

1034. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of almost all types of HMT watches have been raised for the second time during the last one year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demand for HMT watches is increasing day by day;

(c) if so, to what extent the prices of different types of watches have been raised each time; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring down the prices of HMT watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. The prices of some of the HMT watches were last revised only from 15th April, 1979.

(b) The demand for HMT watches continues to remain high.

(c) The revision of prices from 15th April, 1979 was effected for 35 types of watches out of about 60 types of watches being marketed by HMT. This increase was necessitated by the withdrawal of exemption of countervailing duty on imported watch components. The extent of price increase of different types of watches has been around 2 per cent to 8 per cent for gents hand-wound watches, around 1.5 per cent to 8 per cent in ladies hand-wound watches, and around 1.5 per cent to 6 per cent in automatic watches.

(d) HMT constantly endeavours to keep production costs at the minimum levels.

### Rebel Nagas & Mizos trying to sneak into Burma

1035. SHRI CHARANJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rebel Naga and Mizo gangs have recently intensified their movements to sneak into Burma *en route* China through Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh for guerilla training and procuring arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the Governments of Burma and China and the response of those Governments thereto; and

(c) the special measures taken to prevent such activities in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c).

According to information received from Arunachal Pradesh Administration, no specific instance of rebel Nagas and Mizo gangs sneaking into Burma through Tirap District en route China has come to notice. However, some Naga hostiles were apprehended at different places in Tirap district during the second half of 1979 and also subsequently. Interrogation of those apprehended revealed that they were going to Nagaland from Burma via Tirap district. Steps have been taken to strengthen security measures in Tirap district adjoining Burma border to prevent movement of hostiles through the district.

**Family murdered in Village  
Vikrampur, Agra**

1036. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine members of a family including minor children and women were brutally murdered by a gang of dacoits in village, Vikrampur of Tehsil Bah in District Agra last month;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to liquidate the gang of dacoits; and

(c) whether B.S.F. or C.R.P. would be deployed in Districts of Agra, Etawah, Manipuri, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior and Dholpur and Bharatpur to liquidate all the gangs of dacoits within two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Three men and six children were killed by dacoits. No woman was killed in the incident.

(b) Two dacoits were shot dead in encounters with police and four others surrendered. Vigorous efforts are being made to liquidate the entire gang.

(c) The P.A.C. and Police are Patrolling the affected areas and there is no proposal to deploy B.S.F. or C.R.P. for the present.

**Memorandum by British India Corporation Employees**

1037. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of Government shares in British India Corporation Company; and

(b) whether Government have received a memorandum in that behalf from British India Corporation employees Union, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The percentage of Government direct shares in the equity capital of the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, is 22.49.

(b) Yes Sir; a memorandum was received from British India Corporation Employees Union touching upon some of the management and financial problems of the Corporation.

**National Debate on the Crisis of  
Planning in Country**

1038. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold a national debate on the crisis of planning in the country; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The new Government has already reaffirmed its commitment to planning as an essential tool to engineer social and economic change and does not consider it necessary to have a fresh debate on the subject.

**Permission of Expansion to M/s.  
Sharpedge Ltd.**

1039. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased



to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5106 given on 28th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant expansion to M/s. Sharpedge Ltd., a subsidiary of Hindustan Levers and that it would result in relaxation of Government policy on large number of counts;

(b) the reasons for extending such relaxations, if any;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Ministry have refused to give any relaxation in the matter of setting up a new unit for manufacture of blades to an Indian Company in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to withdraw the expansion in the case of the multinational company and encourage Indian Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The application of M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The proposal of an Indian company in West Bengal for setting up of a new unit for manufacture of blades was rejected as the collaboration terms were not found suitable.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Decanalisation of Import and Supply of T.V. Picture Tubes and Calculator Chips

1040. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to decanalise import and supply of TV picture tubes and calculator chips;

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

(c) whether it is a fact this step is against the interest of small manufacturers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### मिर्जापुर में कुटीर उद्योगों के समक्ष संकट

1041. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिर्जापुर तथा वाराणसी में कुटीर उद्योगों को भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि कुछ उद्योगपतियों को गलीच, दरियां आदि मशीनों पर बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दे दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुटीर उद्योगों को सम्बन्धित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे तो इनके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजित चानना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

#### Film Price Hike

1042. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Film Federation of India has termed the recent film price hike by Hindustan Photo Film Ltd. as 'unjustified'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Some of the newspapers have reported that the President of the Film Federation of India had made this statement.

(b) The prices of the products manufactured by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. are not

controlled by Government but are determined by the Company. The price structure of the Company has been studied by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The Company has clarified that it had adjusted its prices to offset the increase in manufacturing cost, including the steep increase in the price of silver.

### **Coir Industry in Kerala**

1043. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala has forwarded a scheme to the Union Government sometime in February, 1979 for the development of Coir Industry in the State for approval and financial assistance from the Government of India;

(b) whether Government of India has been requested to release an amount of Rs. 659.21 lakhs for implementing the scheme during the current year; and

(c) if so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon?

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

(a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have sent a scheme for development of Coir Industry during the five year period 1978-79 to 1982-83, involving an outlay of Rs 61.62 crores consisting of Rs. 24.24 crores as assistance from the Centre, Rs. 32.38 crores as institutional finance and Rs. 5 crores as the State Government's contribution under the plan. The scheme aims at organizing of 600 new primary co-operative societies, 10 manufacturing societies, one Marketing Federation, opening of sales depots, financial assistance to Kerala State Coir Corporation, undertaking welfare measures etc.

The Government constituted a High Level Study Team on Coir Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Com-

mission to suggest suitable measures for overcoming the problems and for a rapid and healthy development of industry. The Team has submitted its report and its various recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

The development/restructuring of the coir industry is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments under their respective Plan Schemes. The quantum of Central assistance will depend on the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Study Team.

### **Names of the Less Developed States**

1045. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the less developed States in the country;

(b) the details of the present system of allocation of Central fund for the development of the States;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in this respect for the development of less-developed States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) For the purpose of allocation of Central Assistance for the State Plans, the following States are treated as less developed States:

(i) States whose per capita income is below the national average:

Andhra Pradesh  
Bihar  
Madhya Pradesh  
Orissa  
Rajasthan  
Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Special categories States:

Assam  
Himachal Pradesh  
Jammu & Kashmir  
Manipur

Meghalaya  
Nagaland  
Sikkim  
Tripura  
)

(b) Central assistance for State Plans is being given on the basis of the Gadgil Formula and IATP Formula. Besides, the Special Category States receive assistance on account of modification/discontinuation of Centrally sponsored Schemes as they are not covered by the IATP Formula. Additional Central assistance is given to all States for externally-aided schemes; currently, this additional assistance amounts to 70 per cent of the external aid disbursements for State Plan Projects. Additional assistance is also given for hill areas, tribal areas and the programme of the North Eastern Council.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Bullet Motor Cycle Factory at Orissa**

1046. SHRI RASA BEHARI  
BEHERA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Royal Enfield group of Madras has been given permission to establish 'Bullet Motor Cycle' factory at 'Orissa';

(b) whether any loan has been given by Government for the project;

(c) if so, the amount; and

(d) whether the plant has gone for production; if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### **U.S. Arms Supply to Pakistan**

1047. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:  
DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has received large number of Chinese arms, and U.S. arms for the last two months;

(b) if so, whether Indian Government has any information about the total arms and ammunition received by them so far;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) whether this arms aid from U.S. to Pakistan has weakened our balance of power and defence;

(e) if so, what immediate measures are being considered;

(f) whether U.S. Government has also offered India limited supply of arms to meet the threat posed by the USSR intervention in Afghanistan; and

(g) the reaction of the Indian Government on this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are aware that China has supplied Pakistan some items of arms and equipment during the last two months. It will not be in the public interest to furnish any details. As regards supply of arms to Pakistan by U.S.A., we understand that the matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(d) and (e). Induction of arms and equipment into Pakistan does have a bearing on our security. However, all such developments are kept under constant watch and appropriate and timely measures, as considered necessary, are taken to constantly maintain full defence-preparedness.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

### Shortage of Paper for Books and Note Books

1048. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of paper at reasonable cost to print books and note-books for the use of students; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to step up production of paper or import the required paper and supply paper for the above needs?

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

(a) and (b) There is no overall shortage of paper although production of some mills has been affected from time to time due to power shortage, industrial unrest and other factors. Government have arranged for the import of paper to meet the requirements of printers, publishers and other consumers. So far as the educational sector is concerned, white printing paper is being supplied at a concessional price of Rs. 3000 per tonne for publication of text books and manufacture of exercise note books.

### "Indians Go Back" slogans in Assam

1049. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Indians Go Back" slogans have appeared in Assam;

(b) whether Government have tried to trace the source of such anti-national propaganda; and

(c) if so, the details of the findings of an enquiry, if already made in the matter?

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

(a) to (c). According to information

received from State Government, anonymous posters and wall-writing regarding the slogan referred to have appeared at some places in the State. Efforts made so far have not established the source. The matter is under investigation.

राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में खातेदारी भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिये मुआवजा

1050. श्री विरधी चन्व सेन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों के उन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ सैनिक मकानों के निर्माण के लिए खातेदारी भूमि/ गैर खातेदारी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है तथा उक्त ग्रहण कब किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा बार बार ध्यान दिलाये जाने के बावजूद भी रक्षा विभाग ने इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसमें विलम्ब के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेवार है, और

(ग) रक्षा विभाग द्वारा वहाँ से निकाले गए भू-स्वामियों को सही सही किस तारीख तक मुआवजा प्रदा कर दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में निम्न प्रकार से रक्षा आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए लगभग 328 एकड़ गैर-सरकारी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई है और लगभग 84 एकड़ गैर-सरकारी भूमि अजित की गई है ।-

(1) मार्च, 1976 में बाड़मेर जिले के मीठरी खुर्द गांव में 133 20 एकड़ गैर-सरकारी भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी । मुआवजे की मात्रा के बारे में उक्त जिले के कलक्टर तथा रक्षा भूमि और छावनी प्राधिकारियों के बीच मतभेद होने के कारण आवर्ती मुआवजा प्रदा नहीं किया गया है । मामले के व्योरे मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गए हैं ।

वित्त (रक्षा) मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह-मशविरा करने के बाद उचित मुआवजा तय किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में भुगतान करने के लिए कलक्टर को आदेश भेजे जा रहे हैं ।

(2) सितम्बर, 1978 में जैसलमेर जिले के डबला और दरदारी-का-गांव नामक गांवों में 4.2 एकड़ खातेदारी भूमि

अधिश्रुति की गई थी। जिले के कलक्टर, जो इस सम्बन्ध में सक्षम प्राधिकारी हैं, ने आवर्ती मुआवजे की राशि निर्धारित नहीं की है। उनसे अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करें।

(3) दिसम्बर, 1972 में बाड़मेर में 190.68 एकड़ भूमि अधिश्रुति की गई थी। दिसम्बर, 1979 तक का वार्षिक आवर्ती मुआवजा भुदा किया जा चुका है। इस भूमि को अर्जित करने के लिए अब मंजूरी मिल गई है।

(4) सन् 1967 में जैसलमेर में 83.72 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई थी। 85,972 रु० की राशि मुआवजे के रूप में पहले ही वितरित की जा चुकी है और 13,288 रुपये की बकाया राशि तीन भू-स्वामियों में अभी वितरित की जानी बाकी है। मुआवजे के निर्धारण में कुछ अनियमितताओं की शिकायतों के कारण बकाया राशि का वितरण रोक दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार उन शिकायतों की जाच-पड़ताल कर रही है। माननीय सदस्य के साथ-साथ सरकार को भी इस विलम्ब के लिए चिन्ता है और सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से अलग से अनुरोध किया है कि इन मामले में राज्य सरकार का निर्णय शीघ्र भेजा जाए।

#### **Report of Experts Committee on Installation of Atomic Energy Plants**

1051. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee has submitted its report regarding the installation of Atomic Energy Plants in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the above Committee has recommended a site in Andhra Pradesh for this purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government for Selection of suitable sites has sub-

mitted its report on the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions.

(b) The Committee has listed sites, including some in Andhra Pradesh, for consideration for the establishment of an Atomic Power Station.

#### **Setting up of a Cement Project at Basohli Jammu**

1052. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing proposal for construction of a cement project in Basohli in the Jammu Region;

(b) whether this is all the more necessary in view of the forthcoming construction of the Thein Dam close by; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that this cement factory at Basohli starts functioning as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Jammu & Kashmir Minerals Limited were granted a letter of intent on 21-4-1971 for setting up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum at Basohli. Validity of this letter of intent has since expired. No request for revalidation of this letter of intent has been received in this Ministry. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate any time schedule of completion of the project.

#### **Frustration among Scientists of Atomic Energy Establishment**

1053. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the young scientists working under Atomic Energy establishment in the country are suffering from frustration as they do not have ample

opportunities to go up and also to partake in research activities in an independent capacity;

(b) whether any study has been made to find out the normal time that one employee in these establishments takes for earning his next promotion; and

(c) what machinery exists in these organisations through which the scientists and employees can make known their grievances and appropriate steps taken to remedy them?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) to (c). Promotions in the Department of Atomic Energy are regulated under Merit Promotion Scheme. Under this scheme, a scientist is considered for promotion to the next higher grade after about 4—7 years service depending upon his performance and if a vacancy is not available a new post is created to accommodate such promotion.

Every opportunity is made available and all due encouragement given to the scientists to conduct research in an independent manner. Scientists of the Department take part in a large number of seminars held both within India and outside. The Department arranges for the publication of their research reports/papers etc. In addition this research work is published in well-known scientific journals. The general position is thus quite satisfactory. However stray cases of frustration cannot be ruled out. Such cases are looked into at appropriate levels and genuine grievances if any redressed.

The normal method of ventilation of grievances through the official channels are available to the scientists. Besides this, there are two bodies known as the Trombay Council and the Trombay Scientific Council. These bodies consist of the senior scientists. Heads of Divisional and Directors of Groups in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and are headed by

the Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. These bodies also look into the staff problems and grievances of scientists.

#### **Small-scale Soap and Detergent Industry**

1054. **SHRI P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of Soda Ash and Caustic Soda the small-Scale soap and detergent industry has been badly hit; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the requirements of the industry?

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

(a) Due to non-availability of soda ash those of the small scale detergent units which have come up after 1977 have been badly hit. Further, shortage of caustic soda since 1979 has hit small scale soap industry also.

(b) Guidelines have been laid down by the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizer for the distribution of indigenous soda ash as per which the manufacturers are to supply Soda Ash to consumers on the basis of off-take in 1977. Besides, the Government also arranged for the import of 20,000 tonnes of soda ash. This quantity has been imported and distributed to the State Governments for supply to the small scale units. Soda Ash imports are allowed under OGL and the import duty on Light soda ash has also been reduced from 75 per cent to 35 per cent. Depending on the demand, the question of further imports is under examination. To overcome the shortage of caustic soda, the Govt. has authorized State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India to import 20,000 tonnes of the material. Out of this 8,000 tonnes have already arrived at the ports. State-wise allocation for 6000 tonnes have already been issued for supply to the public sector and small scale units.

For this 20,000 tonnes of Caustic Soda import, Government have given duty exemption to enable it to be sold at reasonable price.

#### Committee on National Energy Policy

1055. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-  
LICK:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have set up a committee which has been entrusted with the task of formulating a national energy policy with reference to needs, priorities and resources;

(b) if so, when the committee is likely to submit its report;

(c) what are the main features of the report if submitted; and

(d) when the recommendations of the committee is likely to be implemented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group on Energy Policy had been set up by Planning Commission.

(b) The Working Group has submitted its Report.

(c) The Working Group estimated the prospective energy demand in the different sectors of the economy up to the turn of the century and reviewed the present and prospective supplies of energy. In order to bring about a better balance between energy supply and demand, the Working Group has suggested a set of policy prescriptions on the following lines:

(i) the curbing of consumption of oil to the minimum possible level;

(ii) conserving the use of energy by increasing the efficiency of its utilisation;

(iii) reducing the overall energy demand by lowering the intensity of energy consumption in the economy, particularly in the industries sector;

(iv) increased reliance on renewable energy resources; and

(v) reappraisal of our economic development strategies, especially those elements of the strategy which have a direct link to energy consumption like technology choice, location policies, urban growth, mechanisation in agriculture etc. with reference to the new awareness of the energy supply demand in future.

(d) Since the recommendations of the Working Group have far reaching implications, these need careful consideration by all the concerned Ministries, to whom the report has been sent for examination.

#### Silent Valley Project

1056. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination had approved the Silent Valley Project in Kerala with the conditions that the State Government would agree to on 18 Point Safeguard Programme; and

(b) if so, details of the 18 Point Safeguard Programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) had set up a Task Force for Ecological Planning of the Western Ghats. The Task Force in its report strongly recommended that the Silent Valley Hydel Project should be abandoned.

The Task Force suggested certain safeguards in case Government felt that the project cannot be abandoned for any reason. In April, 78, the then Prime Minister accorded his approval

to the project subject to enactment of legislation that would ensure these safeguards. The present Government have decided to review the matter and have already taken it up with the State Government.

विदेशों में चाकलेट का निर्यात करने वाली कम्पनियों

1057. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि भारतीय और विदेशी चाकलेट निर्माता उड़ीसा के आदिवासियों से बहुत सस्ती दर पर "साल" पेड़ के बीज खरीद रहे हैं और इस बीज का इस्तेमाल ऐसा पदार्थ तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है जो चाकलेट में मिलाया जाता है तथा इससे चाकलेट को मुँह में घुलने में सहायता मिलती है और इस तरह से चाकलेट तैयार करके वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा कमा रहे हैं ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बीज इकट्ठे करने वालों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों का ब्योरा क्या है जो विदेशों को चाकलेट का निर्यात कर रही हैं ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणवीर चानना) : (क) उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार अपेक्षित जानकारी "न" में है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई कंपनी नहीं है जो इस समय विदेशों को चाकलेट का निर्यात कर रही है ।

#### Appointment of Danics Officers to Special Pay Posts by Delhi Administration

1058. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the principle/policy evolved and adhered to by the Delhi Administration, while appointing DANICS Officers, regular and officiating, to special pay posts;

(b) the number of officers, appointed as such for the first time in 1979, with their respective date(s) of appointment;

(c) whether some officers, earlier transferred from the Sales Tax Department and the Land & Building Department etc. on the adverse reports of the respective Heads of Departments were given special pay posts in 1978 and 1979 respectively; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The internal postings of regular and officiating DANICS officers are made by Delhi Administration. The appointments to special pay posts are generally made keeping in view the requirements of the posts and suitability of officers for appointment to such posts. However, as far as possible, consideration is also given to the seniority of the officers for making such appointments.

2. The number of officers appointed to special pay posts for the first time in 1979 was 5. Their dates of appointment are 6-2-79, 4-4-79, 2-7-79, 3-7-79 and 25-10-79.

3. One officer Shri O. N. Mehrotra was transferred from the Sales Tax Department on 20-1-76, as there were some complaints against him. Though the allegations against the officer, were not proved, the Commissioner, Sales Tax had requested for the transfer of Shri Mehrotra from his Department, as according to him the officer did not enjoy good reputation. Shri Mehrotra, on his transfer from the post of Sales Tax Officer, was posted as Administrative Officer in the Directorate of Education—a non-special pay post. He was appointed to the special pay post of Assistant Director (Employment Exchange) which carries a special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m., with effect from 25-10-78. The appointment of Shri Mehrotra on the special pay post was made keeping in view his suitability for the post on account of experience of over 18 years of the working of Employment Exchanges, which Shri Mehrotra possessed.



4. Another officer Shri R.B.S. Tyagi was transferred from the Land & Building Department in 1978. He was transferred not on account of any adverse report but for administrative reasons. He was posted on a special pay post of Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies w.e.f. 15-10-79(AN).

#### Sale of Cotton by Farmers

1059. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton growing States in the country are deeply concerned over the distress sales of cotton by farmers in the market;

(b) if so, whether these States have conveyed to him their problems and demanded immediate intervention of the Centre to improve the situation; and

(c) if so, his reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). This Ministry has not received any report about the distress sale of cotton by farmers. In fact, market prices of all varieties have been well above the minimum support prices for fair average quality announced by the Government. The large scale purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India have helped the farmers in getting reasonable prices for their produce which incidentally are even better than or comparable to the last year's prices. There has not been any request for Central intervention.

#### Seminar on Crimes in Delhi

1060. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the deliberations of a seminar recently held in the capital in which eminent

speakers clearly and categorically blamed the authorities for withholding crime statistics from the public;

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

(c) the nature of action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A Seminar by the Mahila Dakshita Samiti was held at Vithal Bhai Patel House on 5th March, 1980 in which a Deputy Commissioner of Police also participated. But in this Seminar no allegation of suppressing of crime statistics from the public was made. Crime Bulletins are issued by the Delhi Police as in the past.

#### Import of Components by large Units

1061. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that most of the large manufacturing units in the country prefer to import their components and other ancillaries rather than purchase the same from local small scale units;

(b) if so, the number of such cases brought to his notice; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to discourage this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The import of components and spares is permitted within the framework of the import policy for the year. In framing the policy careful consideration is given to the availability of indigenous products. Import applications made for components and spares are processed in accordance with this policy.

**Rotation of Officers of Central Secretariat Services**

1062. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any system by which officers of the Central Secretariat Service working as Under Secretaries/Deputy Secretaries/Directors are liable to be rotated from Ministry to Ministry to ensure cleaner administration;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such officers who have continuously stayed in the Ministries of Industry and Petroleum and Chemicals which deal with Industrial Houses mainly for the last more than 3 years in the case of Deputy Secretaries/Directors and 5 years in case of Under Secretaries (inclusive of their service as Section Officer)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) For the career development of officers and the efficiency of administration, efforts are made to transfer Central Secretariat Service Officers who have served continuously for more than five years in a particular Ministry/Department at the level of Under Secretary/Deputy Secretary subject to the overall administrative requirements.

(d) 42 (Deputy Secretaries/Directors—10, Under Secretaries 32).

**Change of name of Bombay to Mumbai**

1063. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Mumbai' is the original vernacular name for 'Bombay';

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received a proposal to change the name of Bombay to Mumbai from Government of Maharashtra as far back as December 1977,

(c) if so, whether the Government of India have accepted the same proposal; if so, when; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The proposal from the Government of Maharashtra received in December, 1977 to change the name of Bombay as Mumbai is still under consideration.

**Shortfall in Production of Cloth**

1064. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some shortfall in the production of cloth during the last two years as a result of which there has been many fold increase in its prices;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to step up its production and bring down its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The actual production in the year 1978-79 exceeded the targeted production but the estimated production during 1979-80 is likely to fall short of the targeted production. The details

of sectorwise cloth production and target are as under: —

SECTOR	1978-79		(in million metres) 1979-80	
	Actual Production	Targeted Production	Estimated Production	Targeted Production
Mill Sector . . . . .	4328	4250	1041	4379
Handloom Sector . . . . .	2432	2700	2450	2780
Powerloom Sector . . . . .	3946	3050	3903	3861
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>10708</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10394</b>	<b>11020</b>

The wholesale price index numbers in respect of cotton cloth (mills) have shown an increase of about 10 per cent during the period April, 1978 and January, 1980. The increase in the index numbers should be mainly attributed to the increase in the cost of raw materials that go into the cost of production of cloth.

(c) Production level in fabrics can be made good by an orientation in the desired direction in regard to provision of energy (electric power, coal and diesel oil). Reduction in power cuts in the areas where textile units are concentrated, can by itself tone up production. Government intend taking a number of steps to improve supply of electricity, coal and diesel oil to industrial units including textile mills. Textile Industry is also going ahead with modernisation schemes which will not only increase the effective production capacity but also reduce cost significantly.

#### Filling up of Tribal Quota in Government jobs in A. and N. Islands

1065. SHRI MANORANJAN BAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal quota in Government jobs is filled by tribal candi-

dates in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the claims of Nicobari tribals in Government jobs particularly class III and class IV posts for bringing up them as par with others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the quota reserved for Tribal candidates in posts filled by direct recruitment is as under:—

- (1) Group A and B (Class I and II) posts 7½%
- (2) Group C (Class III) posts 16%
- (3) Group D (Class IV) posts 16%

Eligible Tribal candidates are taken in services. Only when eligible candidates are not available, the posts are dereserved in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Nicobari Tribals are as much eligible for appointment in Government services as per rules as other Tribals.

### **Demand for Jail reforms in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1066. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the demand for jail reforms in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what are the demands mentioned in the 90-point charter of demands and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the latest Jail manual as introduced in the mainland for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The demands for Jail reforms in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are under consideration. The Administration has enforced rules for grant of furlough, parole, emergency release of prisoners, grant of remission to prisoners, review of sentences to prisoners and discipline in prisons, based on relevant chapters in the Model Prison Manual.

2. The following demands were made amongst others in the 90-point charter of demands:—

- (1) Jail manual should be introduced.
- (2) Scales of pay of Warders and Head Warders are the same at present. Higher scale should be given to Head Warders. Further, their pay scales should be brought to the level of corresponding ranks in the Police. Free quarters to Jail staff should be given as given elsewhere all over the country.
- (3) System of wages should be introduced for labour done by

convicts in jails here as provided in Jails in all other parts of the country.

3. Steps are being taken to introduce the Jail manual based on the Model Prison Manual framed by the All India Jail Manual Committee. It is, however, not possible to indicate any time limit presently before which the Jail manual would be finalised. It is not a fact that the pay scales of the Warders and Head Warders are the same. The scale of pay of the Warders is identical to that of the scale of pay of the Police Constable though there is a disparity between the scale of pay of the Head Warders and that of the Head Constables of the Police Department. It has not been found possible to equate the pay scale of the Head Warders with that of the Head Constables in the Police Department. In view of the limited accommodation and the financial implications involved it is not possible to provide the Jail staff with free accommodation. As regards the introduction of the system of wages for work done, the population of long term convicts in the Jail being too small, it would not be feasible to introduce such a system.

### **Relief in Pension to Defence Civilians**

1067. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five per cent relief to the old pensioners was sanctioned from 1st December, 1979 to the Defence civilians;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that no payment has yet been made to the Defence civilians;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banks or treasuries are still awaiting the letter authorising payment; and

(d) if so, the efforts Government are making in this regard as the delay is causing necessary hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Orders were

issued on 31st May, 1979, giving relief to the extent of five per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5.00 and maximum of Rs. 25.00 per month, in respect of all civilian pensioners including Defence civilians effective from 1st December, 1978.

(b) and (c). The instructions for the payment of increase in relief with effect from 1-12-1978 were issued by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) to the Treasuries/Post Offices/Pension Pay Masters during July, 1979, in respect of Defence civilian pensioners who draw pension through these agencies. In the case of pensioners drawing pension through State Bank of India and Nationalised Banks, the instructions for payment of the increase in relief with effect from 1-12-1978 were issued during September, 1979 by the Ministry of Defence to Reserve Bank of India who have, in turn issued instructions to all the Nationalised Banks in September, 1979 itself for payment of above relief.

(d) Does not arise in view of the fact that action for authorising payment of increased relief from 1-12-1978 to the Defence civilian pensioners has been completed.

#### **Setting up of Cement Factories in West Bengal**

1068 SHRI NIREN GHOSH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal does not have any Cement factory;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to render assistance to the State Government for enabling it to set up cement units; and

(c) if so, will Government clarify its position on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) At present there is only one cement grinding plant namely M/s. Durga Cement Works, Durgapur with an

annual installed capacity of 6.00 lakh tonnes of portland blast furnace slag cement.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is extended to all industrial units including cement units by financial institutions as part of their normal functions according to the prescribed norms. Any other assistance requested by the State Government will be extended to them to the extent possible.

#### **Collaboration between BHEL and SIEMENS**

1069 SHRI NIREN GHOSH. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of four secretaries consisting of Dr Raja Ramanna, Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Shri Menezes and Shri N B Prasad has stated the proposed broad-based collaboration between BHEL and SIEMENS was against national interest; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against those responsible for such a deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The report of the Committee of four secretaries, as well as the proposed broad-based collaboration agreement between BHEL and SIEMENS, is still under examination of the Government and no final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Incentives for passing Hindi Examination**

1070 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 86 on 30th January, 1980 regarding use of Hindi in Central Government Offices and state:

(a) the incentives for passing the Hindi Examination and for doing official work in Hindi;

(b) the institutions/officials who have been the recipients of these incentives during the past three years, year-wise, separately; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the incentives so as to accelerate the pace of the use of Hindi?

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

(a) The following incentives are available for passing the Hindi examinations:—

(i) Grant of personal pay equivalent of one increment for a period of 12 months;

(ii) Cash awards for passing the Hindi Examinations with merit;

(iii) Lump sum awards for passing Hindi examinations with one's own efforts. These are admissible to employees who are members of operational staff or are posted at places where no Hindi teaching centres of the Government are functioning.

(b) The following incentives are available for doing official work in Hindi:—

(i) Cash prizes are awarded on competitive basis to employees for noting and drafting in Hindi. These are awarded after assessment of the quantum of work done by them;

(ii) A scheme has been introduced awarding shields/trophies to the the Ministries/Departments which show significant progress in the use of Hindi in official work. These prizes have been introduced on a competitive basis.

(iii) Efficiency bonus to typists who maintain the minimum prescribed efficiency both in Hindi and English typewriting.

The information regarding the institutions who have received the awards/prizes in the last three years

is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments of the Government and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, the labour involved in the collection of information in regard to individuals who have received these prizes in the last three years may not be commensurate with the purpose likely to be achieved.

(c) Certain proposals for improving these incentives are being examined.

#### Demand for Statehood by Goa, Daman and Diu

1071. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Goa, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh have demanded statehood for their Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demands;

(c) the time by which these Union Territories would be given statehood; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). While there had been demands in the past for grant of statehood to the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh, no such demand has been received recently. In any case, the whole matter has to be viewed in the context of the wider question of reorganisation of States. The Government have no proposal at present for the reorganisation of any State.

होमगार्डों की सेवा शर्तें

1072. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में होम गार्डों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य-वाही किए जाने का विचार है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र जकवाणा) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से प्रस्तावों पर कार्रवाई शुरू की जा चुकी है । इसके लिए लगातार पुनरीक्षण की आवश्यकता होगी । अतः कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं होगा ।

#### **Special or Additional Central Finances to States**

1073. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special or additional central finances have been made available to the States by the Planning Commission for their plan and non-plan projects and activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Governments are requesting for further such financial allocation; if so, main indication thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Central assistance made available to the States by the Planning Commission is meant for Plan programme and projects. The bulk of the Central assistance is determined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Gadgil formula and the Income-Adjusted Total Population formula as decided upon by the National Development Council. In some cases, State Governments do request for further financial allocation but it has not been possible to accept such requests.

#### **Proposal for self Employment . for Unemployed Youth**

1074. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to encourage self employment for the unemployed youth;

(b) whether any study has been made regarding the disappointing as-

pects of all the schemes of financing the unemployed youth as the impression about the implementation of plan is discouraging; and

(c) the number of unemployed youth which are to be covered in the year 1979-80 under interest free loans for self employment?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Government is deeply concerned about the problem of the unemployed. Government propose to have a fresh look at the Plan and while doing so, the content and performance of schemes for employment, would come up for examination. Specific measures that need to be taken for tackling the problem of unemployed youth would also be considered. ....

(c) the Central Government at present has no Plan scheme for providing interest free loan to unemployed youth for self-employment. As regards the States, the information is being collected and will be made available as soon as possible.

#### **Sales, Profit, of '77' and Purchase of Coca Cola Plant at Faridabad**

1075. SHRI CHANDRA BHALLANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the sales of Double Seven (77) concentrate since 1977;

(b) what are the profits of Modern Bakeries from the soft drink division;

(c) whether Modern Bakery have given a bank guarantee for the purchase of Coca Cola plant at Faridabad; and

(d) when will Modern Bakery get the possession of the Coca Cola Faridabad Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The sales of '77' concentrate since 1977, including the estimated sales

for 1979-80, were of the order of Rs. 97.08 lakhs.

(b) The net profits of '77' unit since 1977 were Rs. 1.70 lakhs including the estimated profits for the year 1979-80.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Acceptance of the offer is still awaited from the Coca Cola Export Corporation.

### **Setting up of District Industries Centres in Dhanbad in Bihar**

1076. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of District Industries Centres established in Bihar during the Janata rule and the details thereof;

(b) whether the present Government propose to go ahead with the District Industries Centres programme; and

(c) whether there is any programme to establish District Industries Centres at Dhanbad and if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) All the 31 districts in Bihar State have been covered under the District Industries Centres Programme. 18 District Industries Centres were sanctioned on 22nd April, 1978 and the remaining on the 15th March, 1979.

(b) Government intend to undertake a review of the working of the DIC programme on the basis of their performance so far, before any changes are introduced in the existing scheme.

(c) There is a District Industries Centre at Dhanbad.

### **Saving of life and property of Harijans and Weaker Sections**

1077. SHRI KUSHUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of

HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what protective measures Government think fit to save the innocent lives and property of the Harijans and weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Home Minister has recently written to the Chief Ministers, Governors and Lt. Governors of States and Union Territories, where crimes against members of Scheduled Castes etc. have been occurring to convey to the State Governments, comprehensive guidelines of precautionary and preventive, punitive, and rehabilitative measures, to be taken for effectively dealing with crimes against them. A Copy of that letter together with the enclosure thereof is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-613].

### **Invitation to Multinationals for progress of Electronics Industry**

1078. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating large scale invitations to multinational interests for the progress and development of our growing electronics sector of industries;

(b) what is Government's attitude towards recommendations of economists and experts to the effect that not only R and D, but control of production has to be surrendered to the multinationals; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the affirmative, whether such steps are going to adversely affect the enterprises like Keltron in Kerala and the possibility of self sufficiency in this vital sector?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government does not agree with this view.

(c) Does not arise.



### U.N.I.D.O. Conference

1079. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the important achievements of the UNIDO conference that was held in January, 1980 in India; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government to the views taken by some newspapers that the UNIDO conference could not make any substantial achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Third General Conference of UNIDO concluded on the 9th February, 1980 with adoption by majority vote of New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament. It will be seen that this Declaration and Plan of Action contains various measures at national, regional and international levels to be taken by the developed and developing countries, and also international agencies, to accelerate industrialisation of developing countries

(b) It was not possible for all the participating groups to come to unanimous agreement on some of the crucial issues facing the Conference. To that extent there was a setback to the efforts for achieving the goals of the New International Economic Order by consensus.

### Directives to Premier Automobiles to reduce prices of Cars

1080. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had issued directives to Premier Automobiles and other companies to reduce the prices of motor cars;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that contrary to the directives, the

price of fiat cars has been increased by Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000; and

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

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

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

### Percentage of people in Orissa living below Poverty Line

1081. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the people of Orissa living below poverty line,

(b) what is the national average; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the percentage of the people of Orissa living below the poverty line?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information which was last compiled with reference to the year 1972-73 is not out of date. Compilation has now been taken on hand with reference to the year 1978-79 and the information will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as the compilation has been completed.

(c) For reduction of poverty in Orissa, the programmes envisaged relate partly to the general economic development of the States (e.g. agriculture, industry, power) and partly to specific individual beneficiary oriented schemes including the integrated rural development programme. The present Government proposes to revitalise and implement the 20-Point Programme which had come as a boon to the poorer sections of society. Further, the minimum needs

programme will also be accorded high priority. Stress will also be laid on tribal development.

### **Increase in per capita and National Income**

1082. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the National Income and per capita income in 1978-79 recorded increase over those in 1977-78;

(b) if so, what was the percentage of increase in both and factors responsible for the increase; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to effect further increase in national and per capita incomes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI. MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Quick Estimates of national income for the year 1978-79 issued by the Central Statistical Organisation on 7-2-1980, the national income in 1978-79 at constant (1970-71) prices recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent over the year 1977-78. The corresponding increase in per capita income was 2.1 per cent. The increase in national income during 1978-79 was shared by all sectors other than Railways. The Sectors which recorded significant increase were registered manufacturing (8.0 per cent), electricity, gas and water supply (11.4 per cent), banking and insurance (17.0 per cent) and 6 to 7 per cent in case of unregistered manufacturing, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants and public administration and defence.

(c) Agriculture accounts for nearly half of the national income. Government is committed to according high priority to agriculture and rural development. All assistance will be extended to the farmers to achieve maximum production ensuring proper

and timely supply of inputs like fertilisers, water, electricity, diesel etc. Infra-structural facilities which had deteriorated leading to transport bottlenecks and inadequate supply of crucial inputs like steel, cement, coal and power will be strengthened and given high priority. On the industrial front, emphasis will be laid on the rapid increase in industrial production through better utilisation of existing capacity, improvement of labour relations and better management particularly of public sector undertakings.

### **Rise in Price of Cotton Yarn**

1083. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to considerable rise in the price of cotton yarn, the financial position of the loom weavers has become very critical,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of Government financial assistance, the industry is confronted with worst crisis; and

(c) if so, the scheme prepared by Government to safeguard the interest of loom weavers?

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

(a) Prices of cotton yarn have been steadily rising since October, 1978. The position worsened during April-May 1979 due to the prolonged strike in several spinning mills and power cuts and diesel shortage in several States. This has affected the earnings of the weavers.

(b) There is no reduction in financial assistance to the handloom sector from the Government.

(c) Following the increase in prices of yarn, 'roll-back' scheme was introduced in May, 1979. According to the scheme, prices were rolled back to levels prevailing in October,

1978 in respect of counts upto 59 and to levels 5 per cent over April, 1979 invoice prices in respect of higher counts upto 89. The scheme remained in force till 1st September, 1979. A new scheme was evolved in September, 1979 which was later amended in October, 1979. The important features of this scheme were as under:—

(i) prices of yarn upto and including 60s carded were pegged at invoice prices of September first week minus 10 per cent.

(ii) prices of yarn of counts 60s combed and above were pegged at September first week base minus 15 per cent.

(iii) A total quantity of 20000 bales in counts 40s and below and 3,000 bales in counts 60s, 80s and 100s (carded, combed and doubled of hand yarn) were to be made available to the Directors of the Handlooms of the various States.

The scheme applied to all mills under NTC, cooperative spinning mills and State Textile Corporation and was valid till the end of November, 1979. The responsibility for monitoring the scheme rested with the Textile Commissioner.

The above scheme was extended by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation *suo moto*, till the end of January, 1980. Since February, 1980, the ICMF have agreed to continue the scheme further in its existing form but will supply yarn at the prevailing market price.

#### संकटग्रस्त मिलों की संख्या

1084. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे संकटग्रस्त मिलों की संख्या क्या है जो सरकार के पर्यवेक्षण में चल रही हैं और ये मिलें कब से चल रही हैं।

(ख) इसमें कुल कितनी राशि लगी है और क्या इस बारे में सूचना सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी संकटग्रस्त मिलों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और ये मिलें कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय ऐसे औद्योगिक एककों से है जिनका प्रबन्ध उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत प्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। ऐसे एकक एकसठ (61) हैं। संलग्न विवरण में सम्बन्धित तारीखें दी गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### विवरण

क्रमंक	उद्योग का नाम	अभिग्रहण अवधि
1.	मैसर्स ग्राम्प्रा साइंटिफिक कं० (प्रा०) लि० पो बा नं० 26, रवीन्द्र न.य. टाउनोर रोड, मचीलीपट्टनम (म०प्र०)	27-6-72 से 26-6-80
2.	मैसर्स कैटर पोलर एण्ड कं० (प्रा०) लि०, 1, कालशी नाथन दत्ता रोड, कलकत्ता-700086	24-10-72 से 23-10-80
3.	मैसर्स कोन्टेर एण्ड कलोजर्स लि०, 6 ए, राजा सुबोध मुल्लिक स्क्वैयर (8वीं मंजिल) कलकत्ता-700013	29-11-72 से 28-11-80
4.	मैसर्स गणेश फ्लोर मिल्स, पो बा नं० 2182, सञ्जी मण्डी, दिल्ली-110007	3-11-72 से 2-11-80

1	2	3
5.	मैसर्स इण्डियन रबर मैन्यू. लि., 9, 11 एण्ड 12, एलफलीन्ड मानसनस पो. बा. नं० 6614 कलकत्ता-700069	18-9-72 से 17-9-81
6.	मैसर्स इण्डिया मजानरी क. लि., दासनगर, हावरा-5]	25-11-72 से 24-11-80
7.	मैसर्स आ जानकी झूगर मिल्स एण्ड क., दोंयवान, डिस्ट्रिक्ट देहरादून, देहरादून]	15-1-73 से 14-1-80
8.	मैसर्स कृष्णा सिलीकेट एण्ड ग्लास वर्क्स लि., 17, राधा बाजार स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001.	5-3-73 से 4-3-80
9.	मैसर्स हिन्द साईकिल लि., 250, बर्ली, बम्बई-25 डी डी	3-1-74 से 2-1-81
10.	मैसर्स इण्डिया बैलटिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स लि., सतीश चन्द्र घोष लेन सीरमपुर, डिस्ट्रीक्ट हुगली ।	6-9-74 से 5-9-80
11.	मै. ईस्टर्न डिसटिलरीज (प्राईवेट) लि. बी. एल. साह रोड, टोलीगुवेंज, कलकत्ता	8-10-74 से 7-10-80
12.	मै. विजय मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं. (प्राईवेट) लि., वैशनी चैम्बर्स, 47, न्यू मारिन लेंस, बम्बई-400020 ।	6-11-74 से 5-11-79
13.	मै. एसोशियेटेड इंडस्ट्रीज (ग्रामाम) लि., (कैमिकल युनिट), पी.ओ. चन्द्रापुरा, जिला कामरूप (ग्रामाम) ।	8-7-74 से 7-7-80
14.	मै. अमृतसर ग्रॉबल वर्क्स चेहराता, अमृतसर	[13-9-74 से 12-9-81
15.	मै. मोटर एण्ड मशीनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग लि., 10, जावपुर रोड, कलकत्ता-700020	9-10-74 से 8-10-81
16.	मै. गलूकोनेट लि. 28, कैमक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700016	22-7-75 से 21-7-80
17.	मै. इंगिल इण्डिया मशीन्स एण्ड टूल्स लि. 1, टाराटाला रोड, कलकत्ता-700053	5-8-75 से 4-8-80
18.	मै. सैन रैले लि., 1, मिडलटन स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700071	8-9-75 से 7-9-80
19.	म. एन्सी लियेरी इंडस्ट्रीज (क्रैकस) (प्राईवेट) लि., मरकन्टाइल बिल्डिंग, लाल बाजार, कलकत्ता-1	-उपरोक्त-
20.	म. एन्सी लियेरी इंडस्ट्रीज (लग्स) (प्राईवेट) लि.-उपरोक्त-	-उपरोक्त-

1	2	3
21	म० एस्सीलियेरी इंडस्ट्रीज (फोरजिग्स) (प्राईवेट) लि० —उपरोक्त—	—उपरोक्त—
22	मै० सैन एण्ड पंडित इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, —उपरोक्त—	—उपरोक्त—
23.	मै० प्लाईवोर्ड इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, पामपोर, धी नगर (जे० एण्ड० के०)	27-4-76 से 26-4-81
24	मै० ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कं० लि०, (टीटाग) एकक) (अधिकृत नियंत्रक) वास्टिंग हाउस सेक्सबाई फार्मर लि०, 17, कान्वेंट रोड, एन्टली कलकत्ता-700014 ।	22-5-76 से 21-5-81
25.	मै० नेशनल कं०, लि०, पी० ए० बी० हाउस, 18 ए बारबोरन रोड, कलकत्ता	30-7-76 से 29-7-81
26.	मै० बंगाल टोटरीज, लि०, थापड़ हाउस, 25, बारबोरन रोड पो० बा० नं० 2196, कलकत्ता	14-9-76 से 14-9-81
27	मै० पुलगांव काटन मिल्स लि०, 50, बाम्बे समाचार मार्ग, द्वितीय मंजिल फोर्ट बम्बई-23	25-11-76 से 24-11-81
28.	मै० कावेरी स्पी० एण्ड पी वि० मिल्स पृडुकोट्टाई जिला कावेरी नगर-622501	23-12-76 से 22-12-81
29.	मै० बैस्टन इंडिया स्पी० एण्ड बी वि० कं० दाताराम लेड पाथ (कलाचौक), टैंक रोड, बम्बई-	11-3-77 से 10-3-81
30.	मै० यूनिनयन जूट कं० लि०, कार्टेड बैंक बिल्डिंग कलकत्ता-700001	16-5-77 से 15-5-82
31.	मै० खार्दा कं० लि०, वलेस्ली प्लेस पा० बा० नं० 140, कलकत्ता-700001	—वही—
32.	मै० ग्रलकजंडर जूट मिल्स	18-7-77 से 17-7-82
33.	मै० श्री शुभालक्ष्मी मिल्स लि०, केम्बी	10-8-77 से 9-8-82
34.	मै० प्रियालक्ष्मी मिल्स, बड़ोदा	23-7-77 से 22-7-82
35.	मैसर्स इन्दौर टेक्सटाइल लि०, उज्जैन	12-8-77 से 11-8-82
36.	मैसर्स सोमासुन्दरम सुपर स्पानिंग मिल्स, मथानम्बन, जिला रामानाथपुरम	4-11-77 से 3-11-82

1	2	3
37.	मैसर्स बंगाल कोमकल एण्ड फारमेस्यू ीकल वर्क्स कलकत्ता	15-12-77 से
38.	मैसर्स नेशनल रबर मैन्स लि०, कलकत्ता	14-12-79 23-12-77 से
39	मैसर्स श्री रामा शूगर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०, बाबोली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	22-12-82 4-2-78 से
40	मैसर्स कोट्टायम टैक्सटाइल लि०, इत्तागानूर (केरल)	3-2-81 6-2-78 से
41.	मैसर्स प्रशुराम मिल्स लि०, चेंगानूर (केरल)	5-2-78 9-2-78 से
42.	मसस मालाबार स्पीनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मन्सु लि०, कालीकट	8-2-83 9-2-78 से
43	मैसर्स नेशनल रबर मैन्सु लि०, (कल्याणी एकक)	9-2-83 10-2-78 से
44	मैसर्स अलोक उद्योग वनस्पति एण्ड प्लाईवुड लि०, कलकत्ता	9-2-83 29-3-78 से
45.	मैसर्स इनसेक टायर लि० कलकत्ता	28-3-83 13-4-78 से
46.	मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स, कानपुर	12-4-83 13-4-78 से
47	मैसर्स श्री दुर्गा काटन एण्ड विविंग मिल्स लि०, हुयसी	12-4-83 13-4-78 से
48	मैसर्स अल्युमीनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०, कलकत्ता	30-4-80 1-5-78 से
49	मैसर्स बंगाल इम्युनिटी, कलकत्ता	17-5-80 18-5-78 से
50.	मैसर्स केनीसन जूट मिल्स लि०, कलकत्ता	17-5-80 29-5-78 से
51	मै० आर बी० एच० एम० जूट मिल्स कटिहार	28-5-83 9-10-78 से
		8-10-81

1	2	3
52.	श्री० पाल मोहामन (भाई) लि० कलकत्ता	10-11-78 से
53.	मै० अपोलो टायर्स लि०, चेलाकुडी	9-11-81 12-9-78 से
54.	मै० ब्रेन्टफोर्ड इलक्ट्रिक (भाई) लि०, कलकत्ता	26-2-79 से
55.	मै० श्री रामा शुगर और इन्डस्ट्रीज लि०, (सीमानगरम एकक)	4-1-79 से 5-1-82
56.	मै० लिल्ली विस्कुट्स लि०, कलकत्ता	27-3-79 से 26-3-82
57.	मै० अपोलो जिप्पर प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता	26-5-79 से 25-5-82
58.	मै० महादेव टेक्मटालम मिल्स, हुबली	30-3-79 से 29-3-81
59.	मै० इडिया हेल्थ इन्स्टीट्यूट एण्ड लेबोरेटरीज (प्रा०) लि०, कलकत्ता	4-9-79 से 3-4-81
60.	मै० नेशनल आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० कलकत्ता	22-9-79 से 21-9-82
61.	मै० श्री सरस्वती प्रेम कलकत्ता	31-10-79 से 30-10-82

#### Cement crisis in the capital

1085. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital is facing acute cement crisis;

(b) if so, whether Delhi administration has urged the centre to take immediate steps to improve the situation; and

(c) if so, Government's decision on it?

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

(a) There is a general shortage of availability of cement in the country including the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The bulk of supply of cement to the Union Territory is planned on Cement Factories in Rajasthan. As there is a severe power cut in the State of Rajasthan, the production of cement there has been badly affected with the resultant short supply of cement to Delhi. To ease the position of availability of cement in the Union Territory, supply of cement is being arranged from factories located in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

**West Bengal Govt. request for financial assistance to procure raw jute**

1086. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has recently made a request to the Centre to provide for financial assistance to procure raw jute from the growers through the Panchayats at fair price; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Application for licence to produce ARC fluxes by Indian Oxygen Limited**

1087. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oxygen Ltd. has applied for a licence to produce submerged arc fluxes and continuous welding consumables, and that the case is now pending with MRTPC;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the small scale units engaged in the manufacture of wires & fluxes etc. have taken strong objection for granting such licence to IOL;

(c) what are the reasons these small scale units have given in support of their objection;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(e) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

2807 L.S.—5.

(c) The small scale units have represented that their interests would be adversely affected if Indian Oxygen Ltd., is allowed to enter this field.

(d) and (e) . The report of the MRTPC Commission, which is currently conducting an inquiry into this matter, is awaited. The final decision of the Government on the application of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., will be taken on receipt of this report.

**Setting up of a Solar Power Station at Hyderabad**

1088. SHRI P. K. KOLIYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a M.W. solar power station at Hyderabad with the collaboration of the multi-national corporations;

(b) if so, what are the five multi-national corporations which are to collaborate in setting up the solar power station;

(c) what are the reasons for inviting these corporations for collaboration;

(d) what are the terms of collaboration; and

(e) what is the estimated expenditure for setting up this station?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

**Investment and Raw Materials for Small and Cottage Industries**

1089. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of investment approved for each State for small scale and cottage industries during the last two years; and



(b) the steps taken by Central Government to ensure a steady supply of raw materials to this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The amount invested in small scale and cottage industries in each State is made up by the units themselves from their own resources or from resources borrowed from financial institutions. As such the question of approving the investment of these units in each State does not arise.

(b) Apart from increasing the indigenous production of several basic raw materials, the Government have liberalised the policy for import of industrial raw materials for consumption by bona-fide users and have increased the imports of ferrous, non-ferrous and chemical items through the various canalising agencies for distribution to industrial users.

For units in the small scale sector new provisions have been incorporated in the Import Policy 1979-80 to augment the supplies of raw materials as follows:

(i) Actual users in the small scale sector can import on the basis of actual consumption under automatic licences. For the small scale units an addition of 10 per cent is allowed over such past consumption if asked for.

(ii) The small scale units which have asked for import licences for raw materials valuing less than Rs. 50,000/- in the previous years can apply for automatic licence on a repeat basis without having to show the evidence of past consumption.

(iii) The new small scale units can also apply for licence upto maximum value of Rs. 3 lakhs if they are recommended by the sponsoring authority. This limit is raised to Rs. 5 lakhs for the units situated in the backward areas and also for

professionally qualified unemployed entrepreneurs.

(iv) Raw materials such as brass scraps, zinc and alloy scraps, aluminium scraps, filament yarn which are mostly required by the small and cottage units have been put under OGL so that actual users can import them without going through licensing formalities.

For the supply of indigenous raw materials the small scale units are treated as priority industries whereby their requirements are to be met first even in the times of scarcity.

#### Issue of licences for powerlooms in Madhya Pradesh

1090. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to issue new licences for powerlooms in Madhya Pradesh and particularly in Burhanpur; and

(b) the time by which the existing powerlooms will be regularised?

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

(b) The process of regularisation of eligible un-authorised powerlooms in the country, is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1980.

#### Cases of kidnapping of women in Delhi

1091. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of kidnapping of women in the years 1977 to 1979 and also in 1980 in Delhi;

(b) whether the culprits have been convicted; and if so, the number of culprits convicted;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of kidnapping cases in Defence colony and Lodhi Road area have increased in 1980; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) The figures of reported cases of kidnapping of women in Delhi are indicated below:

Year	No. of cases
1977	362
1978	512
1979	439
1980 (upto 29-2-80)	82

(b) 976 persons were arrested. Out of them 40 persons have been convicted and cases against 462 are pending trial in the Courts.

(c) Compared to the first two months of 1979, with the first two months of this year, there is decrease in the number of reported cases, in Police Station, Lodhi Colony area, while there is increase in the Police Station Defence Colony area. During the first two months of 1979, one case was reported in Lodhi Colony Police Station area, while no such case has been reported during this year upto 29th February 1980. In the Defence Colony, during the first two months of 1979, two such cases were reported, while in the first two months of this year, 4 such cases have been reported.

(d) Following steps have been taken:

(1) Surveillance over anti-social elements.

(2) Deployment of Police personnel at girls schools, colleges, bus-stops and cinema houses.

(3) Prompt registration of cases when reported and quick dissemination of information to Missing Persons Squad and Police Control Room etc., for tracing out the culprits and prosecuting them.

(4) Intensification of patrolling within available resources.

(5) Special watch on persons suspected to be indulging in kidnapping of minors for the purpose of begging/ransom.

#### स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन

1092. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :] क्या गृह मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कुल कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन मिलती है ;

(ख) कुल कितने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के पेंशन के आवेदन पत्र रद्द किए गए थे ; और

(ग) जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को वास्तव में पेंशन मिल रही है उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना):

(क) 1,17,925 ।

(ख) 94,451 ।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

#### विवरण

राज्यसच शासित क्षेत्र	स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों
1	2
अन्धमान और निकोबार	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6055
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—
असम	3909
बिहार	19155
चण्डीगढ़	64
दिल्ली	1564
गोवा	543
गुजरात	2869
हरियाणा	1281
हिमाचल प्रदेश	372

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	स्वीकृति पेंशन
जम्मू और कश्मीर	779
केरल	2132
कर्नाटक	7250
मध्य प्रदेश	2733
महाराष्ट्र	9984
मणिपुर	58
मेघालय	67
मिजोरम	—
नागालैंड	7
उड़ीसा	3521
पांडिचेरी	221
पंजाब	5048
राजस्थान	581
तमिलनाडु	3518
त्रिपुरा	640
उत्तर प्रदेश	15429
पश्चिम बंगाल	14699
<b>कुल स्वतंत्रता सेनानी</b>	<b>102482</b>

#### भारतीय आजाद हिंद फौज के कार्मिक

सैनिक	13117
सिविलियन	2326
<b>कुल आजाद हिंद फौजी</b>	<b>15443</b>
<b>कुल जोड़</b>	<b>117925</b>

#### गांधी इबिन संधि के पश्चात रिहा किये गये स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेंशन

1093. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन नहीं दे रही है जो गांधी इबिन संधि के पश्चात रिहा किए गए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त आधार पर बहुत से स्वाधीनता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत वे आवेदक जिन्हें 6 महीने या इससे अधिक की जेल हुई थी और जो कम से कम पांच महीने तक जेल में रहे थे लेकिन गांधी इबिन समझौते और अन्य राज्यभ्रमा आदेशों के कारण बाद में रिहा कर दिए गए थे, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन की स्वीकृति के पात्र हैं। अन्य मामलों में जहां वास्तविक जेल 5 महीनों से कम रही हो, पेंशन स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या सुगमता से उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सूचना को एकत्र करने में जो समय और श्रम लगेगा वह प्राप्त किए जाने वाले उद्देश्य के अनुकूल नहीं है।

#### जाली स्वाधीनता सेनानियों का पता लगाया जाना

1094. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जाली स्वाधीनता सेनानियों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई नीति निर्धारित की है ;

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

(ग) अब तक जिन स्वाधीनता सेनानियों का पता चला है उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों तथा विधायकों को स्वाधीनता सेनानियों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी सिफारिशें करने के अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) और (ख). स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की यातनाओं के दावों का सत्यापन करने के लिए सरकार के पास अपनी कोई स्वतंत्र मशीनरी नहीं है और ऐसे सत्यापन के लिए सरकार को पूर्ण रूप से राज्य सरकार की मशीनरी पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। सरकार को जनता के सहयोग पर भी निर्भर रहना पड़ता है और वास्तव में लोगों की शिकायतों के आधार पर बड़ी संख्या में पेंशन रोक दी गई है। किन्तु जाली पेंशन का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सुस्पष्ट सरकारी मशीनरी नहीं है। स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त सभी शिकायतों की तत्काल जांच की जाती है और उन्हें सत्यापन तथा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार को भेजा जाता है। जहां पेंशन रोकने के लिए पुष्ट आधार तथा ऊपरी तौर पर मामला बनता है ऐसे मामलों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा आगे जांच करने तक पेंशन रोकने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ग) प्राप्त शिकायतों, पेंशन रोकने, सत्यापन के बाद पेंशन रद्द करने तथा पुनः देने के मामलों की संख्या का राज्यवार विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) और (ङ). सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व विधायकों ने अपना साथी कैदी होने के अन्धाधुन्ध प्रमाण पत्र दिए हैं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि वे कुछ भूतपूर्व विधायकों के प्रमाण पत्रों को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं जहां इन भूतपूर्व विधायकों द्वारा दिए गए कैदी होने के प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर पहले पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई थी है। वहां राज्य

सरकार द्वारा सत्यापन किये जाने तक पेंशन रोक दी गई है जहां प्रमाण पत्र दाता स्वतंत्रता सेमानी पेंशन प्राप्त करता है वहां उनके द्वारा प्रमाणित यातना का उनके स्वयं की यातना के दावों के साथ दूहरी जांच की जाती है और उनका प्रमाण पत्र तब स्वीकार किया जाता है जब उनके द्वारा प्रमाणित अवधि उनकी यातना के दावों के साथ मेल खाती है। जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वयं कोई स्वतंत्र जांच नहीं की है इस लिए उन्हें राज्य सरकार की सलाह पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। उनके नाम प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	उन मामलों की सं० जिनमें शिकायत की गई है	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पेंशन रोक दी गई है	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पेंशन बन्द/रद्द कर दी गई	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें पेंशन पुनः स्वीकृत की गई	ऐसे मामलों की संख्या जिनमें निर्णय होना है
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . . . .	140	107	30	12	107
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
2	असम . . . . .	1926	1597	17	312	1597
3	बिहार . . . . .	1391	187	67	34	1290
4	बन्धीगढ़ . . . . .	2	2	—	—	2
5	दिल्ली . . . . .	130	74	27	29	74
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	8	6	1	1	6
6	गुजरात . . . . .	84	75	9	—	75
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	2	1	1	—	1
7	हरियाणा . . . . .	66	42	4	20	42
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	23	15	2	6	15
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .	18	13	2	3	13
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	12	7	1	4	7
9	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1
10	कर्नाटक . . . . .	1712	1599	102	11	1599
11	केरल . . . . .	178	74	81	23	74
	आजाद हिन्द फौज . . . . .	7	5	1	1	5
12	महाराष्ट्र . . . . .	358	206	53	9	296

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	मध्य प्रदेश आजाद हिन्द फौज	127 2	63 1	50 1	14 —	63 1
14	उड़ीसा आजाद हिन्द फौज	249 6	20 3	88 2	141 1	20 3
15	पंजाब आजाद हिन्द फौज	85 377	70 272	15 17	— 58	70 272
16	पाण्डिचेरी	62	15	37	10	15
17	राजस्थान आजाद हिन्द फौज	26 4	17 4	7 —	2 —	17 4
18	तमिल नाडु आजाद हिन्द फौज	308 5	142 5	116 —	50 —	142 5
19	उत्तर प्रदेश आजाद हिन्द फौज	659 16	530 12	98 2	31 2	530 12
20	पश्चिम बंगाल आजाद हिन्द फौज	659 4	508 3	120 —	31 1	508 3
21	त्रिपुरा	251	202	34	15	202
22	मणिपुर आजाद हिन्द फौज	7 4	— 4	7 —	— —	— 4
23	मेघालय	29	15	13	1	15
24	गोवा	11	11	—	—	11
जोड़		8960	5999	1036	822	7102

**Loss of Life and Property due to  
Agitation on Foreigners Issue in  
Eastern India**

1095. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of lives and properties  
in each State that has taken place on  
foreigners issue in the Eastern India;

(b) how many families have taken  
shelter in the Relief Camps (Camp-  
wise) in the States; and

(c) how many families have been  
evicted from their home State (State-  
wise)?

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

(a) to (c). Information has been  
called for from the States/Union  
Territories and will be laid on the  
Table of the House.

**Agitation on Foreigners Issue**

1096. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) when and how the agitation on  
foreigners issue took place in some  
States of eastern part of the country;

(b) whether Government will enquire into the whole matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). From the second half of 1979 Assam has been witnessing a prolonged agitation, initially for deletion of names of foreign nationals from electoral rolls; then for the postponement of the elections due to be held in the first week of January, 1980, and again for the detection and deportation of foreign nationals. The Programme of agitation included observance of protest days, mass Satyagraha and mass picketing in front of Government offices and Government Undertakings, including oil installations, in which a large number of people courted arrest.

In Meghalaya too, there has been agitation (by the tribals) demanding deletion of the names of foreigners from the voters' list.

Government are fully seized of the situation and have initiated appropriate measures in this regard.

#### **Sundarban Area of West Bengal**

1097. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider Sunderban area of 24 Parganas district in West Bengal as backward region;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The classification and development of backward areas is within the purview of the State Government. The West Bengal Government has classified Sunderbans as a backward area.

(b). The reasons for its backwardness are floods, saline ingress and poor natural drainage resulting in scarcity

of sweet water, difficulties in communications and poor agriculture.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Atrocities on Women, Harijans and Weaker Sections in Dissolved States**

1098. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atrocities committed against women, Harijans and weaker sections of the society in nine States under President's Rule since take over till February 25, 1980; and

(b) the number of women, Harijans and others belonging to weaker sections (category-wise)?

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

#### **Number of North Eastern States below Poverty Line**

1099. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of North Eastern States comprising of population living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, steps taken by Union Government during the last three years to develop these States;

(c) whether it is due to the poor allocation of funds and its improper utilisation by the States in the successive Five Year Plans; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to provide necessary funds for the economic development of the region?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). According to the compilation made with reference to the year 1972-73, the

percentage of population below the poverty line in the North-eastern States varied from 20.64 per cent to 48.24 per cent in the rural areas and 3.33 per cent to 33.78 per cent in the urban areas as against the all-India weighted figures of 54.00 per cent and 41.22 per cent respectively. However, these figures are now out of date and a fresh compilation is now on hand with reference to the year 1978-79.

The States of the North-eastern Region are treated as special category States for the purpose of allocation of Central assistance. The plans of the North-eastern States and Union Territories are virtually fully assisted by the Central Government. 90 per cent of the Central assistance is given in the form of grants and only 10 per cent in the form of loans to these

States as against 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant to other States.

2. The average Plan outlay for North-eastern States and Union Territories for the last three years is Rs. 327.31 crores which works out to average of Rs. 167 per capita annum, against the all India figure of Rs. 114. The details are given in the attached statement. The utilisation of funds by the States in the successive Five Year Plans periods has been fairly satisfactory, on the basis of the reported expenditure.

3. In addition, funds are also being allocated for schemes which are of common interest to more than one State, or to a Union Territory, and one of the States, in the region under the development plans of the North-eastern Council.

#### Statement

#### ALLOCATIONS TO NORTH EASTERN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES 1978-81

(Rs. in crores)

	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		Average per year	
	Approved Outlay	Per Capita outlay	App.out-lay	Per Capita Outlay	App. Out-lay	Per Capita Outlay	Total	Per Capita Outlay
North Eastern States and Union Territories	299 66	153	315 68	161	366 58	187	327 31	167
All States together	5799 20	106	5965 82	109	6977 76	127	6247 59	114

#### Ashok Mehta Commission Report for the Development of Powerloom Industry

1100. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Commission Report for the development of powerloom industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance to be given to the pow-

erloom weavers in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of the steps to be taken for improving the financial conditions of powerloom workers/weavers in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The recommendations made by the Ashok Mehta Committee in its report submitted in 1964 were generally accepted by Government.

(b) and (c). The Ashok Mehta Committee Report does not contain any specific recommendation for providing financial assistance to powerloom weavers in Madhya Pradesh.

**Harijans killed in Bhatinda and East Champaran District**

1101. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Harijans were killed on the 29th February, 1980 at Bhatinda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at least 15 huts of Harijans were set on fire at village Phulwar under the Gora-sahan Police Station in East Champaran District and on the 27th February, 1980 in Motihari; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have or are considering on war footing measures to crush the elements who are out to create such situations in the country?

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

(a) No, Sir, only one Harijan was killed on 27-2-1980 at village Phallar, P.S. Sangat, Bhatinda as a result of a dispute between two families of Mazhbies (Scheduled Castes) in the village.

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

(c) The Home Minister has recently written to Chief Ministers/Governors/Lt. Governors of all States to take stringent measures to curb the evil of atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes etc.

**Demand, Production and Import of Paper**

1102. SHRI BALASAMEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of paper in the country and the quantities produced each year during the last four years;

(b) the quantities of paper imported each year indicating the countries from which imported and the amount spent on such imports each year during the last four years; and

(c) what steps have been taken to make the country self-sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total production of paper and paper boards during the last four years was as follows:—

Year	(Production in lakh tonnes)		
1976	..	..	8.80
1877	..	..	9 37
1978	..	..	10 06
1979	..	..	10.40 (provisional)

The production of paper and paper board was by and large sufficient to meet the indigenous demand, except for some speciality grade papers such as electrical insulation papers, filter papers etc. Only during the years 1978 and 1979, there was a spurt in the demand, leading to complaints of non-availability of writing and printing paper. It is estimated that the gap between demand and availability of paper during these years was about 50,000 to 70,000 tonnes.

(b) A statement indicating details of source, quantity and value of import of paper and paper board from principal countries for the last four years is attached (Annexure).



(c) Adequate capacity is being set up both in the public and private sectors to meet the country's requirement of paper. With the expected

improvement in power and coal availability, it would be possible to achieve higher capacity utilisation, leading to increase in production.

#### Statement

#### INDIA'S IMPORTS OF PAPER AND PAPER BOARD FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Sl. No.	Countries	Qty. in lakh kgs. Val. in Rs. lakhs							
		1978-79		1977-78		1976-77		1975-76	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1	Canada	1356	5079	1063	3966	699	2721	509	2064
2.	U.S.S.R.	417	1340	438	1572	414	1506	287	1053
3.	Japan	22	320	31	332	100	323	103	766
4.	U.K.	23	318	28	453	14	282	25	433
5	German Fed Rep	17	317	20	239	10	171	29	330
6.	Finland	181	624	85	337	42	164	8	40
7.	Sweden	110	551	89	456	38	198	52	239
8.	U.S.A	92	226	7	106	12	97	26	167
9.	Bangladesh	64	171	38	110	10	25	—	—
10.	Norway	31	187	17	96	17	111	6	38
11.	France	8	133	10	219	18	235	12	252
12.	New Zealand	7	20	20	55	—	—	—	—
13.	Yugoslavia	11	61	1	36	2	27	1	11
14	Rumania	59	208	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Others	—	927	—	187	—	158	—	375
	<b>TOTAL</b>	—	10483	—	8169	—	6218	—	5768

SOURCE : DGSI & S Calcutta.

#### Increase in Rape and Molestation of Women

1103. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidence of rape and molestation of women especially by policemen or by goondas and management hirelings abetted by police authorities has increased during the last few months; and

(b) what effective measures have been taken to eradicate this evil and to save the good name of the police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) In view of frequent allegations about mis-behaviour with women arrested or kept for interrogation by the police, fresh instructions have been issued by this Ministry to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for strict compliance of the procedure laid down in the Cr. P.C. and in the State Police Manuals and for issuing further supplementary instructions to ensure that women are treated with respect and consideration by all the ranks of the Police.

**Indian Science Congress held at Campus of Jadavpur University**

1104 SHRI. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions and recommendations of the 67th Session of the Indian Science Congress which was held at the campus of Jadavpur University from 1st February, 1980; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The consolidated recommendations on the focal theme "Energy Strategies for India" of the 67th session of the Indian Science Congress held at the Jadavpur University, Calcutta from 1—5 February, 1980 are given in the Statement attached.

These recommendation will be considered in detail by the concerned Ministries in the Government.

**Statement**

*Consolidated recommendations from Sections/Committees/Forum on the Focal Theme of "Energy Strategies for India"*

1. Since conventional methods of hydrogen production from water have serious limitations, photochemical reactions, inspite of their low efficiency, should be employed, due to their ready availability and the abundance of solar energy. Photo-electrochemical method for the production of hydrogen from water would be the most suitable process.

2. Research and development projects should be undertaken on the evolution of low energy gap semiconductor electrodes so that the efficiency of hydrogen production can meet the challenge of need and economy on the transport and storage problem of hydrogen in relation to the diameter of pipe line, total area, pressure, differences, etc.

3. R&D programmes, recommended for establishing energy plantations, should include (a) Compilation of manual containing the principles of maintaining highly productivity systems to assist the technical personnel in the field and the researches; (b) preparation of inventories of local resources, including crop residues and potential harvests from other areas which would be available energy sources; (c) identification of the suitable fibrewood species, selection of combinations for multiple cropping schemes, evolution of management schemes for maximum productivity, efficient use of fertilizers and determination of fuel and food crop combinations; (d) development of longterm management technologies to maintain plantations, especially in sites of low fertility.

4. Marginal soils, at present fallow, could be used for producing woody biomass by growing species, tolerant/resistant to such deficient soils, but are quick growing with short rotational cycles. This programme would

stabilize and improve environment, conserve water and generate a new complete ecosystem.

5. Light water reactors should be adopted for nuclear power generation immediately.

6. Indigenous technology for light water reactors should be developed particularly for fuel enrichment, material research for fuel and structural materials.

7. Comprehensive survey of non nuclear fuel resources should be made.

8. R&D programme for liquification of coal should be given to priority.

9. Increased use should be made of power alcohol as part of gasoline for automobiles to begin with till a suitable engine is available.

10. Surveys should be undertaken to study the current practice of recycling different types of waste agricultural, human and animal with particular emphasis on gobar, biogas etc.

11. With a view to reduce energy expenditure on fuel during cooking the possibility of community kitchen should be explored and surveys taken up to monitor such wastage at domestic and public level.

12. Workers involved in home science should be encouraged to undertake study of the total energy dynamics of energy input/output for food, feed, fodder and fuel needed or maintenance of the family/household, and current practice of recycling of waste.

13. In view of the progressive scarcity and cost of energy needs for agriculture, intensive efforts should be made to secure cheap source of energy for agricultural operations. The possibility of utilising solar energy, animal and agrowastes should be explored on a timebound programme.

14. In view of the rising cost of chemical fertilizers requiring a high input of energy as well, researches on

atmospheric nitrogen fixation by crop plants should be intensified.

15. In order to boost kharif rice production, varieties capable of higher photo synthetic activity with higher translocation ability under low light situation should be screened or identified.

16. Intensive research on production and conservation of bioenergy of human beings and animals for more efficient work production is recommended. Study should be carried out on nutrient requirement for different kinds of work, improvement of working implements in consideration of anatomical and geoclimatic peculiarities as well as natural survey of man and animal energy resources.

17. Extensive use of community should be made of gobar gas plants to solve the problems of fuel, fertilisers and sanitation in the rural communities.

18. An effective and realistic co-ordination between economic planning and the much needed energy planning should be implemented forthwith.

19. Suitable energy models based on statistical data should be developed to (a) forecast energy demand, (b) plan investment on different energy sources; and (c) study societal and environmental impacts of alternative energy strategies.

20. Bioenergetics and ecoenergetics, as well as environmental energy studies should be brought within the purview of mathematical treatment.

21. More energy should be allocated to rural sector so that the standard of living of the people may be raised.

22. Steps should be taken using the techniques of psychology to take stock of the intellectual and practical abilities of our people in order to match the abilities with the needed jobs and thus eliminate wastage of human energy and resources.

23. The rural populations in India should be induced to accept modern scientific and technological innovations for better and proper utilization of energy.

24. Engineering expertise should be pooled and tied up with price plant manufacturers for standardisation of plants and equipment which may reduce lead time and optimise investment.

25. State Electricity Boards should have participation at the Central policy making level. All levels of the power system like the manufacturers, generation units, maintenance, distribution and transmission wings should have the feel of the whole problem for the smooth running of the plants.

26. Rural electrification should be properly encouraged and small plants for rural areas should be encouraged for reducing transmission loss.

27. Research and Development on Fuel Cells for electricity generation be given top priority.

**Scheme for integrated multi-channel telecommunication system for Police, Para-Military forces of North-Eastern Region**

1105. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for integrated multi-channel telecommunication system for the Police and Para-military forces of North-Eastern Region has been approved by the Government of India;

(b) whether the said scheme is awaiting implementation for want of necessary funds;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the licence issued for the said scheme is to expire by September, 1980; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to go ahead with the project and make available necessary funds for immediate implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**  
(a) The scheme has been accepted in principle by the Government of India.

(b) to (d). The scheme was accepted by the Ministry of Communication for a period of two years. It will be due for review after September, 1980. No licence has yet been issued. In the meantime, certain technical formalities are under process. The question of provision of funds is also under consideration.

**Foreigners in Assam**

1106. SHRI P. J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the definition of foreigners in Assam and their actual number?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):**  
Under the definition contained in Section 2(a) of the Foreigners Act, 1946, which extends to the whole of India, "foreigner" means a person who is not a citizen of India. No reliable information about the number of foreigners in Assam is available.

**Energy Crisis**

1107. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert study has been made as to how far the Atomic Power Plants in Tarapur near Bombay and Kota in Rajasthan have helped in solving the energy crisis in these States;

(b) whether it is a fact that some environmentalists in foreign countries have started a systematic campaign against further expansion of power generation from nuclear plants; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the working of the plants especially in the light of the recent break-down of Kota Atomic Plant and mishap to the Tarapur Plant resulting from the

leaks in the coolant pipe of one of the power reactors?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station (2×210 MWe) has, during the last 10 years, supplied 7 per cent to 8 per cent of the demand on the Maharashtra grid and about 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the Gujarat grid. The Station forms 5.7 per cent of the Western grid. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (one Unit: 220 MWe) was supplying nearly 40 per cent of the energy requirements of the Rajasthan State prior to the current outage. The gross generation for the calendar year 1979 was 1958.90 million units at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and 1251.55 million units at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, Government is of the opinion that this concern is misplaced and that nuclear energy has an increasingly important role in the meeting the future energy requirements. No significant releases of radioactivity have taken place either due to the recent break-down at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station or the defects noticed at the time of refuelling in the by-pass lines of the recirculation loops at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

#### **Abandoning of Road-rail Transportation Projects for Capital**

1108. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after spending 6 years in various studies and over Rs. 2.5 crores in preliminary work connected with the integrated road-rail transportation project for the Capital, the previous Planning Commission decided to abandon this before quitting office;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to have this project re-examined keeping in view the larger perspective

of the fast growing population of Delhi and its poor transport service; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) to (d). It is correct that the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Delhi, an organisation under the Ministry of Railways has in the last six years made a number of studies and submitted a number of reports in which proposals for metropolitan transport systems in Delhi area relating to different time frames were made. The expenditure incurred on this organisation so far roughly has been Rs. 2.2 crores. The latest report of this organisation is a Project Report for electrified rail commuter services in Delhi Urban Area submitted in December 1977 which was forwarded by the Ministry of Railways to the Planning Commission in October 1978. It is not correct that this proposal has been rejected or abandoned by the Planning Commission as the proposal is still under consideration of the Planning Commission in consultation with other Ministries/Organisations concerned. Certain issues related to the proposal particularly (i) measures necessary for de-congesting Delhi by developing counter magnets, regulating location of industries etc. and (ii) level of fares to be adopted for the proposed services, are to be examined further. In this connection, the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee and the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee expected by the end of March '80 and by the end of April '80 respectively will also be taken into account before final decisions are taken.

#### **Number of Handlooms in Gujarat**

1109. **SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms functioning in Gujarat State at present, District-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more handlooms in the State in Adivasi areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the recent handloom survey conducted by the Gujarat Government through their State Bureau

of Economics and Statistics, the total number of looms has been estimated to be 20,471. Out of these looms 16,548 are reported to be working and 3,923 idle. A statement showing districtwise number of handlooms working and remaining idle in Gujarat State is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Government of India have not received any such proposal from the State.

#### Statement

*Table Showing Estimated Number of Working Handlooms and idle Handlooms)*

S.No.	Name of the District	Number of looms		
		Working	Idle	Total
1.	Jamnagar . . . . .	400	0	400
2.	Rajkot . . . . .	700	127	827
3.	Surendranagar . . . . .	4313	570	4883
4.	Bhavnagar . . . . .	1177	663	1840
5.	Amreli . . . . .	673	473	1020
6.	Junagadh . . . . .	1047	740	1787
7.	Kutch . . . . .	1393	67	1460
8.	Banas Kantha . . . . .	1820	133	1953
9.	Sadar -Kantha . . . . .	47	0	47
10.	Gandhi Nagar . . . . .	27	0	27
11.	Mehesana . . . . .	1547	53	1600
12.	Ahmedabad . . . . .	1930	217	2147
13.	Kheda . . . . .	1000	620	1620
14.	Panch Mahals . . . . .	60	293	353
15.	Bharuch . . . . .	260	53	313
16.	Surat . . . . .	87	0	87
17.	Valsad . . . . .	67	40	107
Total . . . . .		16,548	3,923	20,471

### Proposal to Re-introduce Coca-Cola

1110. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to reintroduce Coca-Cola in the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Employment through District Industries Centres

1111. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme on district level to provide employment to the people in the cottage industries through district industries centres;

(b) if so, the number of people who have so far been provided employment under this scheme in each State, particularly in the State of Gujarat; and

(c) what special efforts have been made to attract the people towards this scheme?

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

(b) Data on employment opportunities created by the DIC programme is available from all DICs for the year 1978-79. During 1978-79, 228 DICs had reported generation of employment opportunities for 2.74 lakh persons viz. at an average of 1202 persons per DIC. The state-wise break up is given in the attached Statement-I.

The number of DICs reporting progress during 1979-80 (upto Dec. 1979) has however, varies from month to month. From the reports received total employment generated during April—December 1979 by reporting DICs come to a total 2.14 lakh persons viz. at an average of 1147 persons per DIC. State-wise information including for Gujarat State, is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) To attract people towards this scheme various steps were taken in the past. These included intensive field visits by DIC officials, group discussions, seminars, distribution of pamphlets and brochures in regional languages display of hoarding, registration of units, preparation of feasibility reports, preparation of project profiles, arrangement for inputs, assistance to get bank credit etc. A district level Advisory Committee attached to each DIC including representatives like local M.P.s., M.L.A.s., industries association etc. was established to ensure public participation in the programme.

### Statement-I

*Statement showing statewise details regarding employment generated under District industries Centres Programme during 1978-79 (in 228 reporting DICs)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of reporting DICs	Employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	11	12594
2.	Assam . . . . .	3	713

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar . . . . .	29	46375
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	15	31800
5.	Haryana . . . . .	5	5441
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	12	2812
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	10	4305
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	7	8627
9.	Kerala . . . . .	11	9829
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	14	26416
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	22	31091
12.	Manipur . . . . .	—	N. R.
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	1	2500
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	4	98
15.	Orissa . . . . .	13	21658
16.	Punjab . . . . .	7	5869
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	9	11603
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	1	45
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	9	20292
20.	Tripura . . . . .	3	1469
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	23	15513
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	15	13564
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	1	45
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	1	87
25.	Chandigarh . . . . .	—	N. R.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1	500
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	—	N. R.
28.	Mizoram . . . . .	—	N. R.
29.	Pondicherry . . . . .	1	839
TOTAL . . . . .		228	273985

“N.R.” stands for “Not Reported”.



## Statement—II

*Additional Employment Generated by Reporting\* DIC during April—December 1979.*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Additional employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh. . . . .	9098
2.	Assam . . . . .	1592
3.	Bihar . . . . .	30313
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	28220
5.	Haryana . . . . .	3029
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2105
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2781
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	5397
9.	Kerala . . . . .	12617
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	16346
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	17040
12.	Manipur . . . . .	586
13.	Nagaland . . . . .	143
14.	Orissa . . . . .	23711
15.	Punjab . . . . .	8320
16.	Rajasthan . . . . .	9792
17.	Sikkim . . . . .	26
18.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	20744
19.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12601
20.	West Bengal . . . . .	9388
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	25
22.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	50
23.	Pondicherry . . . . .	1079
TOTAL . . . . .		214803

\*The number of DIC reporting each month has varied.

### Scheme for eradication of untouchability

1112. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any fresh schemes to eradicate untouchability in the country;

(b) whether there is any State in which untouchability has been eradicated in any form; and

(c) what machinery Government are employing at present to eradicate untouchability completely in the country?

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

(a) Government are considering comprehensive action plan based on economic development, supported by social and educational programme for eradication of untouchability.

(b) No such survey has been conducted.

(c) The Government is at present employing both official machinery and voluntary organisations for the eradication of untouchability. The voluntary organisations are given grant-in-aid for undertaking propaganda and publicity work for the removal of untouchability. The Government of India have recently undertaken a scheme under which grant-in-aid is given to the State Governments for creating special machinery and strengthening the existing machinery for effective enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and undertake other measures in this regard.

पाँच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पूर्ण हो जाने के बावजूद भी आर्थिक विषमताओं में वृद्धि

1113. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाँच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पूर्ण होने के बाद भी आर्थिक विषमतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार आर्थिक विषमताओं के कारणों की जाँच कर रही है ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रवृत्ति पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके ?

प्रधान मंत्री ( श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ) :

(क) से (ग). उपभोक्ता व्यय के वितरण और पारिवारिक परिसम्पत्तियों के वितरण जैसे जिन सूचकों को आर्थिक केन्द्रीकरण को अभिव्यक्त करने वाला समझा जाता है उनके कुछ अध्ययन से यह दिखाई नहीं देता कि क्रमिक पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इस प्रकार के सूचकों के संदर्भ में आर्थिक असमानता बढ़ती रही है । फिर भी आय और सम्पत्ति के वितरण में वर्तमान असमानतायें चिन्ता का विषय हैं । असमानताओं में कमी करना इस सरकार की आर्थिक और सामाजिक नीति का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है और यह सरकार इसे वित्तीय और ऋण नीतियों भूमि सुधारों, औद्योगिक नीति और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए अन्य विकासोन्मुख उपायों के जरिए प्राप्त करना चाहती है ।

राज्यों की प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को तैयार करने में ग्राम पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों से सलाह मशविरा करने की योजना

1114. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसी योजना बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए योजनाओं को केवल ग्राम पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों के साथ सलाह मशविरा के आधार पर तैयार किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री ( श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ) :

(क) और (ख). ग्राम पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों को स्थानीय स्तर पर योजना-निर्माण में भूमिका निभानी होती है । तथापि किसी राज्य की योजना-निर्माण का काम, अंतर-जिला, क्षेत्रीय तथा विभिन्न आधारीक संरचनात्मक और समष्टि विकासात्मक विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर निवेश की संतुलित स्कीम विकसित करते हुए राज्य के कुछ परिप्रेक्ष्य पर आधारित होना होता है ।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1115. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे जिलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जहाँ जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है और स्थापना का उद्देश्य क्या है ; और

(ख) ऐसे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहाँ 1980 के दौरान इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जायेगी और केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए दिये जाने वाली अनुमति का आधार क्या होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरनजीत चानना) : (क) भारत में कुल 382 जिलों में जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों की स्थापना इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि जिले में एक ही स्थान पर लघु तथा कुटीर एकत्रित द्वारा निवेशपूर्व निवेश करने तथा निवेश के बाद की अवस्थाओं में ग्रंथित सभी सेवाएं व सहायता जैसे उपयुक्त औद्योगिक योजना का पता लगाना, संभाव्यता प्रतिवेदन को तैयार करना, मशीनों तथा उपकरणों की सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था करना, कच्चे माल जैसी निविष्टियों की व्यवस्था करना और उद्योग की सुविधा तथा सामग्री के विपणन में सहायता आदि मिल सके।

(ख) पिछली सरकार द्वारा चलाये गए जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के कार्य संचालन की समीक्षा योजना के प्रारम्भ से लेकर इसके कार्य निष्पादन के आधार पर की जाएगी। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए नए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में अभी कुछ कहना समय पूर्व होगा।

#### Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1116. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents, including incidents of violent nature separately, involving atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe, State-wise and year-wise from 1977 to 1979 and January and February, 1980;

(b) the total number of deaths due to these incidents, State-wise and year-wise during the period referred to above;

(c) the State-wise value of property destroyed during this period;

(d) the State-wise number of cases involving physical assault on the Harijan and Tribal women; and

(e) the specific steps taken by Central Government to bring the culprits involved in violent incidents to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):  
(a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Governments/U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Exhibition of Portraits of Prominent Persons in Government Offices

1117. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules or guidelines issued by Government in regard to exhibiting portraits of prominent persons in Government offices; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Government is of the view that it is not necessary to issue any instructions and the matter may best be left to the State Governments or the Heads of Departments to decide whether they should at all exhibit any portraits in the office rooms and, if so, of which particular leader, ensuring that no controversy arises out of the display of any portrait.

#### Robbery in Shiva Temple, Green Park, New Delhi

1118. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention drawn to the news item in "The Hindustan Times" dated the 22nd February, 1980 that robbers struck at the Shiva Temple in Green Park, New Delhi at about 9.30 p.m. on the 21st February, 1980 and decamped with silver crowns weighing one kg. after gagging and beating up the priest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Delhi Police in this regard?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) A case *vide* FIR No. 165 dated 21st February 1980 U/S 394/34 I.P.C. Police Station Hauz Khas has been registered. According to Shri Pramod Kumar, Priest of the Shiv Mandir, at about 9.15 P.M. after locking the temple when he was leaving for his Jhuggi, 3 unknown persons came and asked him to open the door of the temple as they wanted to have 'Darshan'. On his refusal, since the time for Darshan was over, one of the culprits snatched the keys from him and gave the same to one of his associates and directed him to open the lock. He put his hand on Priest's mouth and dragged him inside the temple and also beat him. They removed three silver crown (Mukats) from the idols of Lord Rama, Sita and Lakshman by breaking the glass pane of 'Dharbar'. While they were escaping with the booty, the Priest raised an alarm leading to apprehension of one of the accused on the spot by the people who gathered. Following sustained interrogation of the accused, another accused has also been arrested. Efforts are being made to apprehend the remaining one accused who is absconding with the booty.

#### **Finalisation of annual Plans of States for the year 1980-81**

1119. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the Annual Plans for the States for the year 1980-81;

(b) if so, Central assistances to each State; and

(c) the norms, if any, on the basis of which this assistance was determined?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Discussions with the States at the official

level for the finalisation of their Annual Plans for 1980-81 have been completed.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Central assistance for State Plans is being given in accordance with the decisions taken by the National Development Council. It is being given under the Gadgil Formula and IATP formula. Besides, the Special Category States receive assistance on account of modification/discontinuation of Centrally sponsored schemes, since the IATP Formula does not cover them. Additional assistance is given to all States for externally-aided projects; currently this additional assistance amounts to 70 per cent of the external aid disbursements for State Plan projects. Additional assistance is also given for hill areas, tribal areas and the programme of the North Eastern Council.

#### **Statement**

*Central assistance allocated for the State's Annual Plan for 1980-81*

States	(Rs. crores)
<b>I. Special Category States</b>	
1. Assam . . . . .	121.86
2. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	74.23
3. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	145.52
4. Manipur . . . . .	32.00
5. Meghalaya . . . . .	31.60
6. Nagaland . . . . .	33.75
7. Sikkim . . . . .	19.49
8. Tripura . . . . .	29.02
<b>II Other States :</b>	
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	173.20
2. Bihar . . . . .	213.38

States	(Rs. crores)
3. Gujarat . . . .	102 14
4. Haryana . . . .	46 06
5. Karnataka . . . .	96 04
6. Kerala . . . .	75 25
7. Madhya Pradesh . .	161 30
8. Maharashtra . . .	189 20
9. Orissa . . . .	136 90
10. Punjab . . . .	52 24
11. Rajasthan . . . .	114 82
12. Tamil Nadu . . .	125 36
13. Uttar Pradesh . .	347 53
14. West Bengal . . .	130 97

#### Setting up of a Paper Mill in Tripura

1120. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a paper mill in Tripura with Soviet assistance;

(b) if so, at what stage does it rest now; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. The techno-economic feasibility of the scheme has to be studied in detail before a decision can be taken on the proposal. The mode of financing the project will be decided on at the appropriate time.

#### Study undertaken on management of States

1121. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the conclusion of the study on the management of States, made by the Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, which has recently been published;

(b) if so, the nature of the conclusions of the study; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the relevant book entitled "the Management of Political Systems" in which a chapter has been devoted to a managerial analysis of the State system. In this chapter the author has *inter alia* made a suggestion for reorganising the country into 50 States including 10 city States.

(c) The Government have no proposal at present for the reorganisation of any State.

#### भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा में हुस्मा घाटा

1122. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 3 दिसम्बर, 1977 को बड़ौदा स्थित भारी पानी परियोजना को कितना घाटा हुस्मा और इस संयंत्र की मरम्मत पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया और यह कब से चालू हो जाएगा; और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना की स्थापना पर कितनी लागत आई ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 3 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई दुर्घटना के कारण बड़ौदा स्थित भारी पानी संयंत्र की अनुमानित: 270 लाख रुपये की क्षति पहुँची है। इस संयंत्र की मरम्मत पर अब तक 110 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्थापना, कार्यालय सम्बन्धी आकस्मिक व्यय, उपयोगी सुविधाएँ तथा सेवाएँ पर 145 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

भाषा है कि यह संयंत्र अप्रैल, 1980 से फिर [से] उत्पादन करने लगेगा।

2। (ख) संयंत्र को स्थापित करने पर 34.17 करोड़ रुपये पूँजीगत लागत आई है।

यूरेनियम आक्साइड पाउडर तैयार करने के लिए वैकल्पिक तरीका

1123. श्री द्वयाराम शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरेनियम आक्साइड पाउडर तैयार करने का वैकल्पिक तरीका निकालने हेतु यूरेनियम आक्साइड प्लांट के द्वारा परीक्षण किए गए थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सफलता प्राप्त हुई ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्रायोगिक स्तर पर किए गए उत्पादन के परिणाम उत्साहवर्धक रहे हैं। आगे और अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

देश में दंगे

1124. श्री द्वयाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन स्थानों पर दंगे हुए और 1 जनवरी से 29 फरवरी, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान इन दंगों में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए तथा घायल हुए; और

(ख) इन दंगों के क्या कारण हैं, और सरकार ने हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) मजदूर, छात्र, कृषक प्रशान्ति और साम्प्रदायिक, क्षेत्रीय अथवा जात-पात की भावनाएं, भूमि/सम्पत्ति विवादों अथवा अन्य विविध तत्त्वों जैसे विभिन्न कारणों से दंगे हो सकते हैं। राज्य सरकारें हिंसक गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण रखने और उन्हें दबाने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय करती हैं, फिर भी यदि इन उपायों के बावजूद हिंसा होती है, तो तुरन्त जांच-पड़ताल, अभियोजन और सजायें स्वयं हिंसा की प्रवृत्ति के लिए निवारक उपाय का काम करती हैं।

महिला पुलिस कर्मचारी तैनात करके महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी के खिलाफ अभियान

1125. श्री द्वयाराम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी के मामलों का पता लगाने के लिये महिला पुलिस कर्मचारियों को छात्राओं और काम-काजी महिलाओं की वेश-भूषा में बस स्टॉपों पर तैनात किया गया था और वे छेड़खानी करने वाले बहुत से व्यक्तियों और गुंडों का पता लगाने और उन्हें मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष पेश करने में सफल हुई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गुंडागर्दी को खत्म करने के लिये दिल्ली में ऐसे और अधिक अभियान चलाने और अन्य बड़े शहरों में इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने के लिये राज्यों को सुझाव देने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा यह अभियान चुनिदा तरीके से जारी रखा जा रहा है। अन्य राज्य इस तरीके को अपनाने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं।

### People's Participation in the Development of Economy

1126. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite emphasis being made in the various plan documents of the importance of ensuring people's participation in the process of planned development of the economy, by and large, the formulation and implementation of the five year plans have remained in the exclusive domain of bureaucracy;

(b) the main factors for the failure of the five year plans in achieving the target set in many fields; and

(c) if so, what steps Government intend to take to ensure real participation by people in the formulation and implementation of five year plans?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) While bureaucracy has a role to play in the formulation and implementation of the Five Year Plans, it is not correct to say that such formulation is the exclusive domain of bureaucracy.

The broad guidelines under which a five-year plan is formulated are laid down by National Development Council. Again the various working groups which are set up for the formulation of the five-year plan include a large number of representatives of non-official organisations.

(b) There has been a mixed record of the Five Year Plans in individual sectors in regard to attainment of plan targets. The reasons why the targets have not been fulfilled vary from sector to sector.

(c) The planning process in the country envisages people participation at various levels of formulation and implementation of development plans. Multi Level Planning is part of this process which is designed to provide opportunities to local self-Government institutions and voluntary organisation to involve themselves in planning.

#### **Expenditure and changes made in District Industries Centres**

1127. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure so far incurred in setting up of district industries centres;

(b) whether Government intend to introduce any changes in the existing scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The total expenditure sanctioned by the Central Government Budget for setting up DICs during 1978-79 and the first two quarters of 1979-80 comes to Rs. 3637.57 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Government intend to undertake review of the working of the DIC programme on the basis of their performance so far, before any changes are introduced in the existing scheme.

#### **Losses in British India Corporation, Kanpur**

1128. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to heavy losses in the British India Corporation, Kanpur, 25000 employees are facing retrenchment;

(b) if so, speedy measures proposed to be taken by Government to bring improvement in the Corporation; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take over the Corporation by Government?

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

(a) to (c). The British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur, is a limited company, registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and the Government have no direct control over its affairs. Government and public financial institutions, however, have sizeable shareholdings in the Corporation. Its affairs are managed by the Board of Directors (in which the above shareholding is duly represented) constituted under its Memorandum and Articles of Association. The management of the British India Corporation Ltd. has intimated that there are 8247 employees and that there is no proposal for retrenchment of any employees in the British India Corporation. However, Government is aware of the Corporation's present financial difficulties. On a proposal received from the Corporation, the Government have recently given a guarantee to the State Bank of India for a sum not exceeding Rs. 189 lakhs for Corporation's immediate working capital requirements as an immediate measure, keeping in view the Government interest and socio-economic aspects of the problem. Currently there is no proposal for the Government to take over the Corporation.

**Socio-Economic Study on Atrocities on Harijans**

1129. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct socio-economic study of atrocities committed on Harijans in order to minimise conflict and social tension in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the socio-economic factors behind the atrocities committed on members of Scheduled Castes. The Government are, therefore, taking all measures to bring about the economic development of member of Scheduled Castes in such a way as to place them on a stronger footing to assert their basic, social, legal and human rights.

**Study of problems of undeveloped areas in the country**

1130. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to study the problems of undeveloped areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member of the Planning Commission. A copy

of the resolution and terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-614 180].

**Shortage of Two Wheeler Scooters**

1131. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of various types of 'two wheeler scooters in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is a shortage of two wheeler scooters in the country;

(c) if so, what was the production of various types of scooters during the last three years; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take for increasing the production to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The current demand of 2-wheeler scooters in the country has been estimated as 225,000 and it is expected to rise to 395,000 by 1982-83.

(b) While there is a short supply of Bajaj and Priya scooters which enjoy a greater consumer preference, other makes are readily available.

(c) A statment is attached.

(d) Various measures taken by Government to increase production include augmenting of capacity by M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd. from 80,000 nos. to 160,000 nos. and provision of funds to Scooters India Limited, a public sector enterprise, towards rehabilitation and modernization for increasing the production.



## Statement

Sl, No.	Name of the firm	Make of the Scooters	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
PRODUCTION IN NOS.-					
PRIVATE SECTOR					
1.	Bajaj Auto Limited, Poona. . . . .	Bajaj Supper	85134	85134	81422
2.	Automobile Products India Ltd. Bombay. . . . .	Lamby	32704	20474	26844
3.	Escorts Limited, Faridabad. . . . .	Rajdoot	676	676	221
PUBLIC/STATE SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS					
4.	Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow . . . . .	Vijai Super	24358	16717	23101
5.	Aravali Savachalit Vahan Ltd., Jaipur. . . . .		—	965	424
6.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., . . . . .	Allwyn Pushpak	5173	8133	10265
7.	Punjab Scooters Ltd. . . . .	Kesari Vijai	—	2573	1666
8.	Karnataka Scooters. . . . .	Falcon 150	342	3523	3690
9.	Bihar Ind Dev. Corpn. Ltd. . . . .		—	75	—
10.	West Bengal Scooters Ltd. . . . .		—	610	—
11.	Maharashtra Scooters. . . . .	Priya	8541	27382	27279
12.	Gujarat Small Ind. Ltd. . . . .	Girnar	204	222	291
			1,57,132	1,66,484	1,75,203

### Restriction of Production of Certain Varieties of cloth

1132. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to restrict the number of varieties of cloth produced by the textile mills; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is at present no such proposal under consideration of Government.

### Size of the Annual Plan of West Bengal

1133. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the size of the annual plan of West Bengal Government for the year 1980-81 as suggested by the State Government;

(b) what is the size of annual plan approved by the Central Government for that State; and

(c) whether there is difference between the two, if so, what are the reasons therefor?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) Rs. 592.80 crores.

(b) Rs. 554.14 crores is the size of West Bengal Plan as it emerged from discussions in the Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir. The difference is of Rs. 38.66 crores. The difference is because the Plan proposed by West Bengal exceeds the resources available for financing the Plan.

#### Self Sufficiency in Atomic Field

1134. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to achieve self sufficiency in the atomic field; and

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

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). It is Government's policy to achieve self sufficiency in atomic energy as in many other fields. The implementation of this policy is done in a large variety of ways through research and development. It is not possible to cite any particular scheme in this regard.

#### Demand and production of cement

1135. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what was the actual production and demand of cement in the country during past one year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** Production and the estimated demand of cement in the country during the year 1978-79 have been 19.42 million tonnes and 24.00 million tonnes respectively.

#### नारायणपुर तथा पारसबीघा घटनाओं की जांच

1136. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला देवरिया में नारायणपुर तथा बिहार में पारसबीघा, आदि की घटनाओं की जांच में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने लोगों के विफ़्द कार्यवाही हो गई है तथा उक्त कार्रवाही का [ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) जांच कब तक पूरी कर ली जायेगी ;

गृहमंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना):

(क), (ख) और (ग) : नारायणपुर पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरूद्ध 5 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सीआईडी द्वारा उनकी जांच की जा रही है। तीन पुलिस अभियुक्त कर्मचारी 4-3-80 को न्यायालय में उपस्थित हुए थे और उन्हें जमानत पर छोड़ा गया था। आशा है इन मामलों की जांच शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जाएगी।

इस घटना पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है और जांच पूरी करने तथा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए तीन महीने का समय दिया गया है।

गोरखपुर के पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक तथा देवरिया के पुलिस अधीक्षक का तबादला कर दिया था। कप्तान गंज तथा हाटा पुलिस थानों के थानेदारों को निलंबित कर दिया गया था और इन दो थानों के सभी पुलिस कर्मचारियों का तबादला करके बाहर भेज दिया गया था।

पारसबीघा : 38 अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को या तो गिरफ्तार किया गया है या उन्होंने न्यायालय में आत्मसमर्पण किया है। 17 फरार अभियुक्तों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ की गई है। इन मामलों में आरोप पत्र संभवतः एक सप्ताह में प्रस्तुत किए जायेंगे।

मगध क्षेत्र के पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, गया के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट तथा पुलिस अधीक्षक, जहानाबाद के सब डिवीजन अधिकारी तथा पुलिस सहायक अधीक्षक का स्थानान्तरण किया गया है। राजस्व बोर्ड का एक सदस्य इस घटना के संबंध में कथित प्रशासनिक गलतियों की जांच कर रहा है।

#### Filling up vacancies in Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service

1137. **SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:** Will the Minister of

**HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) how many vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service are proposed to be filled up by promotion of Feeder Service Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the combined seniority being complied by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for preparing the Select List all Officers holding posts in various Departments are not being treated at par in the matter of their placement in the seniority list;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the Ministry-wise details of such posts which are being given over riding seniority *vis-a-vis* the total number of eligible feed post-holders?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):** (a) It is proposed to fill 20 vacancies in Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service by promotion from amongst incumbents of posts recognised as feeder in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Statistical Service Rules.

(b), (c) and (d). The posts which have been recognised as feeder to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service fall broadly into two distinct categories depending upon the scale of pay attached to them, namely (i) those in the scale of Rs. 650—1200; and (ii) those carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 550—900. Persons holding posts in the higher scale of Rs. 650—1200 decidedly perform higher duties and responsibilities than those who are holding posts in the lower scale of Rs. 550—900. Further, in offices where both the grades exist, the scale of pay of Rs. 650—1200 is in the regular line of promotion for persons holding lower posts in the scale of Rs. 550—900. Hence, persons appointed on a regular basis to higher posts have to be treated as senior to those who are holding lower posts on a regular basis. The question of treating feeder post holders in the scale of Rs. 550—900 at par with those in the higher scale of Rs. 650—1200 does not, therefore, arise.

There are 20 posts carrying the pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 which are treated as higher posts *vis-a-vis* 321 feeder posts in the lower category. Ministry-wise details of posts in the higher scale of Rs. 650—1200 is given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Designation of the Post	Number of posts
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Education and Social Welfare-	Statistician, Anthropological Survey of India	2
2.	Department of Revenue	Assistant Statistician, Directorate of Inspection	1
3.	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation,	Market Intelligence Officer.	1
4.	do-	Statistical Officer, Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Statistical Officer, Directorate General of All India Radio	1
6.	Department of Irrigation.	Assistant Research Officer, Ganga Basin Organisation.	1
7.	—do—	Extra Assistant Director, Indus Water Organisation.	1
8.	—do—	Extra Assistant Director (Statistics) Central Water Commission.	2
9.	—do—	Assistant Research Officer (Statistics) Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune.	2
10.	Department of Mines.	Mineral Officer (Statistics) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.	8
			20

#### Rehabilitation of victims of attack on Pipra village, Patna

1138. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by Government to ensure that the families of the victims of attack on Pipra village are speedily rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Prime Minister sanctioned Rs. 2 lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for proper distribution amongst the victims. According to the information received from the State Government, relief measures have been organised by them for the victims of the Pipra carnage. Besides free ration for a week, clothing and blankets, the following ex-gratia grants were sanctioned:—

(a) A total of Rs. 35,000 (Rs. Thirty-Five thousand) for the families of the deceased and to the two injured in the incident.

(b) Cash payment at the rate of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) per affected family.

(c) Rupees 1,500 (Rupees one thousand five hundred) per buffalo and Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty) per goat, perished in the fire. For poultry lost in fire the Divisional Commissioner has been authorised to give necessary grants.

(d) Utensil at the cost of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per affected family.

(e) Houses damaged are being re-built at Government cost with tiled roof, instead of thatched roof.

(f) The Divisional Commissioner has been requested to work out immediately a plan of rehabilitation of affected families and organising various facilities for this village out of the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

2. Food for Work programme has been taken up in the village. Each labourer would be given 4 kg. wheat per day. In addition, a plan for providing other gainful employment in cottage industries, etc. is being taken up.

**Computer on Automatic Translation  
from one Language to Another**

1139. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Scientists are making a computer to do the job of automatic translation from one language to another; and

(b) if so, the details of their efforts and how far success has been achieved in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientists at various research and educational institutions in the country are working on evolving a methodology for machine translation from one language to another using existing computers and pre-editing and post-editing procedures.

**Losses in Public Undertakings**

1140. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of public sector undertakings under the control of his Ministry which are incurring losses;

(b) the time by which the loss is being incurred; and

(c) the details regarding the loss and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJI CHANANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shortage of Scientists**

1141. SHRI K. MALLANNA:  
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP  
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Raja Ramanna, Scientific Adviser to the Defence Ministry, has expressed his views regarding the serious shortage of scientists in the country in about 15 years unless the rush of talent towards subjects other than science is checked;

(b) whether he has also warned serious 'situation' due to a lack of adequate job opportunities for scientists in the country and the tendency on the part of industry to import technical know-how at the cost of Indian scientists;

(c) if so, what are the suggestions he has placed before Government in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen Newspaper reports of Dr. Raja Ramanna's observations.

(c) No specific suggestions have been received by the Government in this regard.

(d) Government is aware of the problems connected with the generation, deployment and utilisation of manpower in the field of science and technology. The National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) had deliberated on the issue of science education and on the need to make science more attractive as a career. The Department of Science and Technology had commissioned an integrated study through the Institute of Applied Manpower Research on various aspects relating to S & T manpower. The findings of the study are

being discussed in Regional Workshops by associating educational institutions R & D establishments and industrial undertakings. Five of these Workshops have been held so far. A group has been set up to analyze these problems and formulate solutions to be placed before Government.

The present Government's policy in this regard will be governed by its commitment that the role of science and technology will be strengthened and steps taken to ensure that research and development get their due place in all important sectors of national endeavour.

**बस्ती जनपद में कागज बनवाने का कारखाना स्थापित करना**

1142 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बस्ती जनपद में कागज बनाने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री उपलब्ध है और हम जिले में पेपर मिल स्थापित करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव काफी लम्बे समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार वहां किस समय तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक पेपर मिल की व्यवस्था करेगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सच है कि बस्ती जनपद देश का एक पिछड़ा जिला है और उस जिले में मुश्किल से ही कोई ऐसा उद्योग है, जो उस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को समाप्त कर सके;

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानन):** (क) और (ख). हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में 8200 मीट्रिक टन लिखाई एवं छपाई का कागज बनाने के लिये एक नया प्रस्ताव मिला है। बस्ती जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कागज मिल की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र में केवल कृषीय छीजन पर आधारित छोटे-छोटे कागज मिलों की स्थापना हो सकती है।

(ग) बस्ती जिले को रियायती दर पर वित्तीय सुविधा तथा केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के लिये प्राप्त औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया गया है। अक्टूबर, 1970 से लेकर 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि में केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा बस्ती जिले में स्थापित किये गये थे। औद्योगिक एककों को राजसहायता वितरित की गई है।

**केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच**

1143. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कितने मामलों की जांच केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के निदेशक द्वारा की जा रही है तथा ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी 1979 से जांच की जा रही है तथा यद्यपि उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप सिद्ध हो गये थे किन्तु उन्हें सेवा से नहीं हटाया गया; और

(ख) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के शिक्षा विभाग के कुछ व्यक्तियों ने जाली प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर रोजगार प्राप्त किया है तथा उन्हीं कर्मचारियों को विभागीय कदाचारों के मामले में दोषी पाया गया किन्तु उनके विरुद्ध अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है?

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना):** (क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम में दो मामले हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विभागीय जांच आयुक्त नियुक्त किया गया है। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या दो है जिनके लिए विभागीय जांच आयुक्त नियुक्त किया गया है। ऐसे मामलों की संख्या दो है जिनके लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन में जांच के लिए विभागीय जांच आयुक्त नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

इन मामलों में से केवल एक मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के संबंध में 1979 के पूर्व की अवधि का है। अन्य तीन मामले 1979 में प्रारम्भ किए गए हैं।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के संबंध में तीन मामले हैं जहां आरोप सिद्ध होने के बाद भी अधिकारियों को सेवा से नहीं निकाला गया है। इन मामलों में से दो में संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा रिट याचिका प्रस्तुत किए जाने पर वे निर्णयाधीन हैं। तीसरा मामला गृह मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन है।

एक सहायक अध्यापक द्वारा जाली प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर नियुक्त होने की शिकायत के एक मामले की जांच दिल्ली नगर निगम का सतर्कता विभाग कर रहा है। एक स्कूल इंस्पेक्टर के विरुद्ध अन्य शिकायत जिसमें स्थानान्तरण के लिए रिश्तत मांगने का आरोप है उस पर दिल्ली नगर निगम जांच कर रहा है और जांच की जा रही है कि क्या स्कूल इंस्पेक्टर जाली प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था।

### Computer Imports against Export of Software

1144. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Electronics has suspended the scheme of allowing imports of computers against export of software; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Pending review of the scheme import approvals have been held over.

### Annual General body meeting of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

1145. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual general body meeting of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi has not been held so far;

(b) whether the special general body meeting convened for holding elections only of the Directors was scheduled to be held on 10th December, 1979 but was later on cancelled by the Election Officer;

(c) whether the Election Officer was competent to cancel the meeting;

(d) whether the Board of Directors decided to convene only Special General Body Meeting and hold elections only and not transact any other business; and

(e) whether delegates were allowed to say their points in the Special General Body meeting of the Society?

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

Cooperative year for Cooperative Societies is reckoned as from the 1st July to 30th June of the year. The last Annual General Meeting was held during the last Cooperative year 1978-79, on the 30th May, 1979. One Special General Meeting to conduct elections for the offices of 8 Directors on the Board of Directors of the Society was held on the 7th March, 1980. A General Body Meeting is expected to be held before the expiry of the current cooperative year.

(b) and (c). A Special General Body Meeting was scheduled to be held on the 10th December, 1979 for conducting elections, but it had to be postponed on account of a complaint having been received from one of the Delegates addressed to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

### Shortage and Price Rise of Paper

1146. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of paper in the country and its rising prices;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to import paper to ensure its availability at a reasonable price; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). During the year 1978-79, Government received reports of shortage of writing and printing paper and rise in prices. It was decided to import writing and printing paper to meet the requirement of printers, publishers and other consumers. Import of 54,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper has been contracted for out of which 24,000 tonnes have already been

shipped. The imported paper is being distributed through the marketing network of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. With increased availability of paper, the market price is reported to have declined.

### **Discontentment among Defence Employees**

1147. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mass discontentment amongst the defence employees because of the delay in implementation of the agreements reached between the Defence Ministry and Defence Federation in August, 1979,

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the defence employees have decided to start agitation demanding immediate implementation of Oberoi Committee report regarding parity with the Railway employees in the matter of pay scales; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government is not aware of any mass discontentment amongst the defence employees.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government is not aware of any such move. The report of the Committee has been received by the Government only on 8th February, 1980. Its recommendations are being processed expeditiously.

### **Approval of plan outlay of Gujarat**

1148. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan outlay for Gujarat for the year 1980-81 has been approved;

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(b) if so, the amount earmarked; and

(c) the allocation of funds, sector-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 502.50 crores.

(c) A statement indicating the sectoral break-up by major heads of development is attached.

### **Statement**

*Annual Plan 1980-81 Gujarat*

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Approved Outlay
Agriculture & Allied Services	74.46
Cooperation	5.81
Irrigation and Flood Control	126.09
Power	110.00
Industry and Minerals	28.43
Transport and Communications	49.40
Education	8.45
Health	11.20
Sewerage and Water Supply	19.40
Housing, Urban Development and State Capital Project	23.20
Backward Classes Welfare	11.80
Others	6.26
Decentralised District Planning	28.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>502.50</b>

### **Suicides in India**

1149. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of suicides in India during 1979;

(b) how many were (i) children below 20, (ii) women, and (iii) men;



(c) how many of the above were the result of (i) drowning, (ii) fire, (iii) hanging, (iv) fire arms and (v) poisons or chemicals; and

(d) whether Government have investigated the reasons for the suicides?

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

#### **Manufacture of Thermostat by Kelvinators**

1150. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence to manufacture thermostats has been approved in favour of Kelvinators;

(b) if so, when and for what capacity;

(c) how many other industrial units are already manufacturing thermostats in India; and

(d) what is the total requirement of thermostats in India and the manufacturing capacity of units in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, no licence is required for the manufacture of thermostats for meeting their captive requirements.

(c) and (d). There are three units in the country manufacturing thermostats. The requirement of thermostats, which is estimated at 3.5 lakh Nos. for the year 1979-80, is expected to go up to 6 lakh Nos. by the year 1982-83. The licensed/registered capacity of the two units in the organised sector is 4,40,000 Nos. including 2 lakh Nos. capacity yet to be implemented. The production of these two units during the year 1979 was 2.51 lakh Nos. The capacity of the unit in

the small scale sector is estimated at 2 lakh Nos. and its production during the year 1979 is stated to be 82,000 Nos.

#### **Compact Community of affected persons in Pipra Village**

1151. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated steps other than security measures to ensure that the affected persons in the Pipra village have a compact community living and they do not have to tread through the landlords land which is the main source of conflict between the two communities;

(b) whether steps have been taken to pay full compensation to the families who were killed,

(c) whether Government have identified areas where similar tensions exist in Bihar and U. P. so that similar incidents do not occur; and

(d) if not, whether such a move is being contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Prices and Profit Margins of Jute Manufacturers**

1152. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices and profit margins of jute manufacturers have gone up sharply, during 1979-80;

(b) whether at the same time the prices of raw jute received by the cultivators have been depressed, causing widespread distress; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce monopoly procurement of raw jute at economic prices in view of the continued failure of the Jute Corporation of India operations?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large carry over of raw jute from the preceding year's crop combined with a good crop in the current year depressed the prices of raw jute. However, the JCI procured 8.42 lakh bales of raw jute to reduce the adverse effects of low prices on the growers.

(c) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government at present.

बाड़मेर जिले के मीलहरी गांव में अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए मुआवजा

1153. श्री विरधी चन्द जैन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा विभाग ने सैनिकों के मकान तथा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भवन के निर्माण के लिये राजस्थान राज्य के बाड़मेर जिले के मीलहरी गांव में खसरा संख्या 34 तथा खसरा संख्या 76 के अधीन 133.20 एकड़ खातेदारी भूमि का वर्ष 1975 में अधिग्रहण किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त भूमि से निकाले गये भू-स्वामियों द्वारा बार-बार दावा किये जाने और राज्य के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा रक्षा विभाग का ध्यान बार-बार आकर्षित किये जाने के बावजूद भी रक्षा विभाग ने इन लोगों को कोई मुआवजा भुगतान नहीं किया है; और यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिये कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ग) उक्त खातेदारी भूमि के लिये आवश्यक मुआवजा सही-सही किस तारीख तक भू-स्वामियों को भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मार्च, 1976 में बाड़मेर जिले के मीलहरी गांव में 133.20 एकड़ भूमि अधिग्रहीत की गई थी। आर० ए० आई० पी० ऐक्ट के अधीन अधिग्रहीत भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी मंजूरी दिसम्बर, 1977 में दी गई थी। उक्त भूमि अभी तक अजित नहीं की गई है।

2. यद्यपि भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना अभी बाकी है, लेकिन भूमि के स्वामी जनवरी, 1976 में भूमि अधिग्रहण के बाद से आवर्ती मुआवजे के हकदार हैं। यह आवर्ती मुआवजा अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। उक्त अधिनियम के अधिन सक्षम प्राधिकारी, बाड़मेर के कलक्टर ने नवम्बर, 1976 में आवर्ती मुआवजे का निर्धारण किया था, परन्तु सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी जयपुर और निदेशक, रक्षा भूमि और छावनियां दक्षिणी कमान ने कलक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित मुआवजे को अत्यधिक पाया। कलक्टर द्वारा निर्धारित की गई लागत और स्थानीय रक्षा भूमि और छावनी प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उचित समझी गई लागत के बीच का यह अन्तर कलक्टर तथा रक्षा भूमि और छावनी प्राधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श और पत्राचार का विषय रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आवर्ती मुआवजे के भुगतान में विलम्ब हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य के साथ-साथ सरकार को भी इस विलम्ब के लिए चिन्ता है। मामले के ब्यौरे मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हो गए हैं। वित्त रक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ सलाह मशविरा करने के बाद उचित मुआवजा तय किया गया है और इस संबंध में भुगतान करने के लिए कलक्टर को आदेश भेजे जा रहे हैं।

Number of looms in handloom industry

1154. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of looms in the handloom industry, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons employed in this industry at present;

(c) the concessions given to this Industry by Government; and

(d) the arrangements to provide them raw materials and to purchase the finished goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total number of handlooms in the country are given State-wise in the attached statement.

(b) The number of persons employed in the industry at present is 67 lakhs.

(c) Yarn used by handlooms in the form of plain reel hank yarn has been totally exempted from excise duty. In respect of double hank cross reel yarn, concessional duty is applicable in respect of purchases made by the handloom weavers cooperatives and the

handloom development corporations. The handloom cloth also enjoys certain excise concessions with regard to processed at processing factories owned by handloom development corporations and cooperative societies are totally exempt from excise duty. Besides 60 per cent concessional duty is leviable on handloom cloth when processed at units belonging to an 'independent processors'. The hank yarn is also exempted from processing duty when further processed in units belonging to 'independent processors'.

2. Besides these tax concessions, the Government of India also extend assistance for the development of handloom industry in the following ways:

(1) Loan assistance is given to individual weavers through State Governments upto Rs. 180 in the case of cotton handloom, Rs. 225 in the case of silk handlooms and for purchasing shares in weavers cooperative societies. Assistance is also given to State Governments to participate in the share capital of weavers cooperative societies to strengthen them. The total assistance provided so far under these heads is Rs. 5.77 crores.

(ii) Assistance is given to State Governments to participate in the share capital of apex societies of handloom weavers to strengthen the marketing support to the handloom weavers cooperative societies. Similar assistance to set up production centres and offer marketing support to weavers outside the coop. sector.

(iii) Total Central assistance is given to handloom development corporations and handloom weavers cooperatives to set up processing facilities, both pre-loom and post-loom. The total assistance provided under this head is Rs. 624.82 crores.

(iv) National-level fairs and exhibitions are conducted in different parts of the country to promote the sale of handloom goods and improve public consciousness of the handloom goods.

(v) Special rebate scheme of 20 per cent is announced for 30 days in a year and also during the national fairs and exhibitions to boost sales of handloom goods.

(d) Handloom weavers are assisted through NCDC to set up cooperative spinning mills to create a captive capacity for supply of yarn to the handloom sector. The total assistance provided in this regard is Rs. 8.20 crores for expanding 13 mills, modernisation of 9 mills and setting up 6 mills.

Arrangement has been made with ICMF to supply 23,000 bales of cotton yarn to the various State Government agencies every month at market prices to eliminate the role of middlemen.

As regards marketing, there is no direct purchase of handloom goods by the Government of India. However, as already mentioned assistance is given to State Governments to strengthen the share capital of apex marketing societies and handloom development corporations to increase their purchases from the weavers cooperative societies and individual weavers. Also, the janata cloth scheme being implemented in 14 States and 1 Union Territory has helped to improve the marketing of handloom goods. A subsidy of Rs. 1.25 per sq. mtr. is being paid by the Government of India for janata cloth sorts of 40 counts and below and 50 paise per sq. mtr. in respect of cloth of 60 counts and lungies. During 1979-80, the anticipated production of janata cloth is 185 million sq. mtr. which provides direct marketing support to 4 lakh weavers.

#### Statement

Number of Handlooms -- State-wise  
(in '000s)

Name of the State	Number of Handlooms
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	597
Karnataka	103

1	2
Kerala . . . . .	90
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	550
Pondicherry . . . . .	40
Rajasthan . . . . .	142
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	53
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	500
Delhi . . . . .	6
Bihar . . . . .	201
Orissa . . . . .	87
Sikkim . . . . .	—
West Bengal . . . . .	198
Goa . . . . .	Neg.
Gujarat . . . . .	34
Maharashtra . . . . .	195
Haryana . . . . .	50
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	—
Punjab . . . . .	21
Assam . . . . .	605
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	—
Manipur . . . . .	200
Meghalaya . . . . .	5
Mizoram . . . . .	—
Nagaland . . . . .	Neg.
Tripura . . . . .	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>3891</b>

**Proposal for resumption of business operations by Coca-Cola and IBM**

1155. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for resumption of business operations in India by the multinational corporations IBM and Coca-Cola;

(b) whether these firms have suggested further dilution of the provisions of FERA for this purpose; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(c). Does not arise.

**Amendment to Industrial Development and Regulation Act to control pollution**

1156. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to amend the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act to make it obligatory on new entrepreneurs to take pollution control measures right from the beginning when they plan their projects;

(b) if so, when the proposed amendment is likely to be brought before Parliament; and

(c) what are the minimum pollution control measures suggested by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Certain amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are under examination, among which are proposals for measures relating to pollution control conditions being included in industrial licences.

(b). The Bill is expected to be introduced in Parliament in its next session.

(c). Each State Government, in consultation with its State Board for Prevention of Pollution and Control, lays down appropriate pollution control standards, which may vary from State to State, as also from industry to industry.

**राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा मिलें**

1157. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या कितनी है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल पर कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल द्वारा प्रत्येक माह कुल कितना कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में हानि में चबने वाली कपड़ा मिलों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं और उनमें कितना-कितना नुकसान हुआ है तथा हानि के लिए उत्तरदायी के कारण क्या-क्या हैं ?

**उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत बागला):**

(क) राष्ट्रीय बस्त्र निगम इस समय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ली गई 8 अन्य बस्त्र मिलों के भलाबा 101 राष्ट्रीयकृत बस्त्र मिलों को चला रहा है। इन मिलों में से प्रत्येक मिल में विनियोग की गई पूंजी से संबंधित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जो सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। अप्रैल, 1979 से दिसम्बर 1979 की अवधि में भलग-भलग समय कम्पोजिट मिल द्वारा उत्पादित कपड़े की जानकारी देने वाला एक वितरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 615/80]

(ख) हानि उठाने वाली मिलों कताई व मिश्रित दोनों के नाम व उनके द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में उठाई गई हानि की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण II सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT 615/80]

हानि उठाने के मुख्य कारण निम्नानुसार है :-

- 1 पुरानी व गत-प्रयोग मशीनें
- 2 कम उत्पादकता
- 3 अधिक श्रम बल,
- 4 बिजली की अनिश्चित कटौनियां
- 5 बिजली की कटौती व रुक-रुक कर बिजली का सभरण होने के कारण संयंत्र की क्षमता का कम उपयोग।

#### **Setting up of a Special Police Force for Protection of Harijans and Weaker Sections**

1158. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal or consider it feasible to set up a special police force at the Central level for the protection of Harijans and Weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Report by the Backward Classes Commission**

1159. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission appointed to investigate into the conditions

of Backward Classes has presented its report; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions of the Backward Classes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **जघन्य अपराधों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन**

1160. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में बढ़ते हुए जघन्य अपराधों के बारे में कोई वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन की बातें क्या हैं और अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उस के प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

#### **Manufacture of Colour T.V.**

1161. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacture of colour T.V. has been started in our country;

(b) if so, how soon will it be available to the general public and at what cost;

(c) whether there is any scientific device to convert the present large number of black and white T.Vs. into colour T.Vs.; and

(d) if not, the financial loss to the consumer as a result thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The manufacture of colour TV sets has not begun

in the country but a private firm in Delhi claims to have produced the first colour TV receiver set to be made in the country.

(b). No decision has been taken by Government regarding introduction of colour TV.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

**News Item Captioned "West Bengal Resents Statement on Governor's Purse"**

1162. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by the Business Standard, Calcutta, in its issue dated February 13, 1980 under the Caption "West Bengal resents statement on Governor's purse"; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof

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

(b) The report in the news-item that such a statement was made by anyone in the Ministry of Home Affairs is not correct.

**Comments made against Persons by Commissions of Inquiry**

1163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons against whom each Commission set up under the Commission of Inquiry Act by the two previous Central Governments to enquire into allegations of emergency excesses as well as other allegations relating to misuse of Government machinery for personal and political purposes has made adverse comments and nature of such adverse comments in each case; and

(b) what action, if any, has been or is being taken on the findings of the Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The names of persons commented upon adversely and the nature of such adverse comments in each case are given in the reports submitted by the Commissions of Inquiry.

These reports were placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The memoranda of action taken on the findings, except in the case of the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs, have also been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Survey of Crimes by a Press Team**

1164. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey by a press team in January, 1980 revealed that crimes in Delhi were on the increase;

(b) if so, it does not conflict with the version of the Delhi Police that the crime tendencies in Delhi were on the decline; and

(c) if so, whether the conflict between the two assessments of crime in Delhi is due to the fact that the Delhi Police is concealing the factual position of crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the write-ups in the Indian Express of 2-2-1980 and 6.2.1980 and to the Editorial in the Times of India dated 11.2.1980. These newspaper reports themselves indicate that no systematic city-wide survey was undertaken. What appears to have been done was collection of some information about individual cases from a few places in the city. No valid conclusion could be drawn about the crime situation on the basis of such information. The comparative figures

of crime under various heads for the first two month of this year as compared to the figures for the corresponding period in 1979 indicate an over all improvement, in the crime situation in Delhi (Statement attached). Crime bulletins are issued by Delhi Police as in the past, and there has been no attempt on the part of Delhi Police to conceal any factual information.

#### Statement

Crime Head	1-1-1979 to 28-2-1979	1-1-1980 to 29-2-1980
Dacoity . . . . .	15	11
Murder and Attempt to muv . . . . .	78	78
Robbery . . . . .	92	72
Riots . . . . .	65	34
Snatching . . . . .	30	18
Hurts . . . . .	292	275
Burglary . . . . .	542	555
Cycle thefts . . . . .	921	952
Misc. thefts . . . . .	2660	2798
M. V. thefts . . . . .	553	486
Misc. I. P. C . . . . .	1657	1597
Total I.P.C.	6905	6876

#### Deterioration in Crime Situation in Delhi

1185. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for such a fast deteriorating crime situation in Delhi;

(b) whether he has seen the stricture against the Delhi Police by the High Court which has been upheld by the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the number of dacoities, murders, highway robberies in the Union Territory of Delhi in the months of December, 1979 and January and February, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The comparative crime figures under various heads for the first two month of this year, as shown in the statement attached herewith, indicate that there is improvement in the crime situation in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Delhi High Court in their judgement in the case of Hari Ram vs. Commissioner of Police Delhi, etc., have warned the police officers to be more careful in future while filing affidavits. This cannot be said to be a stricture as such against Delhi Police.

(d) The figures are indicated below:—

Crime Head	December 1979	January 1980	February 1980
Dacoity . . . . .	4	5	6
Murder . . . . .	13	16	19
Highway robbery . . . . .	2	4	3

#### Statement

Crime Head	1-1-1979 to 28-2-1979	1-1-1980 to 29-2-1980
Dacoity . . . . .	15	11
Murder and Attempt to murder . . . . .	78	78
Robbery . . . . .	92	72
Riots . . . . .	65	34
Snatching . . . . .	30	18
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Misc. I.P.C. . . . .	1657	1597
Total I.P.C. . . . .	6905	6876

### Successful Testing of New Sophisticated Engine for Tank

1166. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence Research and Development Establishment have successfully tested the new sophisticated 1,500 horse power battle tank engine;

(b) if so, full details thereof and the extent to which it is superior in all respect to the "Khem Karan" famed tank Vijayant; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be put on regular strength of Indian army; and

(d) the extent to which indigenous and foreign technology used for its manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A 1500 HP battle tank engine has been assembled and is undergoing preliminary test. The design specifications are superior to the Vijayanta engine.

(c) and (d). The design is fully indigenous. Subject to successful testing of this engine and subsequent trials on prototype tanks, this engine could be on regular production from 1987/88 onwards.

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the blockade of Assam. They want to disrupt the air and rail transport. That is what they are indulging in, the Congress (I)... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that; I have disallowed it. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mankapur): Sir, yesterday you

had asked the Minister to make a statement on the two blind men who had not been traced on a point that was made by Professor Madhu Dandavate. Today there is a newspaper report which says that after a search of all the hospitals by the office-bearers.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it. I have reminded him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is he making a statement?

MR. SPEAKER: He has promised it today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not in the agenda papers. Will he make it today? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS, 1978-79, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, CENTRAL SILK BOARD ACT, ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM FABRICS MARKETING COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., AND OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., AND A STATEMENT re. REVIEW

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, for the year 1978-79, under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-545/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

section 3 of the essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control (Amendment) Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 377 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 378(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-546/80].

(3) A copy of the Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-547/80].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-548/80].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding 'Review' by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-549/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD., DURGAPUR, ANNUAL REPORTS OF

ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD., JESSOP AND CO., LTD., FOR 1978-79, RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS LTD., AND CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1980 specifying goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part of jute in the scheduled industry of textiles mentioned in the notification on which duty of excise shall be levied.

(ii) S.O. 153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1980 rescinding the Commercial Vehicles (Restriction on Re-sale) Order, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-550/80].

(2) 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 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-551/80].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A Statement regarding 'Review' by Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-552/80].

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding 'Review' by Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-553/80].

(d) (i) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding 'Review' by the Government on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-554/80].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1978-79, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT-555/80].

#### ORDINANCES IN RELATION TO THE STATES OF GUJARAT AND MADHYA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Bombay Police (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 6 of 1979) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 15th November, 1979.

(ii) The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) (Gujarat Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 3 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 18th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-556/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh:—

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Atyavashyak Seva Sandharan Tatha Vichchinnata Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1979 (No. 10 of 1979) promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh on the 26th December, 1979.

(ii) The Madhya Pradesh Atyavashyak, Seva Sandharan Tatha Vichchinnata Nivaran (Sanshodhan) Nirvan Adhyadesh, 1980 (No. 2 of 1980) Promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh on the 6th February, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-557/80].

REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA FOR 1978-79 APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, RAILWAYS, FOR 1978-79, PARTS I AND II, AND BLOCK ACCOUNTS ETC. OF RAILWAYS FOR 1978-79

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1978-79, Union Government (Railways) under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1978-79, Part I—Review (Hindi and English versions).

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1978-79, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions).

(4) A copy of Block Accounts (Including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-558/80].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT, ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD., PRAGA TOOLS LTD., AND BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD, FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Navy Leave (First Amendment) Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O 75 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1980, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-559/80].

(2) 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) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-560/80].

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secundera-

bad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-561/80].

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-562/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, ETC. OF CSIR ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTITUTE OF APPLIED MANPOWER RESEARCH, NEW DELHI AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF THE INSTITUTE

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Council.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts and the Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-563/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-564/80].

# REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON MARUTI AFFAIRS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hind\* versions) of the Commission of Inquiry on Maruti Affairs, together with Appendices, under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-565/80].

12.04 hrs.

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this house has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith

the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1980, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, और किस नियम के अधीन है ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : नियम में क्या बताऊँ । अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ला एण्ड आर्डर व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 अर्थों को दिल्ली के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया गया है . . . .

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I have given notice under . . . (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under what rule?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order,. It is my job to do it. I have to decide it. You leave it to me.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 376 है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have been over-ruled.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप सोचिये, जरा मजाक को बन्द कीजिये । अर्थों के साथ कितना जुलूम हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : ग्रंथों के साथ कितना जुलम हो रहा है, रेलगाड़ियों में पकड़े जाते हैं। कोई ग्रंथी सरकार ही इतना अन्धधुन्ध काम करेगी। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 376 and under Rules 222 and 223. These two rules make it mandatory for us, when the Minister tells a lie before the House, to bring it to the notice of the Speaker seeking his permission to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration and I have to decide it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to have your observation: Do you want me to raise it again? That is all.

MR. SPEAKER: I will inform you. (*Interruptions*). We will inform you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, but....

MR. SPEAKER: Until and unless I get sufficient data, I cannot inform. But I will inform you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, you are repeatedly telling us not to shout in the House, but to follow the procedure. Sir, I have given you notice seeking your permission and request you...

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am asking.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have given a notice that I may be allowed to mention in the Zero Hour the fact regarding the two missing blind men, regarding which the hon. Home Minister made a statement yesterday that he will inform us today in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he will inform today.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Is he going to inform?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, are you admitting my Call Attention motion on the statement made by Sheikh Abdullah in the State Assembly that the Congress (I) is trying to overthrow his Government? (*Interruptions*). Sir, this is a very serious matter. Will you admit my Call Attention motion? I am only asking this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will decide it. I have not decided yet.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is very relevant because...

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. You have given a motion I have to consider it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You still have an opportunity to prevent them from taking such kind of unconstitutional, illegal measures.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it (*Interruptions*)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): Sir, I want a discussion on this because that State is a very vital State and any instability created there will lead to further unrest in the whole of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded without my permission. Now, Call Attention motion. Mr. Shivkumar Singh.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowed. You are not given permission. Nothing is to be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have got my arguments on that. I have to decide it.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir....\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may take his seat. I will decide it. I have got it. It is my prerogative, I decide it. It is under my consideration and you can see me in my Chamber. Now, Mr. Shivkumar Singh.

12.10 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### SOIL EROSION PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The soil erosion problem in the country."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): The Government is conscious of the problem of soil erosion caused through over-exploitation of natural vegetation and land resources and have taken appropriate steps to combat the problem.

The high rate of population growth—both human and livestock—has resulted in indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, namely, soil, water and vegetation to meet the ever-increasing demand for food, fodder and fuel. This has upset the delicate ecological balance and led to severe soil erosion problem.

According to the report of the National Commission on Agriculture, out of a total geographical area of 328 million hectares, it is estimated that

about 150 million hectares are affected by serious water and wind erosion. In addition, an estimated area of 9.60 million hectares is subject to erosion due to shifting cultivation (3 million hac.) and erosion of culturable wastelands (6.60 million ha.). Soil erosion in the country can be broadly classified into erosion by water and erosion by wind.

*Erosion by water:*—Erosion by water constitutes the most serious menace to the land resources of the country not only because it affects the soil directly but also because it leads to siltation of multi-purpose reservoirs and tanks, occurrence of floods and loss to the sea of a great deal of sweet water. It has been estimated that the total annual loss of soil nutrients which takes place in this manner is equivalent to 8.4 million tonnes of NPK. The premature siltation of tanks and multi-purpose reservoirs is a particularly alarming consequence of water erosion. Observations have shown that the average rate of sedimentation in the reservoirs is many times higher than the rate which was assumed at the time they were designed and built. This reduces the effective life-span of the reservoirs.

In the hills and foot-hill regions, the problem of landslides, landslips and torrents is predominant. Whereas in the plains—particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat and to a lesser extent in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal—guilty and ravine erosion has assumed serious proportions threatening the fertile cultivable lands. In addition, the traditional practice of shifting cultivation (Jhum or Podu) by tribal population has led to depletion of forest resources and consequent soil degradation in the North-Eastern region and the hilly regions of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Soil erosion and consequent silt load results in drainage congestion

\*\*Not recorded.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

and rising of river-beds and shifting of river courses which aggravates the flood hazards. Floods affect about 80 lakh hectares of land and cause an annual loss of the order of about Rs. 250 crores to the country by way of damage to crops, houses and other property.

**Erosion by wind:**—Wind erosion is predominant in the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and the coastal areas. It is estimated that an area of about 32 million hectares (including about 7 million hectares under sand-dunes) is affected by wind erosion.

The urgency of providing appropriate conservation treatments to affected areas, including the drainage system, has engaged the attention of the Government right from the First Five Year Plan period. A number of programmes have been launched under Central and State sectors to check soil erosion. Substantial part of the area under State sector schemes has been treated with contour/graded bunds. There are other schemes like ravine reclamation hill area bench terraces, afforestation and other engineering measures. The Centrally-sponsored sector programmes *inter alia* includes schemes like (i) soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects; (ii) integrated soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas; (iii) Drought prone area programme; (iv) reclamation of alkali and acid soils; (v) control of shifting cultivation; (vi) protection of tablelands and stabilisation of ravinous areas; and (vii) social forestry. Excepting the first three schemes, the other schemes stand transferred to States since 1979-80 as decided by the previous regime.

By 1979-80, an estimated area of 23.40 million hectares will be covered by various soil conservation measures at an expenditure of about Rs. 661 crores. This includes treatment of about 21.75 million ha. under State sector and about 1.65 million ha. under Central sector.

In the Sixth Plan, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin has been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 90 crores on 50:50 sharing basis for the remaining period of the current plan with a view to mitigating the fury of floods.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खड़वा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इस देश में 328 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन में से 90 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन तो सोयल ईरोजन से, पानी से खराब होती है और लगभग 50 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन विंड ईरोजन से नष्ट होती है। इस तरह 328 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में से 145 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन हमारे देश की इम से प्रभावित है और इस से देश को जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह 700 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष पटिनाइजर के रूप में होता है जो 6 हजार मिलियन टन जो ऊपर की सतह बढ़ता है उसके कारण होता है और फ्लड के कारण 300 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस तरह से 1 हजार करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष इस देश का जमीन के कारण व्यर्थ जा रहा है। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था इस वर्ष के बजट में रखी है और क्या गंभीर गमरया को वह पूरी गंभीरता से लेते हैं और इसके लिए पर्याप्त उपाय कर रहे हैं।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am very happy that the hon. member has drawn the attention of the Government and the House to this most important problem being faced by the country and this problem is getting increasing attention even from world organisations. As I have stated, we have various schemes on hand, but due to financial stringency, we have not been able to tackle the problem on a very large scale.

So far we have been able to treat only 13 per cent of the total area that has been damaged by erosion. As the hon. member said, it is about 175 million hectares and we have been able to deal only with a part of the problem. I have mentioned all the schemes and we are taking up further measures. But I must say at this juncture that the real need is a mass awakening for conserving our natural resources. Unless the people

in general are conscious of the damage that is being done due to deforestation, indiscriminate felling of trees and employment of greedy contractors, this problem cannot be fully tackled by Government measures alone.

I will not be doing justice if I do not mention this. Some women in Garhwal district—I must commend their example—when the contractors reached the jungle area to fell the trees, embraced the trees and they offered their bodies to be chopped off by the hatchet of the greedy contractors to save their trees. This is a sort of consciousness that is to be created for our flora and fauna and, I hope, with the attention that this Government is now giving to soil erosion and soil conservation and preservation of flora and fauna, this problem will be solved in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: Much more attention is needed now.

श्री सुम.ष चन्द्र यादव (खरगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस बात को बहुत गम्भीरता से लेना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन को भी इस बात को बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, स्वायत्त इरोजन को रोकने के लिए बहुत काम कर रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वायत्त इरोजन दो प्रकार से कंट्रोल होता है—बायोलोजी कंट्रोल और मैकेनिकल कंट्रोल। आप जो मैकेनिकल कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं उस में एक प्रकार से पैसा बरबाद करते हैं उस का उतना फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है। मेरा निवेदन कि यदि आप बायोलोजी कंट्रोल के माध्यम से इस दिशा में कार्य करते हैं तो नेचर का लाभ भी मिल सकेगा। सरकार को इस दिशा में प्रयास करना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर राज्य के स्तर पर एक रिसर्च सेन्टर खोला जाए तथा ग्लोक स्तर पर ऐसे अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जाए जो कि जनता को उस से अवगत करा सकें। अभी तक किसान तथा साइटिस्ट्स भी बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ इस प्रश्न को नहीं ले रहे हैं कि किन्नी भूमि का इरोजन हो रहा है। इसलिए राज्य स्तर पर रिसर्च सेन्टर खोले जायें तथा बजट में प्रावधान कर के खण्ड स्तर पर अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जायें जोकि लोगों को इस बात की जानकारी दे सकें। यदि बायोलोजी कंट्रोल के माध्यम से आप स्वायत्त इरोजन को हल करते हैं तो उस से ज्यादा लाभ मिल सकेगा बजाए इसके कि आप मैकेनिकल कंट्रोल करें।

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am thankful to the hon. Minister...

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Member.

## Matters under rule 377

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He might be a Minister also some day, why bother? I am so much used to sitting there that everybody seems to be a Minister. It will take me time to understand that I am on the Treasury Benches.

I am thankful to the hon. Member for the suggestion. All these points are under the consideration of the Government. As I mentioned earlier, there are various schemes already under way for soil conservation and for plantation of trees in the Mimalayan region. We have also got our DPAP programme being implemented. The reclamation of saline and alkaline lands is one of the projects.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you say anything about some incentive for the plantation of trees?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Incentive will be provided under our new forest policy. That is under consideration. That is another question. I need not go into details now. As I said, we are giving all our attention to this problem. The Prime Minister is very much concerned about the increasing area being eroded and our hills being denuded. Forest will receive a larger share of the Budget, I hope, in future. But the real need is to make the people conscious of it by educating them. More of the chipko type of movement is necessary in the country.

14.43 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) CRISIS OF DRINKING WATER IN BIHAR

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Sir, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

A serious crisis of drinking water is feared all over Bihar in the coming months. Although the summer is yet to set, in, reports from various parts



[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

of the States indicate that, in many areas, wells have either started drying up or their water level is going down sharply.

There is little or no water in ponds lakes and rivers. The condition, the impact of last years drought was well-known in advance, but little was done to combat the natural calamity.

Supply of drinking water comes in any relief operation in a famine-hit State. In Bihar, the situation is more alarming. According to official estimates, there are about 25,000 villages and hamlets which have no source of drinking water. They depend on the neighbouring villages.

Judging from the official attitude towards the problem, it would not be surprising if the situation in the State slips out of control.

In view of the serious water crisis in Bihar, I would earnestly request the Government to make serious efforts to tide over the impending water crisis in the State.

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF LIFE-SAVING DRUGS CAUSING HARDSHIP TO PATIENTS

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, under Rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

Recently there has been acute shortage of important and life-saving drugs like ampicillin trihydrate, chloroquin phosphate, streptomycin, iodine and tetracycline, causing great hardships to patients in public, government and private hospitals due to handicap in medical treatment.

The State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation is facing a serious problem as imported bulk drugs worth several crores of rupees have not been lifted by the industry.

Due to this, several life-saving formulations and vital drugs have

been withheld affecting treatment of blood pressure. T. B., Malaria and post-operative treatment. It is also understood that recent credit squeeze by the banks, the late announcement of entitlement policy by the Government, tightening restrictions on licensing and quality control all over the world, and various other causes have led to this serious situation. This has also led to steep increase in the prices of vital drugs.

The above situation is alarming. The Government must immediately and seriously apply itself to all the problems confronting the chemical and pharmaceutical industry and take immediate steps to make vital and lifesaving drugs readily available and at reasonable prices for public utility. I call upon the Government to inform the House of the steps taken to relieve the above serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Uttambhai Patel. Not here. Mr. Shailani.

(iii) REPORTED POLICE LATHI CHARGE ON A PROCESSION OF STUDENTS IN ALLGARH ON 17-3-1980.

श्री चन्द्रपाल गैलानी (हायरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर सम्मानित मदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

परासों दिनांक 17 मार्च, 1980 को अलीगढ़ में छात्रों के एक शांतिपूर्ण एवं अनुशासित जुलूस पर वहाँ की पुलिस ने बर्बरतापूर्वक लाठी-चार्ज किया जिस में दर्जनों छात्र बुरी तरह घायल हुए हैं, जिन में अनेक छात्रों की गम्भीर चोटों के कारण हालत नाजुक है। विगत एक सप्ताह से बिना किसी ठोस कारण के जिला अधिकारियों ने नगर के समस्त स्कूल व क.लिजों को बन्द करा दिया था और परसों जब छात्रों ने जिला अधिकारियों के इस रवैये के विरोध स्वरूप एक शांतिपूर्ण एवं अनुशासित जुलूस का आयोजन किया और जैसे ही जुलूस मदार रोड क्षेत्र में पहुँचा तो पुलिस ने बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना एवं चेतावनी के निहत्थे एवं शान्तिप्रिय छात्रों पर निर्ममतापूर्वक लाठी चार्ज किया।

गत 8 मार्च को अलीगढ़ में ही जब कुछ नवयुवक डीजल एवं मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण में हो रही बाधलेबाधी एवं अनियमितता की ओर जिला अधिकारियों को एक आपन देने के लिए

खिला प्रांत कार्यालय पर गये तो वहाँ की पुलिस ने उन्हें बुरी तरह से पीटा और 16 नवयुवकों को पकड़ कर जेल में डाल दिया। मेरा धाय से अनुरोध है कि धाय सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में पुलिस की ज्यादातियों के खिलाफ हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए करें

(iv) Reported assault by anti-social elements on two M.L.A.s and a Chief Councillor in Barapeta (Assam).

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister about a news items published in all India newspapers regarding an assault on 2 MLAs and one Chief Councillor in Barapeta (Assam). It is a matter of serious nature. It seems now the anti-social elements have started their unlawful activities against the elected representatives of the people. More news about threats to the leaders of political organisations who have accepted 1971 as the cut-off year for detecting foreign infiltrators are coming to us.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs assure the House that leaders and elected public representatives of different political organisations would be given proper security by the Central Reserve Police and the government will take stern action against those elements who are responsible for this?

12.31 hrs.

# REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The power of the Government to take private property for public use is a well-established fact. In justification of this power, two maxims namely, 'regard for public welfare is the highest law' and that 'public necessity is greater than private necessity', are generally cited.

It may be recalled that the power of the government to requisition and to acquire such requisitioned immovable property, has been in existence for about four decades in our country continuously. This power was first conferred on government under the Defence of India Act, 1939. On the lapse of that Act in September 1948, after the end of the Second World War, the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act continued to remain under requisition under the enactment of the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947. Subsequently, Parliament enacted the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, which, in addition to conferring the power of requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property on Government, provided that the properties requisitioned under the Defence of India Act, 1939 shall be deemed to be requisitioned under the Act of 1952. The Act, which came into force on the 14th March, 1952, was initially to remain in operation for a period of six years from that date but its duration was extended from time to time. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1970, which came into force on the 11th March, 1970, made it a permanent measure but restricted the period for which the requisitioned properties could be retained under requisition to three years from the commencement of the Amendment Act in the case of properties requisitioned before such commencement and in case of any property requisitioned after such

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

commencement, to three years from the date on which possession of the property was surrendered, or delivered to, or taken by the competent authority under Section 4 of the Act, of 1952.

After the Amendment Act of 1970 came into force, the properties requisitioned before the commencement of the Act, could be retained under requisition upto the 10th March, 1973. The maximum period of requisition was extended by two years with enactment of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1973.

A large number of properties requisitioned under the above Act were in possession of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Works and Housing and other Ministries. Although the Government took necessary action for acquiring and derequisitioning the requisitioned properties, a large number of them could not be released and were needed by Government even after the 10th March, 1975, and therefore the period of retention was further extended by five years by the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act of 1975. In the amended Act a provision was also made for quinquennial revision of quantum of compensation payable to the owners. This provision was made keeping in view that a large number of properties were taken over by Government a long time back and compensation then fixed continued unchanged.

Over the years, rents have increased very considerably and cost of maintenance has also gone up. The owners of the properties due to the reasons stated above, were pressing Government for release of the requisitioned properties. With the provision of quinquennial revision of quantum of compensation, the interest of owners of the properties has been to some extent safeguarded.

Accordingly, the properties were required to be released by the 10th

March, 1980. On many of these properties which include land also, valuable constructions of permanent nature connected with national defence or the conduct of military operations or other important public purposes have been put up. Thus, in the case of Ministry of Defence their difficulties in either releasing or acquiring the requisitioned properties which include land are mainly due to strategic reasons and lack of funds for acquiring the land. Similarly, in the case of Ministry of Works and Housing, the need to continue the properties under requisition beyond the aforesaid date stems from the utter inadequacy of office accommodation due to financial constraints has been severely restricted. It will, therefore, not be expedient from the public and defence point of view to remove the structures for the purpose of release of the properties to the owners pending a decision to acquire or release the properties. A phased programme for either acquiring or releasing these properties from requisition within a period of three to five years is under contemplation.

In view of this position, it is necessary to amend the Act so as to extend the maximum period for which properties could be retained under requisition or are to be acquired by a period of five years.

With these words, Sir, I commend the amending Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration".

There are amendments. Mr. Nadar are you moving:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum):

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th May, 1980." (8)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment?

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):** I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 7 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Virdhi Chand Jain
- (2) Shri Man Phool Singh
- (3) Shri P. C. Sethi
- (4) Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
- (5) Shri G. M. Banatwalla
- (6) Shri Madhavrao Scindia;
- and
- (7) Shri Satish Chandra Agarwal.

with intructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (10)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Madhukar. Are you moving your amendment?

**SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari):**

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 7 members, 5 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Samar Mukherjee
  - (2) Shri Chandrajeet Yadav
  - (3) Shri Ramavatar Shastri
  - (4) Shri Mool Chand Daga
  - (5) Shri P. C. Sethi
- and 2 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session; that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating

to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 2 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (11)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Chatterjee.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is for extending the period of requisitioning of the properties which were otherwise to be released and to replace the Ordinance, that was brought in between.

Sir, the point is: this is a sort of a quinquennial exercise that is being carried on. The requisitioning in some cases, as the hon. Minister has himself said, was made under the Defence of India Rules in 1939 and this requisitioning has continued for years and years and this five year exercise is being done to extend the period for another five years.

Now, Sir, the position I would like to state is that Government everytime says that the matter of acquisition is under contemplation. The Act itself provides for acquiring the properties and for keeping the properties under requisition. These two things are there. Rents are to be paid. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—please take the House into confidence—to tell us how much rent is being paid in respect of these properties annually. As I said already two consequences follow—rent is being paid but there are some favourite landlords whose properties will never be released nor acquired because the rent becomes a very regular income. The other thing is unless the Government, with the vast expansion of its activity, comes in a big way to construct buildings of their own, this problem can

[Shri S. N. Chatterjee]

never be solved. Every Government, every public institution, if facing this problem. Now, Sir, with the acceleration of the rates of rents in various parts of the country, the revision which is contemplated will mean that they will ask for the present market rent. Sir, if we get the capitalised value of the rent, then, I am sure everybody will agree that the amount, much more than the cost of construction, has been paid. These large quantum of rents could have been avoided. There are genuine hardships of the owners of the property. But if they have no strings to pull and no influence to bear upon the authorities, they continue to have their properties under acquisition; they don't get them released. The other problem is this, namely, that in many cases buildings are coming up with the assistance of loans given liberally by the nationalised banks. They are let out to the Government at exorbitant rates. There is no construction activity in the public sector. Sir, if Government acquires a land and makes construction on it, there will be large-scale activities on it, which will generate employment, which will also avoid the private system of contracting and it will put private contractors out of the way. Continuation of laws like these has got a two-way effect, if I may put it that way. It is impairing construction activities in the public sector. That is number one. Number two is this: Huge amounts are being paid by way of rents. Nobody can dispute that 'eminent domain' is a matter which is bound to exist, namely, the law to acquire private property for public purpose. It has to be there. But what I wish to say is this. It has brought in its trail other difficulties and I would like to take two minutes of this august House on this point. This has become a source of litigation. Of course this Act is to continue the old acquisition, but, an integrated and a proper law of acquisition and requisitioning of properties is necessary. From the Central Government also, they must give a

clear thought to it. In the order on requisition or acquisition, in many cases, we have found that this has become fruitful sources of litigation. We know of cases where before an order is made the parties get to know of it unofficially that you are going to take possession of the property and injunctions are taken. Court orders are intervening. In many cases public projects are being held up.

Therefore, Sir, a time has come when the Government should consider very seriously so far as properties within the jurisdiction of the Central Government are concerned. They should frame a law which will provide for more effective means of acquisition and requisition of properties. This is my plea. I would like to impress upon this honourable House that this type of piecemeal legislation and *ad hoc* legislation will only create situations like what we find now. And, Sir, it does not solve the main problem. If we go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of similar types of legislations we will find that the same statement is made, the same excuses are given, namely, 'It is under contemplation whether the property should be acquired or not.' Now, Sir, what I would like to know is this. Although the Act provides for acquiring these properties, how many of such properties have really been acquired? If not, why not?

The money is there. Then I would like to know what is the amount of rent that is being paid? Which of the properties they want to acquire? Can't a law be made for payment of the acquisition money by instalment? These are the points which are to be considered.

Now, there is a feeling that in some cases there is a racket going on. For many properties, I am sure of, Government is paying lakhs of rupees. We know that in the case of one building in Park Street, Calcutta, if I am not mistaken, the Defence Ministry has taken over and nearly a lakh of rupees or more as paid as monthly rent. Why can't the Government

start construction activity? Sir, the private parties are being given loan by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions. Why not the Government get financial resources from the L.I.C. and the nationalised Banks, when they are giving financial assistance to the private construction agencies? This Bill has to be approved no doubt about it. But I would request the hon. Minister not to tackle this thing in the usual manner. This is where our exchequer is losing. Private construction agencies are getting benefit at the expense of the public agencies. Huge amounts of money are going into the pocket of a few persons. If a proper enquiry is made, a census is made, the fact will be known. Now-a-days most of the big buildings are owned by a handful of people and these people are enjoying the huge rents and return on their properties. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter very seriously. This Bill has to be approved of, otherwise all the orders of requisition will come to an end. Let it not be a five-year ritual; come with a Bill and get it extended and the properties will remain under acquisition for 41 years from 1939 onwards or some of them acquired recently will not solve the problem.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):** Sir, I would like to mention some aspects of this Bill. I agree with everything that Mr. Chatterjee has said that this has become a sort of bureaucratic ritual and Government is not really giving its mind at all as to how to effectually dispose of these requisitioned properties, and the more they are delaying over this matter, the more this problem will go on accumulating every year. One big lacuna in this Bill is regarding the rates of compensation. Regarding compensation, I am aware of the fact that there are some big private property owners, particularly in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and so on and for them it may be quite beneficial, profitable if their big properties are to be requisitioned by the Government and continue them year after year so that they

get a fixed income. But I would like the hon. Minister, when he replies, to clarify that the rates of compensation for such requisitioned properties are the same rates which were fixed in 1939 or 1942. Although a period of 40 years has passed, no change has been made so far, no revision has been made. There is a provision of revision and now also if they pass this Bill and extend the period for five years, then during the five-year period another revision can be done. But in actual fact, whether it is true or not, the rates of compensation, by and large, have been unrevised and they have the same rates which were fixed during 1939-1946 period. Everybody is not a big property owner. I know in Calcutta city, for example, a number of people with modest means, middle-class people, have built their houses on their own. Those houses have been under requisition for many years. Perhaps the house-owner was in Government service and was serving somewhere outside Calcutta. During the course of these years he has retired from service and now he and his family, sometimes with his aged mother, have nowhere else to go. They have been making repeated representations that they should get their house back, otherwise where are they to go after retirement? There are so many bonafide cases like this, but there is no provision or procedure by which such genuine cases of hardship should be gone into and if necessary, these properties returned to the house owners.

There is another type of example that I can give of a certain high school in a rural area. I would like the Minister to take note of it; I know, he cannot reply off the cuff. In the Basirhat sub-division of 24 Parganas district, very near to the border of Bangladesh, there is a place called Bithari. There, during the Bangladesh hostilities of 1971, a high school which caters only for the village students, a very poor area was taken over by the military and occupied by some military unit. Later on after the hostilities that school property was released

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

But I regret to say that no compensation has been paid for the requisitioning and use of that school building. It was also damaged during the hostilities because it is very close to the border and some damage was caused in the course of the war. They have, however, neither been compensated for the requisitioning nor for the damage caused. They are very small people and the headmaster of that school goes on writing letters and nothing comes out of that. What is the machinery for such cases? Is there adequate machinery to go into such bonafide cases? I do not know.

The third point that I want to make is that many buildings have been requisitioned which belong to the State Governments, particularly in big cities. We would like to know—Shri Somnath Chatterjee also wanted to know—what is the amount paid as rent every year and what are the arrears due to be paid? The West Bengal Government, not from now but from the time of Shri Siddharth Shankar Roy and now also, has been complaining, the State Minister of Finance has been complaining that huge amounts running into lakhs and crores of rupees is due to the State Government as rent arrears for buildings which belong to the State Government, which have been under requisition of the Central Government and these dues have not been paid. This is another way by which the State finances are put into difficulties. How are these matters to be solved? I would like to have some information about this from him.

I agree that it may be necessary that certain number of officers belonging to the Defence Services and other officers, have to be posted in cities like Calcutta, with which I am familiar, Bombay etc. These officers have to be kept there for various reasons, but I see no reason at all why over this period of forty years, the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Works and Housing could not adequately provide their own accommodation, build their own accommodation for housing

their officers. These buildings will never be de-requisitioned. In a city like Calcutta or Bombay, Defence Service officers and officers of other Central Services would remain there for all time to come. They are bound to remain there. So, instead of going in for some kind of housing programme of their own for housing their own people, they go on occupying these buildings, some private houses and some State Government-owned buildings. Dues are not cleared up, rents are not paid. In some cases, as I have stated, compensation is not given, where the owner happens to be a small person or a board of school management. This Bill, of course, will be pressed but it is totally inadequate because the problems which have arisen out of this acquisition and requisitioning are not dealt with. I thought he would say something in his opening remarks. But he carefully avoided those uncomfortable issues which are causing of a lot of complication and distress to many people. So, I hope that when he replies, he will take the House into confidence, and not say: 'I have just come. I don't know what happened during the Janata rule.' because everything is attributed to those 2½ years. It has been going on for many years. I would request the Minister kindly to reply to the points I have raised.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very grateful to hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee and my very good friend and a very old Member of this House, Shri Indrajit Gupta for pointing out the anomalies and deficiencies in this Act. But I am grateful to Mr. Chatterjee for recognizing the fact that the anomalies are there—which he has pointed out and he will continue to point out when we mutually discuss and sometimes come to a definite conclusion.

But the need of the hour is that this Bill has to be passed. They have acknowledged it, and I am acknowledging that there are anomalies. I am acknowledging that there are difficulties. I am acknowledging that



there are cases of hardship. I have taken a careful note of all the points which hon. Members have raised. They have also asked me to reply to certain questions which, it appears, it will be very difficult for me to do at this stage, because the buildings have been hired by various departments, like Works & Housing, Steel Authority, Defence etc. But this census or collection of census—as to whether it is this department or that which has done—is all right; but, ultimately money is going out of Government of India's Kitty. So, I would try to collect the census from my Ministry and circulate it for the benefit of the Members.

However, the dimensions of the problem which they have projected are not as big as they have pointed out, because of these figures which I present for the consideration of the hon. Members. According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Defence, out of 98,000 acres of land under requisition in various States, that Ministry has already acquired about 77,000 acres of land by paying a compensation of Rs. 40 crores. There are only 21,000 acres left.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** It comes to nearly one-fifth.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Please take the other view that nearly four-fifths has been disposed of. But from 1939 to 1946, nothing was done. From 1946 to 1952 again, nothing was done. This is how it has been moving from one point to another. It was, really speaking, somewhere in 1970 that this Act was brought in. Since then, it has been extended by 3 years in 1973; and then again, in 1975 and 1977. The late date has expired. That is why we had to bring in the ordinance. And now I have come to the House to make it a law. I have carefully noted the points made by hon. Members.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is lunch hour. You can resume after the lunch.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** We can take up amendments afterwards. Let me conclude my speech.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You must reply to the points raised by the hon. Members. You think over them during lunch and give your reply after lunch.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Sir, I was replying to the points raised by hon. Members in connection with the Requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property (amendment) Bill. I was saying that the dimensions of the problem are not that much; in the defence ministry 98,000 acres of land were under requisition in various states; they have already acquired about 77,000 acres and about 21,000 acres remain in that situation. Besides they have also released 6600 acres of land. Actually they are left with 14576 acres of land including land requisitioned prior to March 1970. The area sanctioned for acquisition is 6424 acres; the area proposed to be acquired—the proposals are in various stages—is 1819 acres; area sanctioned for derequisitioning is 1733 acres. Area proposed to be de-requisitioned—543 acres. Cases under review 4057 acres. As regards buildings, the Ministry of Defence have 83 buildings only.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Where, all over India?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** Yes.

Including this requisition after 10-3-1970. On these sanction for acquisition in eight cases and sanction for derequisition in four cases have already been accorded.



[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Two properties are proposed to be acquired and the remaining 69 are under review. All these figures we have collected from the Ministry of Defence.

A few other questions were asked by hon. Members—how much rent is being paid by the Government? At that time I said that it would be difficult for me to reply instantaneously, but fortunately for me we had a lunch break. Though I had to miss a lunch now I am in a position to reply to that. Rent being paid annually for buildings is Rs. 32,25,636.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is this for Defence Ministry buildings only?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I think this is for all. I asked him to furnish figures for all. I would further check it up and let you know just now.

For lands, the rent which is being paid is Rs. 13,81,484. At Calcutta we are building office accommodation to the extent of 1.76 lakhs sq. ft. Residential accommodation to the extent of 2,000 units is being built at Calcutta. In Bombay 2,600 residential units are coming up. But in Calcutta, recently during my visit to the capital, I had a discussion with the Chief Minister. There is some dispute that in the area where we are wishing to build Government houses, he wants it for some other purpose. Now, therefore, again we are in discussion with them. The hon. Members if they have any proposal or any views on that matter, when the matter is concretised, I would come to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How much do you want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where do you want? How much do you want?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I will write to you. In Delhi, office accommodation which is being built is to the extent of 6.28 lakh sq. ft. and residential accommodation is to the extent of 15,300 units. The genuine cases of hardship

are also there. The Ministry of Works & Housing has taken up phased programme of releasing residential units within a period of one year from 10.3.1980. This decision has been taken recently.

The Government banks are giving loans to the private persons who in turn are renting to the Government.

This was one of the questions put by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Building programme is taken up keeping in view the availability of funds with us. I would like to suggest that the building activity should not come to a stand still altogether. We do not want to become a country where all buildings belong to Government. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to cope with the problem. Ultimately, if India goes to that situation, I have no objection, but at present...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Abuse of Government offices.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have noted that private people are being given loans from the banks and from other financial institutions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are financial sources from which Government may take funds.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I take a note of your suggestion.

How many properties have been acquired and derequisitioned? Out of 98,000 acres of land under requisition of Ministry of Defence, as I have already replied from 10-3-70 to 31-5-79, 139 residential units and 32 office buildings have been released. Therefore, we are trying to reduce the problem to the minimum possible. Even though there are certain lacunae left, I have no objection in consulting the hon. members or any other persons who are prepared to give their valuable advice. Even a person like Shri Somnath Chatterjee sitting on the opposite side has realised that the Bill has to be passed. Mr. Chandrajit

Yadav and Mr. Gupta have also said so. Therefore, the proposal for referring it to a Select Committee is just not acceptable.

The school building is not one of the 83 properties requisitioned under the R.A.I.P. Act. It appears to have been used during the 1971 operations. There is a separate scheme for grant of ex-gratia compensation in such cases in consultation with the civil authorities and the Defence Ministry will have to further look into the matter. But, however, since the hon. member has raised it, we would bring it to the notice of the Defence Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It was a poor village school.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: True, but in 1971 it was used for military purposes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then pay something for that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is not my ministry which has to pay. But I have taken note of what you have said. We will approach the Defence Ministry to decide the issue as quickly as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the arrears of rent?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That figure I have got. I will pass it on to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the amendments to the vote unless any hon. member wants to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Nadar, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Yes; Sir, I am withdrawing my amendment No. 8.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 8? There is no dissent.

*Amendment No. 8 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhukar, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: No; I am not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I would like to speak on my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the reply of the Minister, the discussion is over. The question is whether you are withdrawing your amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to speak, you will be given a chance at the third reading. Now, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes, I am withdrawing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendment No. 10 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Madhukar, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 11 of Shri K. M. Madhukar to vote.

*Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There is an amendment by Shri Shamanna.

**Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 6)**

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

“Page 1, line 10,—

for “fifteen years” substitute “eight years” (1)

I have given this amendment with some purpose. I know that my amendment may not be quite appropriate in this connection but still I have got a right.

In the Bill it has been stated that in a phased programme, provision would be made to acquire properties in the course of two years or five years. But I am of the opinion that if you have the blanket powers for requisitioning and acquisition for a period of 15 years, that would be too long a period. For new cases, the time should have been reduced. A comprehensive Bill could have been brought forward for proper regulation of requisitioning and acquisition. And in the light of this, a simple enactment keeping in view the interest of the Government as well as, to some extent, of the owner should have been brought forward.

Undue delay in the process of acquisition will give scope for corruption and room for reversing the process of acquisition through influence. In Bangalore, in one case, the cost of the land on account of the delay, has virtually doubled. And in another case, by using influence, the building has been taken back and the same has been let out at double the rent. So, under these circumstances, it is better that there should be a comprehensive enactment to cover acquisition and requisitioning.

In this connection, it may not be out of context if I say that the Urban

Land Ceiling Act, which is a Central law in the State, has caused considerable difficulty because under the Urban Land Ceilings Act a higher rate has to be given for acquisition of land, whereas if the land is acquired by the military or for any other purpose, it would be paid at the lower rate. It has caused great inconvenience. Therefore, it is better that the Urban Land Ceiling Act be scrapped in the best interests of the State because, even after so many years, this Act has not been effective. Those who have influence and money naturally get permission from the Government. I have given a large number of cases where permission has been given to the individuals, who have been benefited to a considerable extent. So, I would urge upon the Minister to see, in the best interests of the public and also, to safeguard the interests of the poor, particularly those acquisitions connected with the slum clearance, it is better that the Urban Land Ceiling Act, as applicable to Karnataka, may be scrapped and the State may enact a suitable law for the purpose. Government have not taken serious steps to see that the unnecessary delays in the acquisition proceedings are put an end to. If they take 15 years for this purpose, it is too long and it will be very unfair. Therefore, I object to the provisions of the Bill and press my amendment.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I think it is too late for the hon. Member now to say that the period should be reduced from 5 years. I have said that we are going to review old cases in one year. But he is proposing four years instead of five years. I could have come with a proposal for two years or three years. If it is necessary, I could have brought it even now. But the formality of going to the Cabinet and other things are necessary. I can assure the hon. Members that we are on constant vigil and we shall try to review the cases which are pending within the stipulated time given to

the department, within a year. Therefore, I would request him not to press for his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment No. 1?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. I will now put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Shri Shamanna moving his amendment Nos. 2,3,4,5,6 and 7 to clause 3?

SHRI T. R. SHAMMANNA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4 (Amendment of section 22)**

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I beg to move:  
 Page 2, line 25,—

for "this Act" substitute "that rule" (9)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a Government amendment. He must speak a few words as to why he is changing. He should tell us as to why we should accept it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: For an intelligent, distinguished and old Member of Mr. Indrajit Gupta's standing, if I am to explain this in a few words, then I have to explain everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 2, line 25,—

for "this Act" substitute "that rule". (9)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अगर लैजिस्लेशन को इस प्रकार से पास किया गया तो पार्लियामेंट के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सोचने की बात होगी कि वह अपना काम ठीक कर रही है या नहीं। हम लोगों ने इसको 1939 में पास किया था। इसको पास किए हुए करीब 40 साल हो गए हैं। पाँच बार इसका रिविजन हो चुका है। हमेशा मिनिस्टर की तरफ से और हमारी तरफ से भी एक ही तरह की बातें कही जाती रही हैं। लेकिन देखने वाली बात यह है कि जो इसका परपज था क्या वह अभी भी हुआ है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन को जो आश्वासन दिया था उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ।

As reported in the Lok Sabha Debates, Vol. XI, Third Session; 1971; Col. 38, the Prime Minister said:

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

"This Bill only seeks to provide the necessary legislation as a consequence of the proclamation of Emergency made by the President. We have tried to interfere as little as possible with the normal avocations of our citizens."

At the end of the debate, the Home Minister, Shri K. C. Pant said:

"While support came from almost all sections of the House, certain points were raised in the course of the discussion. One of these was that this measure should not extend beyond the period of Emergency. In a democratic country, the sentiment is natural, and I respect it. I can say that our intention is that this should not extend beyond the requirements of the Emergency."

परपञ यह था कि जरूरत हो तो जमीन रखी जाय और अगर जरूरत न हो तो उस जमीन को फौरन छोड़ दिया जाय। अब इस ऐक्ट को कोई देखे तो पायेंगे कि इसके सेक्शन 5 को किसी ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया। इस 1952 के ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 5 6 को देखा जाय, ...

may I know whether any Government has implemented these sections or not, or simply we must say "Yes"?

मैंने एक सवाल किया है राजस्थान की जमीन के बारे में, जो जमीन ले ली गई है उसका उत्तर मिला है। मार्च, 1976 में बाड़मेर जिले में 133 एकड़ जमीन ली गई लेकिन उसका मुआवजा आज तक नहीं मिला। 1976 में डिफेंस ने ली जमीन, लेने के बाद उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि उक्त जिले के कलेक्टर और रक्षा विभाग तथा छावनी के अधिकारियों के बीच मतभेद होने के कारण उस जमीन का मुआवजा नहीं भरा दिया गया है। झगड़ा अभी भी तय नहीं हुआ है डिफेंस परपञ के लिए ली गई या नहीं। अगर किसी के मिजिल राइट्स हैं जमीन पर और 1976 में आप जमीन ले लेते हैं और 1980 में यह जवाब देते हैं उसका मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि डिफेंस और कलेक्टर के बीच में बात तय नहीं हुई, तो आप बतायें यह कहाँ का न्याय है। और यह उत्तर 19-3-80 का है।

दिसम्बर, 1972 में बाड़मेर में 190.68 एकड़ जमीन ली गई और 7 साल के बाद उसका मुआवजा दिया गया। मैंने जब कहा था तो स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि मुझे इस पर बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। मेरा यह कहना था कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने से

कोई आसमान नहीं टूटता था। मैंने कहा था कि 7 मार्च को निकला हुआ जो आपका प्राइडेंस है उस पर सारे लोग बैठ कर विचार कर लेते, कितनी जमीन चाहिए, इसकी क्या जरूरत है, कौन सी हमको जमीन लेनी है, किस जमीन को हमें छोड़ना है। डिफेंस का नहीं बता सकते फ़ौर पब्लिक परपञेज। मैं कहता हूँ सेक्शन 17 लैण्ड ऐक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत, एज ए चेयरमैन मुझे याद है कि जो मुझ जमीन ऐक्वायर करनी थी उसका पञेज 15 दिन के अन्दर मैंने ले लिया। और हाई कोर्ट कहता है कि पावर्श हैं सेक्शन 17 के अधीन जिसके अन्तर्गत आप पब्लिक परपञेज के लिए लैण्ड ऐक्वायर कर सकते हैं।

अगर पार्लियामेंट को कोई प्रोसीडिंग पड़ेगा तो कहेगा कि 1939 में इमरजेंसी में जमीन ली गई, लेने के बाद उसका परपञ क्या था? क्या वह परपञ फुलफिल हो रहा है? जमीन ले ली गई, लेकिन बेकार पड़ी हुई है और उस पर वहाँ काम करने वाले सैनिक ही जो वहाँ रहते हैं वही खेती करते हैं गंगानगर में जमीन ले ली है। 1977 में जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने संशोधन किया। 1975 में पहले संशोधन हो चुका था। इनका विभाग सोचता है कि टाइम जा रहा है, 7 मार्च आ गई है चलो प्राइडेंस निकाल दो। मेम्बरों को समय मिलेगा नहीं जो अपना दिमाग लगा सके। अगर आप किसी मिनिस्टर का जवाब पढ़ें तो तीनों प्रोसीडिंग में तो पायेंगे एक सा ही उत्तर सभी मंत्रियों द्वारा दिया गया है। सभी मंत्रियों द्वारा वह उत्तर दोहरा दिया गया है। यह तीनों आप पढ़ लीजिए, वही रिप्लाय है कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं है। अब मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हम जल्दी काम कर लेंगे (ब्यबधान)। मैंने 1977 और 1975 के उत्तर को पढ़ा है, आप मेहरबानी कर के उसको पढ़ लीजिए। आज यह बात ठीक हुई कि हमारे जो उधर बैठने वाले सदस्यों ने जब बान की तो उन्होंने कहा कि "I require your cooperation and I accept your amendment." Then they remained silent. तो हमको यह मालूम हुआ। When they talk of the principle, what is the amendment?

अमैडमेंट हमारा यही था कि आप एक सलैक्ट कमेटी में बैठ कर थोड़े दिन विचार कीजिए। इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं कही थी। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं बिल को अपोज करता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि हमें इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिए। आपने उसे मंजूर नहीं किया तो मैंने उसे विद्-झा कर लिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों विद्-झा किया? नहीं करना चाहिए था।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : यह मेरी गलती है, लेकिन मैं पार्टी के डिस्प्लिन में रहना चाहता हूँ इसलिए विद्-झा किया। पार्टी में रह कर भी मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो बिल आते हैं, आप यह बताइये कि उसमें पब्लिक परपञ क्या है?

The phrase is 'for other purposes'.

अदर-परपञ के लिए कितनी कितनी जमीन ले ली है, क्यों ले रखी है और कब से ले रखी है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : सारा बताया है ।

श्री अलखनंद डागा : जो आपने बताया है, I have followed it very well. You can not collect it. The answer is there.

मैंने पढ़ लिया, मून लिया कि आप डाटा कलैक्ट करेगे ।

इसलिए मैं कह रहा था कि अगर बिल में कुछ बातें इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते हैं और आप जो मुआवजा देना चाहते हैं 1980 में तो उस मुआवजे का क्या आधार होगा ? इस बिल में कुछ नहीं है । क्या कम्पेंसेशन मिलेगा, किस रेट पर देगे, इसमें यह कुछ नहीं है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे पहले बोलने नहीं दिया । जो कुछ मैंने दिया था, उसको भले ही हाउस ने रजिस्ट्रार कर दिया हो लेकिन मैं उस पर दूढ़ हूँ ।

सेठी जी जरा ध्यान दें, वह मित्र आदमी हैं, उन्होंने जो रास्ता अपना लिया है वह दोड़ने के समान है । दोड़ना चाहते हैं, फिर गिरिये, फिर उठिये और फिर दोड़िये । यह बिल आपने 1952 में बनाया, 1975 में उसमें अमंडमेंट लाये और 1980 में अध्यादेश जारी किया और अब फिर उसी रूप में बिल लाना चाहते हैं । आपने जो जापन दिया है, उसमें यह है कि --

विधेयक का खण्ड 2 स्थावर सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण और अर्जन अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1क) में कुछ संशोधन करने के लिए है जिससे कि अधिग्रहण के अधीन सम्पत्ति जितनी अधिकतम अवधि तक रखी जा सकती है, उस अवधि को पांच वर्ष तक के लिए और बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

मैं यही चाहता था कि सरकार को इस बारे में एक काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए । माननीय सदस्य, श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, के तर्कों को पूर्ण रूप से मानते हुए भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक बहुत जल्दबाजी में लाया गया है । इससे बाद में बहुत कठिनाइयां होगी ।

मुझे चम्पारन जिले का अनुभव है कि गडक प्रोजेक्ट के लिए बहुत सी जमीन ली गई, मगर न तो लोगों को मुआवजा मिल पाया है और न ही वहां कोई काम हो सका है । इससे छोटे छोटे लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है । उन परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए इस विधेयक में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । शाहजहांपुर में डिफेंस के लिए जमीन ली

गई है । बहुत से लोग ठेके पर ले कर लाभ उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन डिफेंस के लिए न कोई निर्माण हुआ है और न कोई काम हो रहा है । वह जमीन डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के काम में नहीं आ रही है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में बड़े पैमाने पर भवन-निर्माण का काम हो ।

हमारे जिले मोतीहारी में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई कार्यालय हैं । उसकी वहा पर कोई जमीन नहीं है और कोई मकान भी नहीं बन रहे हैं । उन मकानों का किराया दिया जा रहा है, मगर उस किराये की रकम से अच्छे मकान बन सकते हैं । यह काम बड़े पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाना चाहिए । मैं मंत्री महोदय के उद्देश्य से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जिस ढंग से काम किया जा रहा है, उसमें उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होने वाली है । अगर इस विधेयक को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाता, जहां हम पर सम्यक् रूप से विचार होता, तो एक काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल हमारे सामने आ सकता था, जिसमें बार-बार संशोधन करने की जरूरत न पड़ती । जितने बड़े पैमाने पर जमीन ले कर निर्माण करने की जरूरत है, वह काम भी हो सकता था ।

मुझे खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी भावना को नहीं समझा और इस संशोधन को नहीं माना । अब अब भी इस बात पर विचार करें कि छोटे लोगों की जमीन ले कर उन्हें मुआवजा देने के विषय में जल्दी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए । जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, आज बड़े लोग सरकारी जमीन को ठेके पर ले कर इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और सरकार को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है । न ही वहां कोई निर्माण हो रहा है । मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में आश्वासन दें कि वह इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं । उनकी नीति और उद्देश्य से सहमत होते हुए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि काम उचित रूप से हो और इस विधेयक को व्यापक बनाया जाये, ताकि आगे चल कर कठिनाइयां न हों ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री डागा और श्री मधुकर, की भावना को कद्र करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट और स्टेट के रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के बीच का झगड़ा है । मैं राजस्थान में सैकड़ों मामले ऐसे निकाल सकता हूँ, जहां रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट या पी डब्ल्यू डी ने मड़क बनाने के लिए किसानों की जमीन ली है और उसका मुआवजा दस बीस सालों के बाद भी नहीं दिया गया है । अगर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट और रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के बीच में कोई मतभेद है—और वे मतभेद 1971 और 1972 में भी थे—, तो यह मामला तो आपसी बातचीत से ही तय हो सकता है । एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और एक सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट है ।

मुझे कानून का उतना ज्ञान नहीं है, जितना कि श्री डागा को है । लेकिन मैं उनकी एक बात सुधारना चाहता हूँ । श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने मुझे जानकारी देने के लिए कहा था । श्री डागा

[श्री पी० सी० सेठी]

तो चले गये लंच खाने। वह जानकारी मैंने यहां दे दी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उन्हें खाने पर बुलाये ।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : खाना तो राजस्थान में अच्छा बनता है। ऊपर इतना घी होता है। बीकानेर के पापड़ मशहूर हैं। अगर वह पार्लियामेंट के सब सदस्यों को ला कर दे, तो अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की आवश्यकता का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी कास्टोट्यूएन्सी में उसने मही में फायरिंग रेंज का लण जमीन ले रखी है। आप कहेंगे कि फायरिंग तो सात दिनों में एक दिन होता है, बाकी दिन वहां गायां को चरने दिया जाये। यह संभव नहीं है। एक्सपेंशन को भी देखना पड़ता है। अगर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने चारे की कोई जमीन ले रखी है, तो कल वहां पर किसी नये कमबैट कालेज का फायरिंग रेंज बन जाता है, जहां नये बैपन्ज के इस्तेमाल की प्रैक्टिस की जा सकती है। तब इन चीजों को देखते हुए, डिफेंस के ऐक्वीजीशन या रिक्वीजीशन के बारे में ग्राम तौर पर कोई ग्राम सलाह नहीं दी जाती। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री क्या करती है उस का पता दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को भी नहीं लगता क्योंकि वह डिफेंस का सबाल है, उस की चर्चा न तो पार्लियामेंट में की जा सकती है और न डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री हम से करती है। हा, हाउसिंग के बारे में आप पूछना चाहें तो पूछ सकते हैं। कभी कभी जमीन अस्पताल के लिए लेनी पड़ती है क्योंकि आप को बीमारी हो जाय और उस के लिए माकुल इतजाम न हो तो काम कैसे चलेगा? इस में यह बात जरूर है कि एनामलीज है। मैं इस का स्वीकार करता हूँ कि अभी तक यह एंड्रहाक बेसिस पर चलता चला आ रहा है। आप न कहा कि इस का एक ही उत्तर आया है पिछले चार पांच सालों में तो अगर आप पिछली बहस उठा कर देखें तो उस में जो प्रश्न और मद्दे उठे हैं वह भी तीनों चार सालों में एक ही उठे हैं। यह तो ऐसी बात है कि इसमें डिफेंस का और उन का फंसना नहीं हुआ तो मिनिस्ट्री क्या करेगा? उस को तो यही जवाब देना है जो हकीकत है। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इस में व्यूरोक्रेटिक डिले है।

This delay should be cut to the maximum possible extent. I would even like that there should be no delay. I would even go to the extent of saying that, when we requisition a property, as Mr. Chatterjee has suggested, if not full compensation, something should be given in advance, so that the party does not starve completely. I respect these sentiments. The quantum can be decided. For example, when a government servant dies, immediately Rs.

5,000 or Rs. 10,000 are paid in lieu of whatever be the compensation. Something like that, based on the financial position, based on other constraints, given the resources, should be given. These are valuable suggestions which will be taken into consideration. I would request Mr. Daga to realise that, we had just taken over and we were busy supplying diesel and kerosene; therefore, this was at a very low priority and an Ordinance had to be passed. One Minister was dealing with two Departments, and priorities were diesel and kerosene, and not this Ordinance. If we refer this Ordinance to a Select Committee, it will have no meaning. I agree that we should have a comprehensive legislation, but this is not the last. Since 1939 we have been having this on an *ad hoc* basis many times. Let us try once more.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is

"That the Bill, as amended be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

14 43 hrs

#### DISCUSSION ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now go to the next item relating to consideration of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Mr Yogendra Makwana

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

Sir, I beg to move

"That this House do consider the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st February, 1980.

Under article 338 of the Constitution, the Government of India appoints a Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate and inquire into the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, and his Report is to be laid on the Table of the House. This Report was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 1st February, 1980, and with Hindi translation, on 2nd February, 1980, it was placed on the Table of this House. The Government of India considers this Report as a very valuable document because it gives many valuable suggestions and gives much information regarding the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. This Report is sent to all the States and to the Central Ministries which are concerned for implementation because direct implementation is to be done by the State Governments. This Report deals with the manifold aspects of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But Government considers the economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the very important aspect. So far as the economic development of these communities is concerned, Government is quite vigilant. It is the economic backwardness which plays an important role so far as atrocities on Harijans are concerned. If they are economically uplifted and if they become economically sound, then I do not think there will be more atrocities on the Harijans. Therefore, the Government is very keen to see that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are uplifted economically and many schemes have, therefore, been evolved by the Government.

At State levels a Scheduled Castes Welfare Corporation is also formed and the Central Government is pro-

viding more funds to them. For the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes, there is a tribal sub plan and a certain amount is earmarked every year in this plan for the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes. For the Scheduled Castes, in 1975 the present Prime Minister who was also Prime Minister at that time addressed the State Ministers and as a follow-up of that conference, a special component plan was evolved. Now, therefore, for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, in all States there is a special component plan. For the Tribals there is a Tribal Sub-Plan and for the Scheduled Castes there is a special component plan for their welfare.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, central assistance is given to the Tribals Sub-Plan and, therefore, many works are done under this Plan. For the special component plan also the government is providing funds and the State governments are implementing it.

So far as the condition of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes is concerned, is still pathetic. They are the most downtrodden—not only downtrodden but they are living below the poverty line. Sir, the House will be rather not happy to hear that 65 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 18 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are bonded labourers. The National Sample Survey recently conducted a sample survey and according to that survey 65 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 18 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are bonded labour. So, for the amelioration of their condition and for their economic upliftment, the government has to do many things.

So far as literacy is concerned, in 1931 the literacy among the Scheduled Castes was 1.93 per cent. In 1961 it went upto 10.27 per cent. In 1971 it was 14.7 per cent. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, in 1931



[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

it was 9.7 per cent. 1961—8.54 per cent and it went upto 11.30 per cent in 1971. This is not a happy state of affair compared to the literacy of the rest of the population of the country which is 33.80 per cent excluding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, Sir, a lot of leeway still remains to be covered in this regard. The government is very vigilant about it because this literacy ratio itself shows that still we have to do many things for them. Because they are illiterate and because they are economically not well off, they are dependent on the higher castes of the society. Their main profession is land labour but they are landless. Since they are landless labourer, new rich class has come up in many parts of the country and they commit atrocities on them. So far as the atrocities are concerned, the government has taken certain steps.

Recently, the Home Minister has written letters to the Chief Ministers, Governors and Lieutenant Governors of different States in which certain guidelines have been provided for the protection of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These guidelines are there. But, we require the change of minds of the people in this country. As in the other House, it was rightly pointed out by one hon. Member that it is the religious leaders of this country who can do something in the matter. I certainly expect some contributions from them. How much they can contribute I do not know. But I can appreciate if they come forward for the removal of untouchability from this country and for taking interest in the welfare of these communities. I may not be going out of the way if I tell something about the foreign missionaries in this country. The Christian Missionaries are doing a commendable job in our forests, in the interior parts of our country; as compared to them religious leaders of this country have not so far come forward to do the job for the benefit of these

communities, who are the most down-trodden and backward communities in this country.

Sir for this reason, because there is illiteracy, because there is economic backwardness and because these people are socially backward, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, in 1975, the Civil Rights Protection Bill was passed in both Houses of Parliament and it became an Act. Under this Act, certain provision are there for the protection of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and if they are really implemented which we are pressing hard all the State Governments, then, it will give adequate protection to the scheduled caste communities.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is not giving adequate protection.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As rightly pointed out, the Government is committed for doing that. Therefore, the Home Minister has written a letter providing for certain guidelines for the implementation of that Act. I myself am visiting different States for reviewing the work done by them. I have visited Gujarat and I have done the reviewing work of the Gujarat Government. The next exercise that I have done is in Maharashtra. Recently, that is, last Sunday, I was in Maharashtra and I have reviewed the position in Maharashtra also. As a result of such a review, considerable improvement has been made. For Gujarat the special component fund earmarked was 2.87 per cent. Now, they have raised it to near about 4.4 per cent. In Maharashtra also, I have asked them to raise the limit and if this limit is raised in the amount earmarked for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a lot of work can be done in this direction and they can be economically lifted. There are reservations for these communities in Government service as also in the political institutions. But, so far as reservations

in the Government services are concerned, I must admit that it is done only in Class III services. But, so far as Class I and Class II services are concerned, still the backlog remains to be filled. We are pressing the State Governments hard as also the banking and other institutions that they should come forward for the recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that no backlog remains.

As I said in the beginning, this Government is committed to the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and of the backward classes of this country irrespective of their castes. We are committed for the upliftment of all the economically backward people of this country. It becomes a special responsibility of the Government of India because under Art. 338 of the Constitution, the special responsibility is cast upon the Government of India. Therefore, the Government of India has taken care of this community.

Therefore, this Report is before the House.

15 hrs.

I am placing this before the House for discussion. I have been looking forward for this discussion from all hon. Members of this House and I am certain that Members will come forward with their suggestions—valuable suggestions and also constructive suggestions. I welcome all hon. Members to participate in the discussion of this important subject and to give their valuable suggestions to the Government of India, which, I can assure all hon. Members, we will try our best to implement and to see that something is done in this direction.

With this, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1977-78, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st February, 1980."

Now, Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Will he be kind enough to indicate the guidelines circulated to the States?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Kindly read it. I have already placed it on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri Chandrajit Yadav.

श्री इन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले 33 वर्षों के बाद आज भी यह देश के लिये सब से दुख, चिन्ता और शर्म की बात है कि हमारे देश की आबादी का इतना बड़ा भाग, जो अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के नाम से जाना जाता है, बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहा है। यह दुख की बात है कि हमारे देश की जो आबादी है, उस का आधा भाग आज गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रहता है और उस गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रहने वालों में सब से ज्यादा गरीब, सब से ज्यादा सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पददलित समझे जाने वाले वे लोग हैं जो इन दो वर्गों के लोग हैं।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने इसमें व्यक्तिगत दिलचस्पी ली है, सरकार बहुत सतर्क है और इसके लिये काम कर रही है। लेकिन मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि पिछले 33 वर्षों से यही गीत गाया जा रहा है। चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे इस सदन के अन्दर भाषण हो, चाहे इस देश के प्लानिंग कमिशन के दस्तावेज हो, चाहे इस देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियों के प्रस्ताव हों जहाँ भी आप देखेंगे—यही गीत गाया जाता है और सभी अपनी हमदर्दी इस वर्ग के साथ दिखलाते हैं। लेकिन इन तमाम चीजों के बावजूद यह दुख की बात है कि इस देश का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा न केवल अपनी रोटी के लिये, न केवल अपनी रोजी के लिये, न केवल मरान के लिये, न केवल इन्सानी जिन्दगी बसर करने के लिये, बल्कि अपनी जिन्दगी और इज्जत के लिये भी दूसरों पर महताज है। इससे बढ़कर किसी देश के लिये राष्ट्रीय कलक और शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ—आज राष्ट्र का तकाजा है कि सरकार इस बात का निश्चय करे कि किस तरीके से अपनी सारी योजनाओं को, अपने सारे आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों को, अपने सारे सामाजिक

कार्यक्रमों को इस तरह फिर से निर्धारित करे कि सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता इस बात को दी जाये कि कैसे इनकी गरीबी को मिटाया जा सकता है। मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है और रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कहा जाता है कि इसका मूल कारण गरीबी है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह गरीबी कैसे मिटेगी? इनकी गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या इरादा है?

पिछले दिनों इस बात का काफी दिक्कत पीटा गया कि सरकार ठरिजनों को जमीन बांट रही है। इस तरफ थोड़े-बहुत कदम उठे भी, इस बात से कोई इकार नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन जिन जमीनों का बटवारा किया गया उसका नतीजा इस देश में क्या हुआ? जो मौजूदा रिपोर्ट है, वह खुद इस बात को कहती है—इसके इंट्रोडक्शन में कहा है—कि 2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर—इसमें दो मिलियन एकड़ लिखा है, जो गलत है, रिपोर्ट के मुख्य भाग में हेक्टेयर लिखा है—

“Out of about 2 million hectares of land declared surplus, hardly 25 per cent of the area has been distributed. Not more than 1/3rd of the land distributed has accrued to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.”

सारी जमीन जो मिली और बांटी गई, उसका 8 फीसदी हिस्सा ही शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को दिया गया। कहां से इस तरह से गरीबी दूर हो सकती है, अगर सरकार का यही रुख होगा और हम तरह से सरकार काम करेगी इनके लिए तो निश्चित रूप से इन गरीबों की गरीबी नहीं मिट सकती आज स्थिति यही है। इस देश के अन्दर 60.45 मिलियन ऐसे हैं जो नौकरी पेशा लोग हैं और इनमें 50.24 मिलियन ऐसे लोग हैं, जो कैजुअल लेबरर्स हैं। ये कौन लोग कैजुअल लेबरर्स हैं? यह सारी दुनिया जानती है और सारा देश जानता है कि इन कैजुअल लेबरर्स में सबसे बड़ी संख्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और दूसरे अत्यन्त गरीब और वैंकवर्ड क्लासेज की है। देश में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, यह खुद सरकार मानती है, जो या तो बिल्कुल बेकार है या अर्द्ध-बेकार हैं लेकिन उनके लिए क्या किया जा रहा है और उनकी तरफ क्या कोई ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि कैसे उनको काम मिल सकता है। क्या सरकार की कोई निश्चित योजना इसके लिए है? कोई योजना इसके लिए नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि बोर्डेड लेबरर्स 66 पर सेंट अनुसूचित जातियों में और 18 परसेंट अनुसूचित जनजातियों में हैं। यह हमारे लिए कितने शर्म की बात है कि आजादी के 33 साल

बाद भी इतनी बड़ी संख्या में इन लोगों में बोर्डेड लेबरर्स रहे। कहां सरकार के दिल में ऐसा जजबा है या उसके दिमाग में ऐसी बात है कि इस काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। अगर उसके दिमाग में ऐसी बात थी, तो क्यों नहीं इस बात को प्राथमिकता दी गई। अगर प्राथमिकता दी गई होती, तो एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में और अधिक से अधिक दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत इस देश से बोर्डेड लेबर बिल्कुल समाप्त हो जानी चाहिए थी लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और महज उसके लिए कुछ करने के गीत गा दिये जाते हैं, महज शाब्दिक हमदर्दी की बातें की जाती हैं लेकिन जब योजना बनती है और जब उनके लिए धन उपलब्ध कराने की बात आती है, तो इस बात को बिल्कुल नजरान्दाज कर दिया जाता है और जब सरकार के लिए कुछ करने की बात आती है, तो उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने चर्चा की कि मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री जी के जमाने में एक खास एक्ट पास किया गया जिससे जो इस देश के गरीब लोग हैं, जिनको आज छुआछूत का शिकार होता पड़ता है, उन्होंने उनके लिए एक विशेष एक्ट बनाया है, जिसको पी०सी०आर० एक्ट कहते हैं, मगर यह जो रिपोर्ट है, इसमें क्या कहा गया है यह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

“No one who is familiar with the social climate prevailing in the rural areas would advance argument that untouchability has declined in real terms. The P.C.R. Act provide for survey and identification of disability areas setting up special courts, summary trials in cases under certain sections of the Act and imposition of collective fines. No State Government has so far set up special courts nor has gone in for summary trials or imposition of collective fines even when large scale acts of physical violence were committed against Scheduled Castes and in pursuit of the nefarious practice of untouchability these potent provisions of the Act were not brought into force. No State Government has so far conducted any survey as required by the Act. In such a state of affairs, it may not be possible to agree that the Act has been administered with the needed promptness”.

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह की शासन व्यवस्था है, उस में जिस ङग के लोग बैठे हुए हैं जिन विचारों के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, आप चाहे कितने ही कानून बना लीजिए, उन कानूनों का पालन नहीं होता और कानून का अगर पालन नहीं होता है तो वह इसलिए है कि पार्लिटिकल लीडरशिप में यह बिल-पावर नहीं है कि ईमानदारी से इस बात को इम्प्लीमेंट कराए। आप के विभागों में जो आप की सारी मशीनरी है, उस के अन्दर ऐसे लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जो दसवीं और बीसवीं सदी के मध्यकालीन युग की जहनियत रखते हैं। कानून तो बन जाता है, अपना उपलब्ध करा दिया जाता है लेकिन छुआछूत इस देश में कायम रहेगी। इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता कायम रहेगी इस देश में न कोई बलबे और दंगे हो सकते थे और न इस देश में गरीब हरिजनों को बस्तियां जलाई जा सकती थीं, अगर ईमानदारी से ऐसे लोग इस मशीनरी में होते जिन में जजबा होता, जिन में निष्ठा होती इन लोगों के लिये कुछ काम करने की, लेकिन अब तक क्या हुआ है। मैं पार्टियों से ऊपर उठ कर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, एक प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है। आज पार्टियों को इस बात की होड़ नहीं लगानी चाहिए कि किस ने इन के लिए क्या काम किया और किस की जिम्मेदारी है। मैं किसी पार्टी को जिम्मेवार उठराने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। इस में हम सब भागीदार रहे हैं। लेकिन आज वास्तविकता क्या है हम गरीबों और हरिजनों के बहुत गीत गाते हैं लेकिन हरिजनों और गरीबों को नौकरी देने के बारे में आप की रिपोर्ट क्या कहती है ?

"In the Services under the Central Government where the rules and regulations issued by the Government from time to time since 1951 are applicable from the date of their issue, the representation of Scheduled Castes as on 1-1-1978 to Class I (Group A), Class II (Group B) and Class III (Group C) was 4.49, 6.93 and 11.46 per cent and for scheduled castes, the corresponding percentages were 0.84, 0.87 and 0.21 respectively, against the percentage of reservation fixed at 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively."

33 साल के बाद यह स्थिति है। क्या हम उन के लड़के तैयार नहीं कर सकते ? क्या इन जातियों के अन्दर होनहार लड़के नहीं हैं ? क्या उन में क्षमता नहीं है ? क्या उन को शिक्षित, प्रशिक्षित करके आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता था ? यह सब इसलिए नहीं होता है कि जो इसको कार्यान्वित करते हैं न उन में इस के लिए भावना है, न जजबा है और न उन के पास इस सब के लिए कोई विचार है। फिर यह काम कैसे हो ?

श्रीमन् एट्रोसिटीज की चर्चा यहां की गयी। इस की फिंगर्स में देना नहीं चाहता। इस रिपोर्ट में वे सब दी गई हैं कि सन 1976 के अन्दर वे करीब 42 पर सेंट और 77 के अन्दर 75 पर सेंट बढ़ गयी हैं। कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो, कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट हो या जनता गवर्नमेंट हो, दोनों गवर्नमेंटों के अन्दर हरिजनों के ऊपर हमले और अत्याचार बराबर बढ़ते गये हैं। पिछले दो महीनों में हम ने क्या देखा ? इन्सान का दिल टूट जाता है जब वे घटनाएं देखने को मिलती हैं। यह जानकर आश्चर्य होता है कि बीसवीं शताब्दी के अन्दर बिहार प्रदेश में पिपरा जैसे गांव पर हमला किया जाता है, पूरा का पूरा गांव जला दिया जाता है। छः महिलाओं और चार बच्चों को जिन्दा जला दिया जाता है। भाले की नोक पर दो साल के बच्चे को उछाल कर मार दिया जाता है। जब गरीब हरिजनों और उन की औरतों और बच्चों के साथ यहां यह होता है तो दुनिया के और देशों के सामने या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जा कर कैसे हम रेशियल डिस्ट्रिमिनेशन के खिलाफ कुछ कह सकते हैं। यह सब आज हमारे देश के अन्दर हो रहा है। और वहां हो रहा है जहां प्रेजीडेंट रूल है, राष्ट्रपति शासन है, किसी पार्टी की हुकूमत नहीं है। उन प्रधान मंत्री की हुकूमत में यह सब हो रहा है जिन के लिए बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि वे हरिजनों की सबसे ज्यादा हमदर्द हैं। पर हो क्या रहा है ? मैं प्रार्थना कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हों या कोई और मंत्री हों, इस को किसी राजनीति का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहिए। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नहीं कह सकती कि राज्य सरकारें काम नहीं कर रही हैं। आज आगरा में, मुरादाबाद में क्या हो रहा है वहां तो राष्ट्रपति शासन है। प्रधान मंत्री जब प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थीं तो बेलची जा सकती थी। मैं इस के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया था उस समय बेलची जा कर के। उन के वहां से जाने से देश का ध्यान उधर गया था। उस वक्त अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी जब कि उन के हाथ में शक्ति नहीं थी, बेलची जा सकती थीं तो क्या कारण है कि अब वे पिपरा नहीं जा सकती थीं ? उस समय वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जा कर के दूसरों को दोष देती रहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जा कर के उन्होंने दूसरों पर आरोप लगाया। मेरा ख्याल है कि उस समय शायद उन्होंने यहां की कहा था कि यह सरकार लोगों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती। मगर दुःख की बात है, शर्म की बात है कि अब प्रधान मंत्री रहते हुए वे पिपरा नहीं गयीं जहां कि 16 आदमी जिन्दा जला दिये गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी नारायणपुर तो चली गयीं जहां कोई मरा नहीं था, कोई घर नहीं जलाया गया था। चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की बिरोधी दल लोक दल सरकार का तख्ता पलटना था, उसे बरखास्त करना था इसलिए वे नारायणपुर चली गयीं। मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी को पिपरा जाने का मौका नहीं मिला। यह कोरी राजनीति है, लोगों का प्रेम नहीं।

इसलिये श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों को आज राजनीति से परे रखना चाहिये। आज इन की समस्या क्या है ? यह आज सब से ज्यादा गरीब तबका है। भुखमरी अगर होती है तो इसी तबके के लोग सब से ज्यादा मरते हैं। आज

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

सुभाषित के एकमात्र शिकार इसी तबके के लोग हैं। कितने स्कूल और कालेजों में इनके लड़कों को वजीफा दिया जाता है? सैकड़ों हजारों की तादाद में इनके लड़कों को इस देश के अन्दर वजीफा दिया जाता है। लेकिन उन का वजीफा दूसरे लोग खा जाते हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर हरिजन लड़कों को साल भर वजीफा नहीं मिला। उन की पढ़ाई छूट जाती है। उन के खिलाफ हम क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं जो लोग इन के वजीफे खा जाते हैं। गरीब, हरिजनों के नाम पर झूठे दस्तखत बना कर के कर्ज ले लिये जाते हैं और उन की कुर्की होती है। देश में कुछ लोग निहित स्वार्थों के लोग उन के वजीफे खा जाते हैं। उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है? उन को मुश्किल से ही कोई मदद मिलती है उद्योग धंधा चलाने के लिए। सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस तरह से उन्हें परेशान करते हैं, गरीब तबके के लोग उस वजह से उधर जाने की हिम्मत तक नहीं करते हैं। आज करीब चार करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों में काम कर रहे हैं, जूते बना रहे हैं। चमड़ा बनाने आदि के काम कर रहे हैं। इन चार करोड़ लोगों की हालत सब में ज्यादा दयनीय है। सरकार की नीति यह है कि जूता बाटा बनायेगा चाहे इस देश में जातिगत या परम्परागत रूप से जूते बनाने की व्यवस्था रही है। अगर उन को छोटी मशीनें दे दी जाएं, कर्ज का प्रबंध कर दिया जाए तो वे बेहतर माल तैयार कर के आप को दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस देश में टाटा ट्रकों की चेसिस बनाएगा, बसों की चेसिस बनाएगा, इस्पात पैदा करेगा और उस के साथ साथ साबुन और तेल और दूध का पाउडर भी वही बनाएगा, ऐसी व्यवस्था चल रही हो। हिन्दुस्तान लीवर विदेशी कम्पनी है वह भी इस तरह का सामान बना रही है। इस सब पर गहराई से सोचा जाना चाहिये। ऐसा सामान जैसे टैरिलीन है, नायलोन है और जो लज्जरी है इसको हमारे जैसा गरीब देश बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री चाहे पावर लूम से चले या हथकरघे हैं, उन को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, लोगों को छोटी छोटी मशीनें दी जाएं जहां पहनने के लिए कपड़ा तैयार हो सके। पूरी की पूरी साबुन इंडस्ट्री, जूता बनाने की इंडस्ट्री साइकिल के पुंजे बनाने की इंडस्ट्री कृषि मीजार बनाने की इंडस्ट्री आदि इंडस्ट्रीज पर हमें खुले दिमाग से विचार करना होगा और देखना होगा कि क्या ये चीजें गृह उद्योगों में लघु उद्योगों में नहीं बनवाई जा सकती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के पास प्रतिभा है, इस का हुनर है और उस का पूरा फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि 18वीं और 19वीं शताब्दी के ही तरीके हम अपनाएं हम उन को छोटी छोटी मशीनें दे सकते हैं, नया तकनीक उनको उपलब्ध करवा सकते हैं। कर्ज और सहायता उन को दे सकते हैं, विशेषज्ञों की मदद उन को दे सकते हैं, बाजार उन के लिए उपलब्ध करवा सकते हैं। यह सब कुछ किया जाए तो इन लोगों की स्थिति पहले से कहीं अच्छी हो सकती है।

श्री जगजीश टाइटलर (दिल्ली सदर) : आप स्टील मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। आप ने क्यों नहीं दिया।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। मैं ने इसलिए पहले कहा है कि किसी एक व्यक्ति को

मैं दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि पिछले 33 साल के अन्दर जितनी भी सरकारें आई हैं उन की नीतियों का क्या नतीजा निकला है? और आज समय की यह मांग है कि हम इस सारी समस्या पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करें और देखें कि इन नीतियों में किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उन की दयनीय स्थिति जो इस समय है, वह दयनीय भागे चल कर न रहे। इस वास्ते कृपि मंत्री महोदय ने सुझाव मांगे हैं, इसलिए मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूं।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जो जमीन सरप्लस निकली है और जो आज तक बांटी नहीं गई है उस को बांटने के लिये सरकार को वार फुटिंग पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए और गांव के स्तर पर जमीन का बटवारा करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए जिस में इन्हीं वर्गों के लोगों को लिया जाए जिन को यह जमीन मिलनी है।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पूरी औद्योगिक नीति पर सरकार को पुनः विचार करना चाहिये। जो जो सामान गृह या लघु उद्योग में बन सकता है सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि वह सामान वहीं बनाया जाए और जो लोग परम्परा से किसी काम को करते आ रहे हैं, उन को उस काम में प्राथमिकता दी जाए, चाहे मशीनें देने के मामले में या कर्ज देने के मामले में या किसी और मामले में हो या उन के लिए बाजार उपलब्ध करने की बात हो।

मकान की उनकी समस्या भी बहुत गम्भीर है। उन के वास्ते सस्ते सामान को उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये। आने वाली दो योजनाओं में सरकार खास तौर से इस बात को देखे कि देश के जो गरीब लोग हैं, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं उनको मकान बना कर दे और इस जिम्मेदारी को सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेना चाहिये।

सरकार को गम्भीरता से यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स, जिन की काफी चर्चा इन दिनों हुई है और यह नाम काफी बदनाम भी हुआ है, क्या इन लोगों के लिये नहीं बनाई जानी चाहिये और समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था नहीं की जानी चाहिये और इन के सुपुर्द पिपरा कांड जैसे मामलों को सौंप कर समरी ट्रायल की व्यवस्था कर के दोषी लोगों को सजा नहीं दिलवाई जानी चाहिए ताकि आगे से इन लोगों पर इस तरह के हमले और इस तरह के जो अमानुषिक अत्याचार हैं, आक्रमण हैं उन को रोका जा सके? मैं समझता हूं, कि सरकार को इस दिशा में उचित कदम उठाना चाहिये।

श्रीमन्, इस सरकार को हर साल केवल यह रिपोर्ट ही नहीं बल्कि इस रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने के बाद सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों ने उस रिपोर्ट में जो खामियां सामने लायी गईं जो सुझाव दिये गये उनका किस प्रकार पालन किया है, इस बात की रिपोर्ट भी हमें मिलनी चाहिए। और मैं चाहूंगा कि आगे बजट सेशन में, जो सुझाव रिपोर्ट में दिए गए हैं

उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार सदन के सामने रख ताकि हमें पता चले कि उनके पालन के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। यह केवल पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर नहीं बल्कि विधान मंडलों के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट सरकार को देनी चाहिए।

मेरा आखिरी सुझाव है कि इस संसद् की एक कमेटी हो जिसको बाच डाग कमेटी की सहा दी सकती है जो देखे कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसका कैसे पालन किया गया और कौन सी सिफारिश ऐसी है जिसको नहीं माना गया है। इस बात को देखने के लिए एक सदन की कमेटी होनी चाहिए जो समय समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन को देती रहे ताकि सदन ध्यान रखे कि उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) इसी रिपोर्ट को देखने के लिए कमेटी है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव यह कमेटी नहीं, बल्कि बाच डाग किस्म की कमेटी बने जो देखे कि कितना पालन हो रहा है, और कितने का पालन नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करनी चाहिए।

यह बराबर सबकी नजर में आता है कि एक गांव में झगड़ा हो रहा है, जो सालो चलता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आखिर में मर्डर होता है, लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी सोचते रहते हैं। ऐसी पुलिस और सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनके क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार के तनाव होते हैं और समय पर कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सरकार को सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। महज ट्रान्सफर से काम नहीं चलेगा, अगर जरूरत पड़े तो उनको अदालत के अन्दर प्रोसीक्यूट करना चाहिए कि उनके रहते हुए उनके क्षेत्र के अन्दर इस तरह का तनाव बढ़ा और ऐसी दुर्घटना घटी। अगर सरकार ऐसा करे तो कम से कम राष्ट्र के ऊपर जो कलक लगा हुआ है, इतने लोग गरीब हैं, दयनीय स्थिति में हैं, पीने का पानी नहीं है, पेट भरने के लिए सूखी रोटी नहीं, बच्चों के लिए दवाई नहीं और उनकी बहाबेतिदियों की इज्जत और जिन्दगी पर अनायास हमले का मौका मिलता है, कम से कम उस कलक से राष्ट्र बच सकता है।

15.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE TWO MISSING BLIND PERSONS FOLLOWING A DEMONSTRATION ON MARCH 16, 1980.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the morning, the

Speaker had assured the House that, the issue which was raised yesterday regarding two missing blind men, the direction was given by the Speaker to the Home Minister that in the course of the day a statement should come before the House. We want to know whether the statement is coming before the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Two blind persons from Lucknow, namely, Vijay Singh and Hari Shanker who had participated in the demonstration on 16th March, 1980 were reported missing by the National Federation of Blind. I have been informed that one of these persons, Shri Hari Shanker has been located in Lucknow by the Lucknow police. According to the information received from SSP, Lucknow, 8 blind students had come to Delhi for the programme on the 16th of March and Hari Shanker was among them. The names of these persons are as follows:—

1. Hari Shanker Sunar
2. Arun Tiwari
3. Nathu Ram
4. Barsati
5. Ram Milan
6. Sukhi Ram
7. Sanjiv Kumar Tripathi
8. Shive Parkash Sukla.

All these persons have returned to Lucknow on the morning of 17th March, 1980.

It has been reported by the Lucknow police that Vijay Singh has no connection with Lucknow. He belongs to the Deoria District of U.P. and is said to be residing at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi. During enquiries, it has been verified that one Vijay Singh, resident of Bahadurgarh is present in the blind School at Panchkuin Road but he has denied participation in the programme of 16th March, 1980. According to the

(Shri Yogendra Makwana)  
police records of the arrested persons, the address of Vijay Singh was found to be as "Vijay Singh, S/o Ram Lal, resident of Gangi Tikkar, Vijya Dhara, Sehand, Deoria". The SSP, Deoria was contacted on telephone and he has informed after enquiries that the address available in Delhi police records is not correct and no village of this name exists in district Deoria.

Further enquiries by the Delhi police reveal that one Vijay Singh from Gorakhpur is reported to have come to attend the demonstration on 16th March, 1980. SSP Gorakhpur has been requested to verify the matter. All efforts are being made to ascertain the complete and correct particulars of Vijay Singh so that he can be traced out.

15.27 hrs.

**DISCUSSION ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—**

*contd*

**SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalpuram):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion on the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the year 1977-78, the Home Minister specifically said that the Government was committed to the cause of the scheduled castes and tribes. As a gesture towards that commitment, we can clearly find that the report laid on the Table of this House, just a few weeks ago has been brought up for discussion. Not only that. As a first legislative measure of this parliament, government has expressed its commitment in action by passing the 45th Constitution Amendment Bill. Keeping in my view the earnestness and seriousness of the government towards its commitment to SCs and STs I would like to put forth some glaring facts

to government in order to draw their special attention and thereby request the government to see that some of my suggestions are given serious consideration for implementation. At the outset, I should say that even after 32 years of our independence the declared national objective namely, justice, social and economic to all citizens, still remains a promise to these SC & ST communities. To assess the magnitude of their problem, first of all we must be able to know their real strength. Earlier, as a convener of the Joint Select Committee on Scheduled Castes and Tribes Amendment Bill of 1978 which intended to revise the lists of SC and ST, I was given to understand that at least a crore of Scheduled Castes are not included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Similarly, there are lots of complaints from Scheduled Tribes also for the need to revise their list. As an important commitment of the government the lists of these communities are to be revised forthwith by appointing a Joint Select Committee from both the Houses of Parliament so that we will be able to know exactly their correct strength in the country. As per 1971 census their strength stood at about 13 crores. In more than 600 taluks in the entire country their percentage remains more than 20; similarly in about 300 taluks in our country the tribal population remains more than 50 per cent. Besides, a very important aspect is coming up for consideration at a national level in 1980-81, namely the census operation, wherein we find that the persons who have been kept in charge of the collection of data are not taking proper interest so far as the data of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is concerned. They sit in Patwari's house and record whatever he says. This should not happen in this census operation. The operation must be strictly supervised by some of the persons coming from the minority communities and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, so that they can see that the work is



done properly and proper enumeration may be taken in a just manner.

The social aspect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is not up to the mark. We know untouchability in many forms is being practised inspite of so many enactments. Article 17 of the Constitution is meant to abolish untouchability. Again in 1955 the Untouchability Offences Act was brought in to augment the movement speedily. In 1976 the Protection of Civil Rights Act was enacted with stringent measures. In between these two Acts, when I collected data there were about 22,470 cases of untouchability which were registered. Out of them only 1,893 cases have been taken to court. Out of them only 3,402 were compounded and 6,178 cases convicted. Not even 1/4th of the total persons involved in these cases have been taken to task. This clearly indicates, inspite of the fact that there are enactments, the practice of untouchability is rampant. We have been still seeing the forms of untouchability in various kinds in villages. Drinking water is not allowed to be drawn from the common well. There is no common barber, no common priest. Dhobi is not allowed to serve all equally. Above all, the places where they live have been kept outside the village and they are called Parallel villages namely, Harijan wadas, about 5 lakhs, are there in this country in the outskirts of the cities. Unless we demolish these parallel villages, it will not be possible to bring the Scheduled Castes into the mainstream of life.

In Divi Sema of Andhra Pradesh, there was a tidal wave. All the houses of the weaker sections had been swept away. While constructing the houses, they have devised a scheme to construct houses completely in a compact manner for all the communities. Now we see there is no parallel village. Unless this kind of act is initiated and implemented, we will not be able to remove untouchability.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL READY: (Nizamabad): You want a tidal wave in every village?

SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY: Yes, I want a social tidal wave in the entire country. While discussing this matter, our Minister said if there is a change in the attitudes of the priest class we can expect some social reform. But based on my experience I can emphatically say unless there is a complete change in the attitude of the people as a whole it is impossible to have the social inequalities removed through priest and heads. Therefore, there should be a mass movement countrywide—from all the sections and from all the corners of the country. Unless there is a war against social inequality, untouchability cannot be removed. Until and unless this movement comes into operation, any kind of laws cannot bring social equality.

The economic aspect of these communities is absolutely miserable. They form the bulk of the population, but the way in which they work and the kind of remuneration they get is not equal to the labour they put in. As per the 1961 census, out of the total population, the working force is 43 per cent. The working force which is meant for nation-building activities exclusively coming from the scheduled castes alone is 47.7 per cent, whereas from the scheduled tribes it is 57 per cent. As per the 1971 census, the percentage of working force out of the total population is 38 per cent. Here also the working force meant for nation-building activities exclusively coming from the scheduled castes is 36 per cent, whereas from scheduled tribes it is 38 per cent. Besides, the 1971 census clearly indicates that 82 per cent of the working force from the scheduled castes is confined only to the primary sectors, i.e., agricultural labour and other primary factors of the economy, whereas 92 per cent of the working force of the scheduled tribes is confined to primary sectors.



(Shri Kusuma Krishana Murthy)

This clearly indicates that there is no mobility of labour force in our country and we are not able to use the labour force properly for the growth of the national economy because of the social set up into which the society has been fragmented. Unless there is functional mobility among the different occupations, we will not be able to make the best use of the labour force for the proper growth of our economy. Therefore, the practice of more work and less return is continuing because of their helplessness. Even though there is huge food production in our country these communities are not able to have their food which they alone grow because they lack purchasing power. For the simple reason that they are not getting the remuneration for their labour. Therefore, it is not enough if we make some allocation here and there for their development. Unless there is a separate planning body with special allocations, it is not possible to bring them into the mainstream of national life on par with the other communities in the economic plane. There is a special tribal sub-plan. Here I would like to dispel a misconception. Most of the people think that the scheduled castes are placed in a better position as compared to the scheduled tribes because they are living in the mainstream of social life. It is a misconception. The scheduled tribes do not suffer the social stigma of untouchability whereas the scheduled castes suffer from it. Also, the tribals are not subjects to indiscriminate humiliation and atrocities for the simple reason that they are living in separate places. For instance there are two tribal States—Nagaland and Meghalaya. There are four tribal Union Territories—Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Manipur and Mizoram. The tribals are living there in the tribal society where there is no scope for committing atrocities on them, whereas in the case of scheduled castes, they are scattered all over the country. They live in the society and are exposed to all kinds of atro-

citis. Therefore, these people require special protection.

To think that the benefits of general economic development are reaching them is a fallacious notion. The extension of all the benefits of economic development is stopped at the entrance of Harijanwadis. If you take the electrification programme, it goes only upto the Harijanwadis and stops there. Even if you build projects, they have no lands to cultivate. If you build factories, they have no money to invest. Therefore, unless you make special allocations for them, it is not possible for them to have the benefits of economic growth.

According to the 1971 census, the literacy of scheduled castes is only 14.67 per cent whereas for the rest of the population it is 33.80 per cent. Therefore, much has to be done to make them really literate. Unless we make them literate, they will not be able to understand what exactly are the protections guaranteed to them, what are the provisions enshrined in the Constitution and how to make best use of the safeguards and benefits exclusively meant for them. Therefore, more allocations must be allotted towards scholarships at all levels and also the number of hostels should be increased to help them to precipitate their education.

When we look into the details, you will find that the percentage of literacy among the girls of this community is very low as compared to boys. Therefore, as a matter of incentive, more and more separate hostels for girls should be built and more scholarships should be given to them.

About the reservation aspect which has already been discussed many a time here on this floor, I would like to lay stress on Article 335 of the Constitution which specifically lays down that the recruitment or promotion can be done with due regard to maintenance of efficiency. The spirit of this provision has been violated many a time in the guise of "efficiency" and suitability".

and all that. Unless this Article is suitably amended replacing the clause of "efficiency" with 'minimum required qualification', this injustice cannot be ruled out.

We have also been seeing that the reservations have not been implemented even upto the requisite percentage of 15 for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 for Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services even till today.

Another important factor I would like to stress is that even if there is a better Harijan candidate who passes the written test with very high marks he is pulled down to the reservation quota in the interview. If there is no reservation, do you mean to say that not a single Harijan candidate would have come into Class I and Class II services so far? Therefore, if a candidate is coming up in the examination well, he should not be pulled down to reservation quota and he must be taken into general quota. Unless there are punitive measures against those who are not implementing these measures strictly justice will never be extended to them at all.

Regarding the much discussed subject of atrocities on scheduled castes and tribes, we have seen that the Commission has suggested various measures. They are precautionary preventive and measures to rehabilitate. Of late, these atrocities have taken the form of "organised aggressiveness" particularly during the Janata regime and here in tackling this aspect, I could find lapses, during my personal visits to most of the places of atrocities. No doubt, they bring the culprits to book but I could find the bone of contention in these cases is the confiscation of the lands distributed to them during Mrs. Gandhi's regime. Unless we restore these lands to them, proper justice will not be given to them. Therefore, while dealing with the cases of atrocities, the Commission has correctly suggested various measures i.e. precautionary, preventive and punitive besides rehabilitative measures. Unless there is a separate body to implement these

measures, it is just impossible to expect justice. We have been seeing that there are safeguards for these people but they are observed more in violation than in implementation. Unless there is a separate Ministry to look after the welfare measures exclusively meant for this community and also to see that they are properly implemented, it is not possible not only to protect them but to extend the benefits of all developmental programmes meant for them exclusively by the Government which is committed to the cause of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Therefore, a basic change in the attitude of the Government and of the people at large towards these people is a must else it is not possible to extend the real benefits of whatever has been provided in the Constitution in the form of provisions for their safeguards and for their betterment in times to come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Thungon—I find he is not here. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which are placed before us from time to time, and the provisions of the Constitution under the authority of which they are placed before us, point to the spirit of our national polity which for the last two decades wants oppression of man by man to go, which wants exploitation which has been here for thousands of years by some so-called higher classes of so-called lower classes to be ended, and this is the spirit which permeates our Constitution and which brings these Reports before us.

This is a problem which is socio-economic in nature. I would like to emphasize this is not a religious problem, this is a problem which is socio-economic. These people who are poor, who are deprived, and whom we call harijans socially, they exist not merely in the Hindu community. I want to declare in this House with all the strength at my command and

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

with all the conviction at my command that this type of poor miserable and unfortunate people exist not only in the Hindu community, but also in other religious groups.

We live under a Constitution and in a system of society or social direction and Government, which is secular in character and which, as I have said, wants to abolish, to put an end, to this ancestral oppression. Therefore, I fail to understand, and my brethren of Scheduled caste origin of Christian, Muslim and Buddhist denomination fail to understand.

AN HON MEMBER: What about Sikhs?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will come to Sikhs in a minute. We fail to understand the justice involved in restricting these privileges,—rather, they are not privileges, they are due to them—restricting the protection only to people belonging to the Hindu and Sikh community.

Here I will come to the problem of the Sikh community. The reason advanced is that it is only in the Hindu society the caste system exists that Christianity does not recognise castes, that Islam does not recognise castes and, as such, the question of having Scheduled Castes among Christians or Muslims does not arise. Then, I ask the House through you, Sir, what is the logic in giving protection to the Sikhs also as Scheduled Castes, apart from Hindus? Sikhism also does not recognise the caste system. Though in the Sikh religion caste does not exist, it is not recognised, in practice the reality is otherwise and caste discrimination is practised among the Sikhs. Therefore, Sikhs of Scheduled Caste origin are also given this protection. That is why I say that the protection should be extended to other people of Scheduled Caste origin, who happen to belong to Christian or Muslim religious denomination.

I should like to say that in our secular polity the question whether one belongs to this religion or that religion,

or no religion at all, is no concern of the State. It is a personal matter and the State cannot go into this question at all. The State must only consider whether there is social discrimination, whether there is economic disparity and then protect those who need protection. Here I would like to say that I have to hang down my head in shame, all people of Christian denomination must hang down their head in shame, that in Christianity, though in theory the caste system does not exist, they do practice the caste system and have discrimination.

I myself come from a village constituency which has a predominant Christian population of Scheduled Caste origin. In that area, and more to the south in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, we have a large number of people, our brothers of Scheduled Caste origin, in the Christian religion. Even within the precincts of the Church which says that there is no caste discrimination there are separate benches for caste Christians and Christians of Scheduled Castes origin. In our burial grounds, in our cemeteries, different provisions were made for them. Similarly, about Muslims I cannot comment because I do not know the Muslim society so well and I should not say anything about them, though I understand that there are Syeds and Sheiks (*Interruptions*) and Shias and Sunnis in that community. Here the Muslims are a very vocal group and a very enlightened group and I do not touch them, it is for them, put their case before this honourable Parliament.

I must, however, support the case of neo-Buddhists. Buddhists do not recognise caste. Dr. Ambedkar was against caste and he was a great champion of social equality. But this is no reason to deny the neo-Buddhists the benefits to deny the reservations.

I may go again to my own village where I have my younger friends who belong to Scheduled Caste origin, but just because they are Christians, they are not given benefits of reservations of seats in medical colleges and in engineering colleges and in jobs. These

people work for so many hours a day in the fields and still they manage to study and get good number of marks, but they cannot go in for advanced studies, and in my own constituency you don't find a single doctor or a single engineer from among those communities. They are all kept in this down-trodden position. This cannot continue. This should not be allowed to continue and therefore, I call upon the Government to extend in whatever way they want those benefits which are given to Scheduled Castes persons of Hindu religion and sikh religion, to people belonging or professing or supposed to be professing Christian religion or Buddhist religion. The Government may say that the benefits will be extended to the Scheduled Castes persons of Christian and Buddhist religions. The benefits must go to these large numbers of the unfortunate section of our population.

This is one point I would like to make, that is, that extension of benefits must be given to them. Now, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of State, because he comes from Gujarat, that during the last Parliament a Bill was introduced here providing for reservation for additional classes of people like *mochis* in Gujarat State and others. The Bill was for a limited purpose, but it was referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses and the broader question of extending these benefits to other classes of people and other sections of Scheduled Castes was considered. There are so many such people. In my own territory of Goa, there are so many people of Hindu community itself—Goud Maratha Samaj and other people—to whom these benefits must be extended and therefore, I call upon the Government to consider this whole question of extending benefits which are available to Scheduled Castes to other categories of people not merely in Gujarat, but in other parts of the country.

I have full faith in this particular Government, that it is committed to a

classless and a casteless society. Its credentials to secularism no one has challenged. Therefore, with this faith in the Government and the Home Minister, Mr. Makwana, who has been doing such a good job in such a short period, we are confident that these grievances, genuine and long-standing, grievances, would be remedied. Let it not be understood that I am putting forward some sectarian plea. If Christians, Buddhists and Muslims do not get the benefits of scheduled castes in the northeastern region, what will happen? Hindus of tribal origin are not given the benefits of tribals, only Christians are given, in Manipur. So, these religious differences must go and a uniform policy must be followed considering the socio-economic conditions, without reference to religion in this matter.

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak in Bangali. Sir we are discussing here the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the very outset I would like to state even after 33 years of independence we are having this problem this should be a matter of national shame. This problem will have to be viewed as a national problem and with a national outlook. While participating in the discussion on the Constitution (Forty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, I had said, which had been mentioned by Mr. Fale-rio also a little while ago, that all the facilities should also be extended to the Neo-Buddhists and all those Scheduled Castes people who had been converted to Christianity. I had said it first on the Constitution (Forty Fifth Amendment) Bill. today many others are saying the same thing. Mr. Parulekar also supported me.

Now I come to the main subject. Sir, we will have to study the problem of Scheduled Castes, Harijans and Tribals with a total outlook. Many social, economic and emotional problems are entangled with it. If we also study

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\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

this problem as a human problem then we may make progress towards solving it. It has been stated in this Report that excepting the Central Government and a few State Governments, most of the State Governments have not implemented the earlier recommendations of the Commission. I am quoting some portions from the report. At the very first page of the report it has been stated:

"The robust assurances to protect the weaker sections enshrined in Article 46 of the Constitution started looking pale. Each time an incident occurred, it was raised in public forums and in Parliament and debated as never before. The enormity of problem has long passed the stage of more statistical exercises. It was debated in terms of human failure nadantional commitment.

This has been admitted in the report. A short while ago the hon. Member Shri Chandrajit Yadav, in his speech had quoted about agricultural labourer and share croppers. I will not repeat those quotations and statistics This report says:

"Out of a working force of 29 million among the Scheduled Castes, 15 million (51.8 per cent) were agricultural labourers and 8 million 279 per cent) were cultivators in 1971."

This is the situation Sir. These are the poorest sections of our people, who are being oppressed and are victims of atrocities even today. Sir, I am not participating in this debate with any party outlook But we were told that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had framed some Twenty point or twenty four point or Four-twenty point programme during the days of 'Emergency' to tackle this problem. They claim to have solved the problem of bonded labour But this report says, I quote:

"In our earlier reports the problem of bonded labour in the country has been repeatedly highlighted. It

has been estimated by an expert body that in 8 out of 10 States where bonded labourers have been identified, the number of bonded labourers may come to about 2 million. If the identification of bonded labourers is undertaken in other parts of the country, this figure would increase substantially. On the other hand, since 1976 when the Central legislation for the abolition of bonded labour system came into force only 1.05 lakh bonded labourers have been identified and out of them 31,000 only have been rehabilitated."

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this shows that only 31 000 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated so far and the major portion of them are still living in conditions of slavery. I would like to draw your attention to another portion of this report which says:

"The practice of carrying night soil as head loads should be stopped forthwith by the municipalities and alternative tools provided to the private and municipal scavengers"

So this report states that the class IV employees in various municipalities and corporations have, even today, to carry night soil on their heads. This is the condition. Then about the unemployment situation among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people it has been stated in the report:

"Unemployment among the educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is steadily growing. Although steps have been taken to enforce reservation orders in respect of public sector undertaking which have more avenues of employment, the private sector has remained outside the scope of reservation orders."

So, the unemployment problem among them is on the increase even today. I will request the Government to see that the private sector also provides job reservation for them. Now I will say something about land reforms and land

distribution. I have shown through statistics that a vast majority of these people are agricultural labourers and share croppers. They have not yet been provided with home sites.

Sir, I am proud to say that at least my State, i.e., West Bengal has implemented the land reforms properly, it has arranged for payment of minimum wages to the agricultural labours through legislation, and the share-croppers have been included in the record of rights. They have been given record of rights which have not been given to them at any other place that I know of. Further, Sir, to help them to carry on cultivation smoothly and efficiently loans have been arranged for them from the Nationalised Banks in my State. Shri Chandrajit Yadav has shown that out of 2 million hectares of surplus land, only 25 per cent of it has been distributed so far. Sir, in my State, West Bengal alone 8 to 10 lakh acres of land has been distributed among landless agricultural labourers, about 95 per cent of whom belong to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As already stated loans have been arranged for the share croppers from the nationalised banks. In this context I will like to state that in the months of December and January last, the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Committee viz., Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, who is an hon. Member of the other House, visited West Bengal for an on-the-spot study. After carrying out detailed enquiries and on the spot studies, he had openly said that the CPI(M) led left-front Government of West Bengal in this only State Government in the country who have carried out real land reforms, who have distributed land among the landless labourers, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and who have given record of rights to the share croppers and arranged loans for them from the nationalised banks. The respected Gandhian, Shri Bhola Paswan Sastri, has admitted with an open heart that what praiseworthy work has been done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the CPI(M) led left-front Government in

West Bengal, has not been done by any other Government in the whole country. For this, I certainly can feel pride and glory. I will urge upon the Central Government and all other State Governments to follow and emulate the programmes of the left front Government of West Bengal in the regard, instead of hatching conspiracies to topple that Government. You should appreciate what progressive steps they are taking in a limited constitutional way. Sir, before going to other points I will draw your attention to page 4 of this report where in it is said:

"A study on atrocities on Harijans conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs reveals that during the period 1974 to 1976, there was an increase of 41 per cent in the atrocities committed against the members of Scheduled Castes."

But Sir, from June 1975 to 1976 was the period of "Emergency". It is admitted that even during that period of emergency, there was an increase of 41 per cent in the atrocities on Harijans and Scheduled Castes. This fact is recorded in this report.

I will now draw your attention to another aspect. It has been stated in the report that it had not been possible to find out from the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the extent to which the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings was being fulfilled. The BPE is in fact creating obstacles. I quote from the report where it is said:

"The relevant data regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings were not made available to us by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in spite of our best efforts and repeated reminders. The indifference on the part of the BPE in responding to the queries from a statutory authority charged with the responsibility to investigate into the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is indeed regrettable."

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

This is the sorry state of affairs. **Before going to other points, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will draw your attention and through you the attention of this House and the whole country to another thing recorded in this report. I quote:**

**"In spite of this fact, the policies and orders regarding reservation in employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of Government of India are not the same as these of the State Governments. The State Governments, in turn have pursued varied policies. While the Union Government and most of the States have not made any legislation, three States have made their own legislations regarding reservation. While some States are yet to provide reservation in posts filled by promotion, some States have even gone ahead of the Union Government in this respect; for example, the this respect; for example, the State of West Bengal has provided, through legislation, reservation in posts filled by promotion carrying pay just below Rs. 2,000 while in Government of India we have such reservation upto the lowest rung of Group 'A' only."**

This report says that West Bengal Government is the only Government who have provided reservation through legislation, in all posts carrying pay just below Rs. 2000. Even Government of India have provided reservation upto the lowest rung of group 'A' only.

The West Bengal Government is carrying on relentless efforts for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, our Government in West Bengal have set up a Financial Corporation to provide financial assistance to SC & ST people, the tribals and other weaker sections. They are helping these people to organise small village and household industries. I will tell you

with what outlook and from which angle we, the leftists and communists view this problem. We feel that proper weightage will have to be given to the Scheduled Castes and the Tribals. In this context I may mention that the leftist Government of Tripura have created an autonomous Tribal district in Tripura with a view to the upliftment of the tribal people. This has not been done by any other State. Sir, we are also encouraging the minority languages in the hill areas. An academy has been set up for the Nepali language. Sir, to encourage the Adivasi, Santhalis. We have accorded recognition to their 'Alchiki' Santhali script which has not been done by any other State. In these ways, Sir, we are going on working within the limits and frame work of our Constitution, with a total and all compassing outlook.

Sir, I want to say that religion is a person's personal matter. Why are the Scheduled Castes, Tribals and untouchability etc. existing even today? They are existing because the class who are in control of state powers have all along used religion and religious sentiments to perpetuate their selfish interests and class exploitation of the masses. Untouchability has not been eradicated because we are proceeding with a Feudal outlook. If you try to build up a capitalist and Feudal State economy after providing constitutional safeguards only, then this problem will for ever defy solution. Therefore, Sir, we shall have to completely demolish and dismantle the existing socio-economic State structure which is founded on exploitation of man by man. If we can erect a new State structure and an outlook based on equality of man and equal rights and equal opportunities for all, then and then only we will be able to eradicate casteism, untouchability and all such evils, which are a matter of shame and a blot on the entire nation.



Sir, today one-fifth of our countrymen are living in sub-human conditions like animals. A farmer treats his cows and bullocks with more affection and feeling. He gets up at 4 O'clock in early morning to feed his cattle with nutritious food. But what are we doing, we have seen at Belchi and innumerable other places that Harijans are being burnt to death. We raise our voice and protest against apartheid and colour bar in Africa. But in our own country one-fifth of our people are living like animals in this class based society. We should all hang our heads in shame. Therefore, I say that we will have to adopt a total and comprehensive outlook. If we can demolish the present social, economic and State structure and build up a new structure based on equality of man, equal rights for all and if we enshrine right to work as a fundamental right in our constitution then only we will make progress towards eradicating this evil. Therefore let us stop political mud-slinging towards each other. Come, let us organise a round table meeting today with representatives from all political parties, all trade unions, all farmers organisations and all scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes people. Let us all jointly try to find a solution to this shameful problem with an open and sincere heart. A movement will have to be build up for eradicating untouchability with a time bound programme. Yes, it is recorded in this report that the Prime Minister had said that untouchability shall be eradicated within 5 years. But where is that? The problem has become more acute over the years. I hope that if all other State Governments and the Central Government can follow up the good work of the West Bengal Government, which they are performing within the limitations of the Constitution, then solution will be found to a considerable extent. Let land be distributed to landless labourers and share croppers through land reforms

let loans be arranged to share croppers from nationliased banks. Let minimum wages be ensured for agricultural labourers. Let the Class IV employees of municipalities and corporations be spared from carrying night soil on their heads. Every citizen of our country should be known simply as 'Indians' not a Harijans nor as Scheduled Castes nor as Bengalis or Assamese. All must be known and respected as 'Indians'. The non-Assamese are today being driven out of Assam this is indeed shameful. If we cannot develop a total outlook, if we cannot wage a united struggle against all oppression, exploitation and atrocities, then we cannot fight the root of the problem. I am aware of all the paths of these scheduled caste people. Many leaders say that caste struggle is the way of solving their problem. I do not agree with them. I feel that we have to embark upon a class struggle. We find millions of people among agricultural labourers, share croppers, factory workers etc. who do not belong to Scheduled Castes but who are being oppressed and exploited. So we have to take up united class struggle as we have done in West Bengal. We find atrocities being committed on Harijans in Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana etc. But we do not come across such cases in West Bengal, Tripura, and Kerala. Why is it so? Sir, side by side with the freedom struggle, we had struggled against and faught casteism, untouchability etc. through the renaissance movements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda e'tc. The left movement and the Marxist movement is most pronounced in West Bengal and Kerala. Because of that we have been able to eradicate untouchability in West Bengal through struggle. I will request all other States and Central Government to follow our example irrespective of party affiliations. If you really want to eradicate poverty, if you are sincere then you declare this country as a socia-



list State. Then declare that you will frame a Socialistic Constitution for this country. You declare that religion here will be a personal affairs; caste will be a personal matter.

I am inviting you all to proceed with this outlook and to fight this evil jointly and unitedly with a time bound programme.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) :** सभापति महोदय, आपने इनको इतना ज्यादा टाइम दिया है। अब आप मुझे मौका दे, ताकि मैं उनकी बातों का जवाब दे सकूँ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The time is allotted to their party and the Member is entitled to speak for that time.

You will please note that the CPM party is allotted 30 minutes and he has spoken for 30 minutes

Shri Narsinh Makwana.

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह :** मुझे बोलने का मौका दे, मैं, जो वह बोले हैं, उसका जवाब दूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप कल बोलिएगा। कल तैयारी कर के उन की बात का जवाब दीजिएगा।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

You cannot do like that. Let him speak please.

**श्री नरसिंह मकवाना (ढुङ्का) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो रिपोर्ट सभा-गृह में पेश की उस के बारे में मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ ...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:**  
In view of the uncertain position on that side the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should be there. Nobody is there to control them. Everybody is standing up. I can understand that Mr. Makwana can handle the matter even better than the Cabinet Minister in charge of the subject. But at least the Parliamentary Affairs Minister should be here... ..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let me inform the hon. Member that the Members in the House do not control each other. It is the Chair which controls it. Let the hon. Member continue his speech.

**श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** इस रिपोर्ट पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। इन के साथ असहमत होने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस को बराबर तफसील से देखा जाय तो हमारा यह विश्वास है कि जिन उसूलों पर हम खड़े हैं उन उसूलों से हमारा विश्वास डिग जाता है। खास तौर से महात्मा गांधी ने इस देश के लोगों को जो सिखाया और इस देश के गरीब लोगों को उन्होंने जो बचन दिया वह 32 साल की आजादी के बाद भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। हर साल लोक सभा के अन्दर ऐसी रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है, उस के ऊपर चर्चा होती है, मगर सरकार की तरफ से जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए वह नहीं उठाए जाते हैं। हर साल यह जो कमिशनर है वह रिपोर्ट पेश करते हैं। वह बहुत से सुझाव भी रखते हैं। मगर उन सुझावों पर पूरा पूरा अमल नहीं होता है। अभी सभा-गृह जिस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहा है उस को तफसील से देखें तो हमें क्या मिलता है? इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर देश के गरीब लोगों और हरिजनों पर पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर जो अत्याचार हुए उस का पूरा इतिहास है। हिन्दू समाज के लिए यह बड़ी कलक-कथा है, बड़े कलक का टीका है। इस टीके को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है और इस सभा-गृह की भी जिम्मेदारी है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। कमिशनर ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं वह सुझाव सिर्फ कागज में और फाइल में ही रहते हैं, उन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मिमाल के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, पिछली रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कमिशनर ने सुझाव दिया था कि जो खानगी उद्योग धन्धे हैं, व्यापार हैं, उस के अन्दर भी हरिजन और आदि-वासियों के लिए नौकरी में परमेष्ठन तय होना चाहिए। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उद्योग मंत्रालय ने इस बात को अस्वीकार किया, उन्होंने इस से इन्कार किया। उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस के लिए तो खानगी उद्योगों के साथ मिल कर कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। इस लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इस के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बनायेगा और कानून में तब्दीली नहीं करेंगे तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी जिस के अन्दर खून है वह इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ेगा तो उस की आँखों से आँसू के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं निकल सकता है। आप देखें, बेलछी में अत्याचार हुआ, पारमबीषा में हुआ, पिपरा में हुआ, बढैया में हुआ, पूर्णिया में हुआ। इस तरह 77, 78 और 79 के सालों को आप देखें तो ये अत्याचार के वर्ष हैं। सारे देश में कोई भी राज्य ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कह सके कि हमारे यहाँ यह नहीं हो रहा है। पश्चिम बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य अभी यहाँ पर बोले मगर उन के राज्य में भी यह जुल्म हो रहे हैं। इस तरह से इस देश का कोई राज्य और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बाकी नहीं है जहाँ पर, जुल्म नहीं हो रहे हो। आज हम इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमें इसके लिए कुछ तय करना चाहिए। सब से बड़ी दुख की बात यह है कि जब हरिजनों पर जुल्म होते हैं तो सरकार की तरफ से, खाम तौर पर पुलिस की तरफ से जो इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और जो मदद मिलनी चाहिए

वह नहीं मिलती है। बहुत सारे केसेज में तो हरिजनों पर जो जुल्म होते हैं उनके लिए पुलिस ही जिम्मेदार होती है। इस के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से जो भी जवाब दिया जाए वह भ्रमलुप है लेकिन जो स्थिति है वह बहुत ही गम्भीर है। आगरा में 1978 में क्या हुआ? हरिजनों का उसमें क्या गुनाह था? उन्होंने सिर्फ डा० अम्बेदेकर के नाम पर जुलूस निकाला था लेकिन वहाँ पर हरिजनों को मारा-पीटा गया और पुलिस ने भी गोलीबार किया। तो इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी और सरदार पटेल के राज्य गुजरात में भी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुए हैं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, इसके बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए।

सन् 1977 में जब सरकार बदली तो उस समय यह हवा चली कि हरिजनों का सुख खत्म करो। सारे देश में हरिजनों के खिलाफ एक वातावरण तैयार हुआ जिसकी वजह से सारे देश में हरिजनों की पिटाई हुई और उनकी ज़मीनें छीनी गई। इसको रोकने के लिए हमको विचार करना चाहिए। हमको लगता है कि हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उसकी पहली वजह है छद्मद्वेष। कमिशनर ने भी इस रिपोर्ट में कबूल किया है और कहा है कि छद्मद्वेष पहला कारण है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि जहाँ पर हरिजन मजदूरी करते हैं और अपनी पूरी पगार मांगते हैं तो वहाँ पर उनकी पिटाई होती है। वहाँ पर हरिजनों को मजबूर किया जाता है, ज़मींदारों की तरफ से, कि बिना मजदूरी के वे ज़मींदारों के खेतों में काम करें। जहाँ पर हरिजनों को छोटी छोटी ज़मीनें मिली भी है वहाँ उनसे वह छीनी जाती है। अगर देश में पिछले तीन सालों का सब किया जाए तो हजारों लाखों एकड़ ज़मीन हरिजनों से छीन ली गई है और उनको मारा पीटा गया है। यह उन पर जुल्म होने का तीसरा कारण है।

चौथा कारण यह है कि जहाँ कहीं हरिजनों में खूबसूरत मां, बहन और बेटियाँ हैं वहाँ पर उनके साथ अत्याचार बलात्कार होता है। सरकार इसको रोक नहीं पाती है। डिमोक्रेसी की वजह से या किसी और वजह से सरकार पर दबाव आता है—चाहे यह सरकार हो या कोई दूसरी सरकार—लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार हुए हैं उनको गरीब आदमी और हम लोग भूल नहीं सकते हैं। देश के कोने-कोने में लोगों के मन में यह बात बैठ गई है कि पुलिस हरिजनों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए जैसा कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने सुझाव दिया है कि इन मामलों को निपटाने के लिए खास अदालतों का निर्माण किया जाए।

श्री भुवनेश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य जो बातें कह रहे हैं वह बातें तो हम लोग रोज़ ही कहते हैं कि हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। हमें तो इसके लिए हल निकालना होगा।

सभापति महोदय : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो प्रोसीजर के सम्बन्ध में होता है। यह आपका प्वाइंट आफ डिसार्डर है।

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : सबसे बड़ी दुःख की बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली से 40 किलोमीटर नज़दीक कंशावला गांव में हरिजनों पर क्या हो रहा है? हरिजन वहाँ से गांव छोड़ कर भागना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर उनकी सलामती नहीं है। वहाँ के लोग बड़े पैसे वाले हैं और वे हरिजनों को मार रहे हैं। 20 जुलाई, 1979 को कुछ गांवों के बड़े किसानों, बड़े लोगों ने श्री चरण सिंह का नारा लगा कर जुलूस निकाला और हरिजनों के खेतों को उजाड़ दिया, हरिजनों को मारा-पीटा, उनके खेतों में जो माल पड़ा था उसको खत्म कर दिया और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। आज गांवों के अन्दर हरिजन जिन्दा हैं, मगर जिन्दा नहीं है वह मुर्दा है, उनके रक्षण के लिए कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

पिछले चुनावों के अन्दर जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस पार्टी को अपार बहुमत मिला, मगर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन चुनाव में देश के कई भागों के अन्दर हरिजनों को वोट डालने नहीं दिया गया। जो देश के नागरिक हैं वे पिछले चुनाव में अपने मत का उपयोग नहीं कर सके। इन चीज़ों को दूर करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिए। जहाँ तक कानून और व्यवस्था को संभालने का प्रश्न है, यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है, गरीब लोगों, आदिवासियों को हरिजनों की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है, लेकिन इन मामलों में राज्य सरकारें कुछ नहीं कर पाती हैं या वे जानबूझ कर नहीं करती हैं। ऐसी हालत में मेरा आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को विधान के मुताबिक, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और गरीब लोगों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार के कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तो वहाँ के गरीब लोगों और हरिजनों के अन्दर विश्वास और हिम्मत पैदा होने वाली नहीं है। यह भी मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की रिपोर्ट पर कमिशन ने जो ग्यारह सिफारिशें की हैं, सुझाव रखे हैं, उन सुझावों को सरकार कितना स्वीकार करती है, इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण मंत्री जी करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। सुझाव नं० पांच पर यह कहा गया है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनकी ज़मीनें छीन ली गई हैं, उनकी मां-बहनों को इज्जत लूटी जा रही है, ऐसे केसों के लिए, मैं मंत्री जी से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे एक स्पेशल अदालत बनायेंगे, ताकि उन केसों को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाए।

बहुत से लोगों ने हरिजनोत्थान के बारे में कहा है कि विधान के 30 साल के अन्दर जो सुविधाएँ

[श्री नरसिंह मकवाना]

इन को दी गई हैं उसकी वजह से वे बहुत आगे बढ़ गए हैं, बहुत पैसे वाले हो गए हैं, मगर ये सब बातें गलत हैं। इसके बारे में बहुत से कमीशन बैठे हैं और वे कहते हैं कि थोड़े से लोगों को नौकरिया तो जरूर मिली हैं, प्रमोशन भी हुए हैं, मगर 85 फीसदी हरिजन और आदिवासी भूखे मर रहे हैं। देहातों में उनके पास खाने के लिए न अनाज है, न रहने के लिए घर और न पहनने के लिए कपड़ा है, वे लोग गुलामी की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं। बहुत से लोग प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि सरकार ने विधान के अन्दर जो हरिजनों को सुविधायें दी हैं, वे खत्म कर देनी चाहिए। इसी वजह से हरिजनों को जो नौकरिया मिलती हैं, उनके प्रमोशन होते हैं, वे उसके विरुद्ध सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जाते हैं। गुजरात के अन्दर मैडिकल कालेज में प्रोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट हरिजन डाक्टरों को प्रमोशन मिला तो वहाँ के लोग हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर स्ट्रे ले आए। अगर हमारी सरकार और हम कुछ कहना चाहते हैं और यह सदन कुछ करना चाहता है तो उनकी इस प्रकार की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए हमें सोचना चाहिए। अब तो राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार में भी जाति के नाम पर सगठन बनने लगे हैं। कर्मचारी लोग अपनी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए यूनियन बनाते हैं, तो उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं भी ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करने वाला व्यक्ति हूँ, मगर राज्य सरकारों में जाति के आधार पर सगठन बन रहे हैं। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सगठन बन रहा है। उन सगठनों का यही काम है कि जहाँ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को नौकरी मिलती है, प्रमोशन मिलती है, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में जा कर स्ट्रे ले आते हैं। इस बात को रोकने के लिए सरकार को कुछ इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर विधान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया, तो जो आपने विश्वास दिलाया है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा।

एक बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि गुजरात के अन्दर मोची जाति के जो लोग हैं, उन को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में लेना चाहिए। जब हमारा संविधान बना था, उस समय शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में वही लोग लिये गये थे जिन को हिन्दू समाज के लोग अपसृश्य मानते थे। गुजरात में मोची जाति की आबादी 5 लाख है, लेकिन वे अनटचेबिल नहीं गिने जाते थे, हिन्दू समाज के लोगों के साथ रहते थे, उनके खाने-पीने में भी शामिल होते थे, बल्कि वे खुद हरिजनों के साथ अपसृश्यता करते थे। सारे सारे देश के अन्दर मोची अपसृश्य हैं, अनटचेबिल हैं, लेकिन गुजरात की बात भ्रम है, वहाँ वे अपसृश्य नहीं। जिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का खिन्न किया है, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी वजह से जो गलती उस वक्त हो गई थी, उस को अब इस सभा से आग्रह कर के सुधारना

पड़ेगा, लेकिन इस के लिए ऐसी बात कहना ठीक नहीं है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि गुजरात के मोचियों का जो सवाल है, उस के बारे में हमारी सरकार फौरन कुछ कदम उठायेगी।

इस रिपोर्ट को मैंने ध्यान से पढ़ा है, दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस को पढ़ा है—सभी सदस्यों को यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि हमारे 32 साल के स्वराज्य के बाद भी इस देश में लाखों लोगों की यह हालत है—इन के सुधार का काम अभी आगे बढ़ सकता है, जब सरकार इस बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये।

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मकवाना जी का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ—उन्होंने इस रिपोर्ट पर काफी जल्दी यहाँ पर डिस्कशन शुरू करा दिया है। लेकिन एक बात का दुःख भी है और वह यह कि यह रिपोर्ट पिछले साल राज्य सभा में पेश हो चुकी थी, लेकिन लोक सभा में पिछले सेशन में पेश की गई। उस के बाद जब मैंने इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए “नो-डे-यट-नेम्ड-मोशन” का नोटिस दिया तो उसी दिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नोटिस आ गया कि इस पर डिस्कशन होगा। लेकिन इस की नकल हमें कल शाम को मिली है, इस लिए इस को पढ़ने का हमें बिल्कुल टाइम नहीं मिला। क्या नौकरशाही यह चाहती है कि मेम्बर इस रिपोर्ट का पढ़े वगैरह इस बटम में हिस्सा ले? इससे पहले इस रिपोर्ट को कहा छुपा कर रखा गया था, कौन इस को छुपाए बैठा रहा—इस बात की एन्वयरी होनी चाहिए, हरिजनों के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए।

आपने 8 घण्टे का टाइम इस पर बहस के लिए दिलवाया है, इस के लिए मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द नेताम (काकेर) अब 10 घण्टे हो गये हैं।

श्री सुरज भान यह तो और भी अच्छी बात है, अब मेम्बरों को अपने दिल की बात ज्यादा खुल कर कहने का मौका मिलेगा।

सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों की क्या हालत है—एक शायर ने कहा है—

गुनहगारों में शामिल हूँ, गुनाहों से नहीं बाकिर,  
सच्चा तो जानता हूँ मैं, खुदा जाने ख़ता क्या है।

हजारों सालों से हमारी क्या हालत है? हम ने कौन सा गुनाह किया है? क्यों हमारे साथ एट्रासिटीज़ हो रही हैं—यह किसी ने नहीं बताया। हरिजनों ने हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ दिया है, हमेशा से देते चले आये हैं, रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से तो आप ने कुछ मामूली सा ही उन को दिया होगा।

आप रामायण काल से ले लीजिए, वेदों को छोड़ कर, जिन को ईश्वरीय ज्ञान बतलाया जाता है, जो किसी इन्सान की लिखी हुई किताबें नहीं हैं, हमारे यहां दो ही ऐसी सामाजिक या धार्मिक किताबें रह जाती हैं—जिन को सब मानत हैं—एक महाभारत और दूसरी रामायण। महाभारत महर्षि वेदव्यास ने लिखी, जो एक मल्लाह की बेटी के पेट से पैदा हुए थे। दूसरी किताब रामायण महर्षि वाल्मीकि ने लिखी जो खुद एक अछूत थे। इन दोनों किताबों को देनेवाले हरिजन थे। इसी तरह से भारतीय संविधान को देने वाले—डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर भी एक अछूत थे। आप देखिए—हरिजनों ने हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ दिया ही है, लिया कुछ भी नहीं—फिर भी उन के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार होता है।

अब मैं सब से पहले एट्रॉसिटीज पर आता हूं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस राज में एट्रॉसिटीज ज्यादा हुई और कुछ कहते हैं कि जनता के राज में ज्यादा हुई। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि एट्रॉसिटीज सब से पहले "राम" के काल से शुरू हुई। राम ने शम्बूक मूनि का गला काटा था, जब कि वह भगवान की पूजा कर रहे थे। उन का क्या क्रूर था? एट्रॉसिटीज वहां से शुरू होती हैं और उस के बाद लगातार होती आई। ऐसा क्यों होता है? मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है—यह अलग बात है, लेकिन इस को रोका कैसे जाय? मैं यहां पर सब से पहले कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव यह है कि आप स्टेट लेवल पर माल में कम से कम एक बार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मेम्बर्स तथा कुछ अन्य मेम्बर्स जो इस में इन्टरस्ट रखते हैं, उन की ग्रुप-वाइज मीटिंग कीजिए। माल में एक बार हम मिलें और अपने दिल की बात आप के सामने कह सकें, अपने सुझाव दे सकें, आप को रास्ता दिखा सकें। हम बता सकें कि हमें वहां क्या दुख है और उनका इलाज क्या है। साल में कम से कम एक बार ग्रुपवाइज इस की मीटिंग हो जाए।

सभापति महोदय, एट्रॉसिटीज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, इस के तीन कारण हैं। पहला कारण सामाजिक है, छुआछूत है और उस का आधार यहां का जात-पात का सिस्टम है। जब तक यह जात-पात का सिस्टम खत्म नहीं होगा, तब तक एट्रॉसिटीज खत्म नहीं हो सकतीं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन आर्थिक आधार पर की जाए। मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप जात-पात और छुआछूत को खत्म कर दीजिए, हम रिजर्वेशन नहीं मांगेंगे।

W do not want a golden chain.

आप खत्म कर दीजिए छुआछूत को, इस किस्म की जंजीरों को और उस के लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। जात-पात तब तक खत्म नहीं होगा जब तक अनटचेबिलिटी, छुआछूत को बढ़ावा देने वाली धार्मिक किताबें यहां पर मौजूब हैं, उन का रिव्यू

नहीं किया जाता। कुछ किताबों में यह लिखा है कि शूद्रों के साथ ज्यादाती करना, महिलाओं के साथ ज्यादाती करना आप का अधिकार है। जब तक वे किताबें मन्दिरों में पढ़ाई जाएंगी और धार्मिक सभाओं में रोज ये उपदेश दिये जाते रहेंगे, तब तक छुआछूत नहीं मिटेगी। मैं मांग करता हूं कि ऐसी धार्मिक किताबों का रिव्यू कर के ऐसे पोर्शनों को—अगर आप उन किताबों को बँन नहीं कर सकते—निकलवा दें। एक तरफ तो आप यह कहते हैं कि हम ने सिविल राइट्स प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट बनाया हुआ है, छुआछूत दूर करने के लिए एक्ट बनाया हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ जिन किताबों से छुआछूत को बढ़ावा मिलता है, और शंकराचार्य ऐसी बात को बढ़ावा देने की बातें कहते हैं, उनका रिव्यू नहीं करते, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसी किताबों का रिव्यू होना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस का दूसरा कारण है लैंड प्रॉब्लम। उस के लिए कानून तो स्टेट्स में बने हुए हैं लेकिन जब तक उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए मैं लाजमी तौर पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि सरप्लस जमीन मिले जो कि हरिजनों को दी जा सके, तो उस के लिए फैमिली की रेफीनीशन को रिवाइज करना होगा। आज एक कुनबा है, तो उस कुनबे में 20, 20 आदमी शामिल हैं। आप फैमिली प्लानिंग की बात कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि तीन बच्चे हों और अब तो दो बच्चों की बात कहने लगे हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तो फैमिली की रेफीनीशन में यह होना चाहिए कि 5 से ज्यादा उस के मेम्बर नहीं होंगे। अगर आप भेरे इस सुझाव को मान लेते हैं, तो आप को काफ़ी सरप्लस जमीन मिल जाएगी वरना कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आप चाहे कुछ भी कहते रहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि अक्सर यह देखने में आता है कि जब भी इलेक्शन होते हैं, तो उन इलेक्शनों के बाद हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार होते हैं। जब कोई हरिजन सरपंच एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बन कर आता है, तो अक्सर दूसरे जो ताकतवर लोग हैं, वे इन कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को दबा लेते हैं और ये कमजोर होने के कारण उन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। इस के लिए मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूं कि सेक्टर की इस में कुछ न कुछ रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होनी चाहिए। आप इस मामले को प्योरली स्टेट्स पर छोड़ देते हैं और यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है। मझे याद है कि पिछले साल जब तमिलनाडु में एक जगह पर हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार हुए, वहां पर जब एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी ने जाने की बात की, तो वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने यह कह दिया, यू केन नाट कन्स : आप यहां नहीं आ सकते हैं। इस तरह से वहां जा कर कमेटी उस मामले को भी नहीं देख सकती। अगर यह सिचुएशन रहती है और सेक्टर तमाशा देखते रहे, तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है। आर्टीकिल 46 जो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की है, उस में सेक्टर पर हरिजनों के प्रोटेक्शन की जिम्मेदारी

[श्री सुरज भान]

है कि वह उन के राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करे। उन लोगों पर अत्याचार होते रहें और यह कह दिया जाए कि यह तो स्टेट का मामला है क्योंकि ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है, यह मेरी समझ में उचित बात नहीं है। इस के लिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि सेंटर में एक सैल बनाया जाना चाहिए और वह सैल मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स में बनना चाहिए।

एक बात यह कहनी है कि सिविल प्रोटेक्शन राइट्स एक्ट में यह प्रोबिजन है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाई जा सकती हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितनी स्टेट्स ने इन लोगों के लिए ऐसी स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाई हैं। एक स्टेट ने भी नहीं बनाई है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जूडीशियरी को क्रीटीसाइज करूं लेकिन मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। तमिलनाडु में तंजावर जिले में ग्राम किलवेनमनी में 32 हरिजनों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। और जिस वक्त केस कोर्ट में चला तो हाई कोर्ट का फैसला था कि अमीर और सोशल स्टेट्स के आदमी कत्ल कर ही नहीं सकते। वे सब के सब छूट गये, किसी एक को भी सजा नहीं हुई। इसलिए स्पेशल कोर्ट बननी चाहिए।

मैं अपनी स्टेट हरियाणा, जहां से मे आता हूं, का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं, वहां हुए अत्याचार की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं। इस में कोई व्यक्ति इनवोल्व्ड नहीं है बल्कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट इनवोल्व्ड है। दाहिना नाम का एक वहां गांव है जिसका एक हरिजन पकड़कर, एक चोरी के मामले में थाने में ले जाया जाता है। इक्वारी के नाम पर उस को पकड़ कर ले जाया जाता है। वहां पर उस पर ट्रायर होता है। उसकी बीबी थाने में खाना लेकर जाती है। उससे कहा जाता है कि तुम उसे खाना नहीं दे सकती। क्यों नहीं दे सकती? क्योंकि वह आदमी थाने के आंगन में कपड़े से ढका हुआ लटा हुआ था। वह लटा नहीं था बल्कि उसकी लाश उस कपड़े से ढकी हुई थी। हकीकत यह थी कि पुलिस के टाचर के कारण वह मर चुका था। महिला थाने से रोती हुई घर जाती है। उसके तीन दिन के बाद दिल्ली की पुलिस हरियाणा जाती है। पता नहीं किस केस के लिए जाती है। उस पुलिस के द्वारा उस महिला को उसके घर से बुलाया जाता है और पुलिस का सब इंस्पेक्टर उसे गोली से उड़ा देता है। इस में एक स्टेट नहीं दो स्टेट इन्वोल्व्ड है। आपने नारायणपुर को ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बरखास्त किया। इस के बारे में थे तो कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी सरकार को भी डिसमिस किया जाना था तो सबसे पहले हरियाणा सरकार को डिसमिस किया जाता जहां कि इस प्रकार का काण्ड होता है।

सभापति महोदय, इसके विषय में अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, केवल कुछ सुझाव देना

चाहता हूं। हर जिले के एस० पी० और डी० सी० को ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाना चाहिए और उनकी सी० आर० में एक कालम होना चाहिए कि उस आदमी का इन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के प्रति एटीच्यूट क्या है। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो ऐसे केसिज के विक्टिम हों उन्हें फुल कम्पेनसेशन दिया जाए और जो असल मुल्जिम हो ऐसे एट्रोसिटीज के केसिज के उन्हें केवल सजा ही नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि उनकी सारी प्रापर्टी भी कंसफीसकेट कर लेनी चाहिए। यह न हो कि मुल्जिम को सजा हो गयी तो उसकी जमीन और प्रापर्टी से उसके बच्चे और परिवार के लोग आराम से गुजर बसर कर सकें। अगर उसकी प्रापर्टी का कंसफीकेशन भी हो जायेगा तो ऐसा नहीं होगा। जैसे कि हरिजन एक कमाने वाला मर जाता है तो बच्चे भूखे हैं। तीसरा मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस एरिये में भी ऐसी घटना होती है, उस एरिये में कलेक्टिव फाइन होना चाहिए। कुछ सेन्सेटिव स्टेट्स में कुछ सेन्सेटिव एरियाज हैं जिनके कि आरज लाइसेंसिज कौंसिल किए जाने चाहिए और वहां के अनलाइसेंसड आर्म्स भी ले लेने चाहिए। हरिजन और आदिवासी लाठी से कैसे इन हथियारों का मुकाबला कर सकता है। नहीं तो मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचकचाहट नहीं है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों को भी लिवरली आर के लाइसेंस देने चाहिए। अगर आप दूसरों को आर्म्स दें तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों को भी निहत्ता न रहने दें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं आज हरिजन और आदिवासियों में इन अत्याचारों के कारण एक जगाति आ चुकी है। पुराने लोग तो इन जुल्मों को बर्दाश्त कर लेते थे लेकिन उनके नौजवान बच्चे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। उन का खून खौलता है और इस चीज को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अगर इन चीजों को ठीक ढंग से टेकल नहीं किया गया तो इस देश में हरिजन आदिवासियों के ऐसे तत्व भी हैं जिनमें बटवारे की सेप्रेटिज्म की भावना चल रही है। ये आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को समय रहते चैक कर लीजिए, वरना यह मुल्क लावे पर खड़ा है। मैं आपको पहले से आगाह कर रहा हूं, कि आपको चेतावनी दे रहा हूं कि अगर हरिजन और आदिवासियों ने सिर उठा लिया तो यह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। ये नहीं चहपाता कि देश में किसी के मन में सेप्रेटिज्म की भावना आये। अगर वक्त कपर इस चीज को रोका नहीं गया तो हरिजन और आदिवासी भी जुल्म और ज्यादाती के खिलाफ खड़ा हो सकता है।

एक बात में जमीन के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। जहां मैंने सरपल्स एक्ट बनेरा की बात कही वहां भी यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन जो अपने पैसे से जमीन खरीदते हैं व

जमीन भी उन से छीन ली जाती है। आप राइट आफ प्रीएम्प्शन की बात सुन कर हैरान होंगे। एक गरीब हरिजन कोई जमीन खरीदता है, उसकी जमीन को किसी से एप्लीकेशन दिलवा कर के और ज्यादा पैसे दे कर के ले लिया जाता है। ऐसे में सैकड़ों उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। पंजाब में पहली बार एक कानून बना था कि जहाँ हरिजन टेनेंट कोई जमीन खरीदता है तो राइट आफ प्रीएम्प्शन एप्लीकेबल नहीं होगा। अब वह खत्म कर दिया गया है। आप स्टेट्स को मुझाव दें कि अगर कोई हरिजन या आदिवासी या दूसरा मुजायरा भी अपने पैसे से जमीन खरीदता है तो उस पर राइट आफ प्रीएम्प्शन लागू नहीं होना चाहिए।

लैंड के बारे में एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंझावाला की जो टैंडेंसी है उस को आप को कब करना चाहिए। एक भर्से से वहाँ यह सब हो रहा है। इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

इनके वास्ते स्कालरशिप का एमाउंट भी आपको बढ़ाना चाहिये। प्रोफेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूशन में जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं जैसे डाक्टर हैं, इंजीनियर हैं उनको इंटरैस्ट फ्री लॉग टर्म लोन दिए जाने चाहियें। प्रोफेशन में आने के बाद उन से इन लौज को वापिस लिया जा सकता है।

इन लोगों को स्कालरशिप लेने में भी बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। हर साल उन से हरिजन होने का सर्टिफिकेट मांगा जाता है। मेरा मुझाव है कि एक बार ही उनको एंटाइटलमेण्ट कार्ड बना कर दे दिया जाए और हर साल उस कार्ड पर उनको पैसा देने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए।

फारेन जो स्टडी के लिए जाते हैं उन में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की संख्या और उन के लिये स्कालरशिप का नम्बर बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

आपने एक बुनियादी बात कही है कि जब तक इनकी इकोनॉमिक हालत नहीं सुधरेगी, अनटचेबिलिटी भी नहीं जाएगी। इनकी आबादी देश में 25 प्रतिशत है। मेरा मुझाव है कि बजट का 25 परसेंट इनके लिए रिजर्व किया जाए। किसी स्टेट का कोई प्लान तब तक मंजूर न किया जाए जब तक उसका 25 प्रतिशत भाग इनके लिए मुकर्रर न हो।

1978 में एक वर्किंग ग्रुप इनके लिये एप्वाइंट हुआ था। उसने रिपोर्ट पेश की जिसको Working Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Report

इस ग्रुप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के फ्रस्ट पेज पर यह लिखा है।

The Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a working group on the 8th December, 1977 for the formulation of strategy and programme priority on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, etc.

मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 1975 में एक भाषण दिया था और उसके आधार पर यह रिपोर्ट बनी। मुझे खदशा था कि कहीं इस रिपोर्ट को फेंक न दिया जाए। मुझे खुशी है कि इसको आप एडाप्ट कर रहे हैं। चूंकि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में हुआ है इस वास्ते मुझे खदशा था।

श्री योगन्ध्र मकवाना : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है मैंने यह कहा कि उनके भाषण के मुताबिक स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान रखा गया है।

श्री सूरज भान : मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप इसको एडाप्ट कर रहे हैं। मुझे डर यही था कि कहीं इसको फेंक न दिया जाए इस आधार पर कि जनता पार्टी के राज्य में ऐसा हुआ है।

आज बिड़ला देश का सब से बड़ा जुलाहा है, टाटा सब से बड़ा लुहार है और बाटा सब से बड़ा चमार है। इन के जो भी प्रोफेशन हैं इनके पास जो भी टेक्नीक है, इनको जो कुछ भी आता है वह सब इन से छीना जा रहा है। कुछ तो इन लोगों के पास आप रहने दें। इन लोगों को इंटरैस्ट फ्री लोन दें, इन के वास्ते इंडस्ट्रियल शैड्यूल बनाएँ, डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन एजेंसीज में इनको इनका शेयर दें तभी इनकी हालत सुधरेगी। बहुत से और मुझाव है जो बाद में दिए जा सकते हैं।

नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स की एक डी आर आई स्कीम है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बैंकों से इन लोगों को कम से कम पच्चीस परसेण्ट लोन दिया जाना चाहिए।

अब मैं सर्विसिस के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। इतने साल की आजादी के बाद 1-1-78 को जो पोजिशन थी वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लिए 22.5 परसेंट का रिजर्वेशन है, पन्द्रह परसेंट हरिजनों के लिए और साढ़े सात परसेंट शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के लिए। क्लास 1 में आप देखें कि सेंट्रल सर्विसिस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 4.49 प्रतिशत थे और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स 0.84 प्रतिशत। क्लास 2 में 6.33 परसेंट और 0.74 परसेंट। क्लास 3 में 11.46 प्रतिशत और 2.01 प्रतिशत। रिजर्व बैंक जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का है उस में इन दोनों का कम्बाइंड रिजर्वेशन 1.88 प्रतिशत ही

[श्री सूरजमान]

था। इसी तरह से स्टेट बैंक में 1.36 प्रतिशत था। सैपरेट फिगरज इन्होंने नहीं दी है। इतनी बुरी हालत है। हर स्टेट में यह हालत है। मैं केवल बीमारी प्वाइंट आउट करना नहीं चाहता। अगर आप ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं कि इन की हालत सुधारे तो आपको इसके उपाय करने होंगे। वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर ने एक्ट बना दिए हैं। वेस्ट बंगाल ने तो बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उसने पीनल क्लाज की व्यवस्था कर दी है। अगर कोई अफसर ठीक काम नहीं करेगा तो उसको पीनेलाइज किया जा सकेगा। मामूली चोरी कोई करता है तो उसके लिए तो सजा का प्रावधान है लेकिन रिजर्वेशन जिस के बास्ते संविधान में व्यवस्था है अगर उस व्यवस्था को कोई लागू नहीं करता है तो उस के लिए कोई सजा नहीं है। मैंने एक बिल पिछले सप्ताह इंट्रोड्यूस किया है इसके बारे में और अगर आप एश्योरेस दे देते हैं कि आप इसके बारे में सेंड्रल एक्ट बनाएंगे तो मैं अपना बिल वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। सेंड्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जब तक एक्ट नहीं बनेगा और स्टेट्स में भी वैसी ही व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक काम नहीं बनेगा।

17 00 बजे

सभापति महोदय, उनकी सर्विस एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है उनको भी रिकग्नीशन दी जाए। मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम अफेयर्स की तरफ से आर्गुमेंट आता है कि कास्ट के आधार पर हम रिकग्नाइज नहीं करते हैं। जब कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कार्ड कास्ट नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है

Scheduled caste is not a caste; it is a combination of castes, not a single caste.

इसलिए आपके सामने कठिनाई नहीं आनी चाहिये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर आप उनकी हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए एक सैपरेट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए। वेस्ट पंजाब से जब कुछ लाख शरणार्थी आये थे तो उनके लिए आपने एक रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री बनाई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हजारों साल से करोड़ों रिफ्यूजीज हैं उनके लिए आप क्यों नहीं अलग से मिनिस्ट्री बना सकते हैं? पाकिस्तान में तो कुछ लाख शरणार्थी ही आये थे, जब कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स हजारों साल से करोड़ों की तादाद में रिफ्यूजीज हैं। इसलिए इनके लिए अलग मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए।

ऐट्रोसिटीज का मतलब यही नहीं कि किसी का गला काट दिया एक और ऐट्रोसिटी उनके साथ हो रही है। आज जिनियों के गुरु की, मुसलमान आइडों के धार्मिक नेताओं, सिखों के धार्मिक नेताओं

के जन्म दिन की छुट्टियाँ हैं लेकिन किसी हरिजन नेता के जन्म दिन की छुट्टी नहीं है। बाबा-साहब अम्बेदकर, गुरु रविदास, महर्षि बाल्मीकि के जन्म दिन की कोई छुट्टी नहीं है। पिछली बार गुरु रविदास के जन्म दिन की छुट्टी की थी जनता पार्टी ने, लेकिन अब उसको भी कौन्सिल कर दिया गया। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि महर्षि बाल्मीकि, गुरु रविदास और बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर के जन्म दिन की छुट्टी होनी चाहिए। और अगर नहीं कर सकते तो आप सारी छुट्टियाँ बन्द कर दे, और हिन्दुस्तान में केवल दो छुट्टियाँ ही रहे—एक 15 अगस्त की और दूसरी 26 जनवरी की।

आखिरी बान मुझे यह कहनी है कि रिवीजन आफ दी लिस्ट आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी जरूर बननी चाहिए। एक कमेटी कांग्रेस ने 1968 में बनाई थी, जनता पार्टी ने भी बनायी थी। इसकी जरूरत क्यों है? आज अकेले असम में 35 लाख आदिवासी ऐसे हैं जो चाय के बागों में काम करते हैं लेकिन

They have not been recognised as scheduled tribes on political grounds.

दिल्ली में भी कानून है कि 1952 के बाद जो यहाँ आ कर बसते हैं उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स नहीं माना जायगा। वह हरियाणा में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, लेकिन देहली में आ कर नहीं माने जाते। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम 1 करोड़ हरिजन आदिवासी ऐसे हैं जिनको उनके हक्क से बचित रखा गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जम्मू और कश्मीर में हरिजन और आदिवासी नहीं हैं? काफी हैं। लेकिन एक भी मेम्बर उम स्टेट में उनका प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इस प्रकार की एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए ताकि इस प्रकार अपने अधिकारों से बचित जो करीब 1 करोड़ के हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं उनको भी हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की श्रेणी में शामिल कर सकें और उनके अधिकारों को उनको वापस दे सकें।

MR CHAIRMAN: You have consumed the entire time allotted to your party. This is for your information and the information of your members.

श्री अरबिन्द नेताम (काकर) सभापति महोदय, कुछ कहूँ उससे पूर्व मैं गृह मंत्री जी को और कमिशनर जिनकी रिपोर्ट है उनको और उनके सहयोगियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत मेहनत से बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने उन्होंने पेश की है। यह 25वीं रिपोर्ट है जिस पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। और इस प्रकार

से मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी मेहनत यह कमेटी करती है उस पर अगर पिछले 25 साल से गौर करें तो पायेंगे कि उसका जो परिणाम आना चाहिए वह हमें नहीं दिखता। इसलिए कि जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स आयी हैं करीब करीब उन सब में बहुत सी पुरानी समस्याओं का भी जिक्र किया गया है। अभी सदन में बहुत मेहनत अधिकारियों ने जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के बारे में कहा है, मैं मुख्यतः आदिवासी क्षेत्र और उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि बहुत कम सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है।

सब से पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह-मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याएं अधिक के साथ-साथ सामाजिक भी हैं। आदिवासियों की समस्याएं मुख्यतः आर्थिक हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के चैप्टर 8 में अगर देखेंगे तो उसमें जितने भी सुझाव उल्लेख हैं, यह सब आर्थिक समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित हैं।

मैं गृहमंत्री जी से खासतौर पर एक चीज कहना चाहूँगा कि इस सदन में, लोक-सभा में, संसद में इनकी रिपोर्टें पेश की गई हैं, उनमें सुझाव दिये गये हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल नहीं किया जा सका है और अगर कही किया भी गया है तो उसका परिणाम ठीक नहीं आया है।

जितने भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की सब से बड़ी कमी है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बर्गेल जिले से आता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिए बस्तर जिला एक पनिश्मेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट माना जाता है। यह प्रशासन व्यवस्था आजादी के पहले भी वही थी, और आज भी वही है। जिन आदिवासियों को सजा का जिला माना जाता है, उनमें अगर किसी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी को सजा के तौर पर भेजे तो आप क्या उमीद उनसे कर सकते हैं कि जितने भी विकास के कार्य और योजनाएँ हैं उनको वह वहाँ सही ढंग से लागू कर सकेंगे।

संविधान की धारा 275 में उल्लेख है, मैं उसका अन्तिम वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूँ :—

“...Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.”

इसके मुताबिक सारी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वह संसद और राज्य सरकार के बीच पोस्ट-ऑफिस का कार्य कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो प्रशासन व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, उस में कहीं न

कहीं केन्द्रीय सरकार का दखल होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार से काफी पैसा जाता है। उसका किस ढंग से वहाँ उपयोग होता है, इसकी सही तस्वीर केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने नहीं आती। यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है।

संविधान के तहत पाँचवें शङ्खल में है कि गवर्नर की वहाँ पर विशेष भूमिका है आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए और हर साल गवर्नर को राष्ट्रपति को रिपोर्ट देनी पड़ती है। यह रिपोर्ट गवर्नर सीधे-सीधे राष्ट्रपति को भेज देते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नर का रोल भी महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में भी और राज्यपाल के व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों में भी कहीं न कहीं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था में कोई कण्ट्रोल होना चाहिए ताकि समय समय पर सही तस्वीर राज्यपाल महोदय राष्ट्रपति को दे सके।

आप इस रिपोर्ट पार्ट-1 के पेज 18, 19 में देख लीजिए, इसमें जो गवर्नरों को अपनी रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को भेजनी चाहिए थी, उसमें कुछ ऐसे राज्यों का हवाला है जिनकी रिपोर्ट निर्धारित समय के अन्दर नहीं पहुँची हैं। इसमें बिहार, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों के नाम हैं।

इसी तरीके से जो ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी काउन्सिल होती है हर राज्य में उनकी मीटिंगों के बारे में भी इसके पेज 19 में लिखा है कि आन्ध्रप्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और वेस्ट बंगाल में सब जगह 1977-78 में केवल एक बार मीटिंग हुई है। सिर्फ वेस्ट बंगाल में ही दो बार मीटिंग हुई है। यह महत्वपूर्ण काउन्सिल होती है राज्य सरकार के लिए, जब कि इसकी बैठकें बहुत ज्यादा होनी चाहिये, हम देखते यह है कि एक साल में एक-एक मीटिंग ही हुई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों की ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी काउन्सिल की मीटिंग कम से कम दो तीन महीने में एक बार होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मुख्य समस्या आर्थिक विकास की है। अगर आप चैप्टर 8—ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट, पेज 125 को देखें, तो उससे साफ़ जाहिर होता है कि अच्छी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के अभाव में कोई काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं उसको उद्घृत करना चाहता हूँ :—

“It is observed that the concept that tribal development is the responsibility of all the developmental departments took sufficient time to realise. Tribal development departments are still not headed by senior Officers in all the States.”



[श्री अरविन्द नेताम]

यह सब से बड़ा लैकुना है। जितने भी ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हम आदिवासियों का विकास करना चाहते हैं,—मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात कह सकता हूँ—वहाँ ऐसे अफसर नियुक्त किए गये हैं, जो न तो सक्षम हैं और न ही तीव्र गति से काम करा सकते हैं। जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार देश के विभिन्न आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन की व्यवस्था में सुधार नहीं करेगी, तब तक हम चाहे जितना भी पैसा खर्च करें और कितनी भी योजनाएँ बनायें, वह सब बेकार होगा। रिपोर्ट के पेज 125 पर दो उदाहरण दिये गये हैं: बिहार का सिमदेगा ब्लॉक और उड़ीसा का गुनपुर ब्लॉक। अगर गृह मंत्री महोदय इन दो उदाहरणों पर विचार करेंगे, तो वह स्वयं महसूस करेंगे कि ऐसी व्यवस्था के रहते हुए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पर भी आदिवासियों का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

जहाँ तक जंगलों का सम्बन्ध है, आदिवासी जीवन में जंगल का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आज विभिन्न राज्यों की जंगल-नीति केवल राज्यों के हितों की ही रक्षा करती है, आदिवासियों के हितों की रक्षा नहीं करती है। राज्य प्रशासन के द्वारा जितने भी काम जंगल में हो रहे हैं, उन सब को राज्य सरकार केवल अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए कर रही है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश की बात कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ सारी फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस, वनोपज, का दोहन, एक्सप्लायटेशन, केवल व्यापारियों या प्राइवेट कंटेक्टर्स के माध्यम से होता है। इस रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई है कि आदिवासियों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए यह काम आदिवासियों के को-ऑपरेटिव्स के द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

आदिवासियों को जंगलों से लकड़ी आदि की जो सुविधायें मिलती रही हैं, राज्य सरकारें उनमें दिन-दिन कटौती करती जा रही है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आदिवासियों की रक्षा और विकास के लिए उनको किसी न किसी तरीके से जंगल के साथ इनवाल्ब करना चाहिए। कमिश्नर साहब ने यह रिपोर्ट मेहनत कर के बहुत अच्छे ढंग से तैयार की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय फारेस्ट पालिसी के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि राज्य सरकारें बहुत प्लान्टेशन कर रही हैं। मेरे जिले में प्लान्टेशन केवल सागवान का हो रहा है, जो आदिवासियों के आर्थिक जीवन में बहुत सहायक नहीं हो सकता है के प्लान्टेशन उन पेड़ों, विशेष कर फलदार वृक्षों, का होना चाहिए, जो आदिवासी जीवन में आर्थिक मदद कर सकते हैं, जिसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि खास कर के एक्साइज के बारे में। उस दिन मैंने एक्साइज पालिसी के बारे में कहा था। इस समय मैं खास

तौर से यह कहना चाहूँगा, मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में इसमें लिखा है:

“Madhya Pradesh Government had earlier implemented the new excise policy and covered five districts, namely, Bastar, Surguja, Jhabua, Mandla and Jashpur tehsil of Raigarh district. From 1-4-1977 the policy has been extended to other districts, namely, Raipur, Bilaspur, Sidhi and entire district of Raigarh.”

इस रिपोर्ट में जिस ढंग से बात कही गई है वहाँ तक तो सच है। पर आज जो स्थिति है वह ठीक इसके उल्टे है। पिछले दो सालों से राज्य सरकार ने अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए ये सारी सुविधाएँ वापस ले ली हैं। मैंने उम दिन भी कहा था और आज भी गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि आदिवासियों का शराब से गहृत घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है। उन के धर्म में, उनकी सामाजिक परम्परा से शराब जुड़ी हुई है। आप इस में इनकार नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए राज्य सरकार केवल अपनी आय बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उम के बारे में न सोचे। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस के अलावा और भी जितने आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं वहाँ शराब चाहे ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से चल रही हो या सरकार अपने ऑपरेटिंग के माध्यम से चला रही हो आदिवासियों को उसके लिये छूट मिलनी चाहिए पीने के लिए और बनाने के लिए। मैंने राज्य सरकार को अल्टीमेटम दिया है कि अगर 1 अप्रैल के पहले इन नीतियों को लागू नहीं किया गया तो हम इस के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करेंगे, यह मैं गृह मंत्री से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इस में हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचती है। नई जो पालिसी सरकार ने बनाई है हम उस को बिल्कुल बदोष नहीं करेंगे।

अन्त में खास तौर पर इम्पेक्ट आफ इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही गई है। आदिवासी क्षेत्र में अगर आप बिना सोचे समझे उद्योग लगाएँगे तो हमारे सामाजिक जीवन पर इस का बड़ा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो, उद्योग बढ़ें परन्तु उस के बढ़ने के पहले क्या क्या कामप्लीकेशंस हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में होते हैं उस का प्रोटेक्शन होना चाहिए, तब वहाँ इण्डस्ट्री खोलनी चाहिए। जितनी भी हमारी बड़ी बड़ी खनिज संपदा है वह आदिवासी क्षेत्र में है, लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं सका, इतने साल आजादी के बाद भी आज तक वह चाहे राज्य सरकार हो या केन्द्र सरकार हो, वह वहाँ छोटे उद्योग लगाने के बारे में सोच नहीं सकी। खास कर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में मैं यह कहूँगा कि बड़े उद्योगों के बजाय छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। उद्योग

से हमारे आदिवासी जीवन में कोई कामप्लीकेशन पैदा न हो इस का ध्यान रखा जाय । इसी सदन में पिछ्छ लोक सभा में यह बात आई थी, बैलाडीला में, वस्तर जिले में जो हम लोगों ने सामाजिक समस्याएं बोली हैं वह हम लोग जानते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इण्डस्ट्री के मामले में छोटे उद्योगों को ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाय ।

दूसरी बात इस रिपोर्ट में कही गई है, उसे उधृत कर के मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ ।—

“However, it is surprising that backward districts like Bastar in Madhya Pradesh and Phulbani in Orissa are not included in the list of industrially backward districts. It is, therefore, suggested that all the sub-plan areas and tribal regions should be included in the list of backward areas eligible for purposes of capital subsidy so that entrepreneurs may be attracted to establish industries in the tribal areas. In fact higher subsidy should be provided for tribal areas.”

यह जो बात रिपोर्ट में कही गई है, मैं गृह मंत्री से आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा, अगर वह चाहते हैं कि अधिक दृष्टि से हम उन्नति करें और वहाँ की जो अनिज सम्पदा है उस का ठीक ढंग से हम उपयोग कर सकें तो यह जो रिकमेंडेशन है इस पर विशेष तौर से वह ध्यान देंगे और इण्डस्ट्री से हमें जो भी समस्याएँ हो रही हैं जैसा मैंने कहा उस और भी ध्यान देंगे और मैं चाहूँगा कि आनेवाले साल में भारत सरकार की ओर से बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री के लिए बिना इस बात का सर्वे किए अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ताकि हमें सामाजिक समस्याओं का सामना न करना पड़े ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं एक बार कमिशनर साहब का और माननीय गृह मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ । कमिशनर साहब ने यह बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट पेश की है और काफी अच्छी सिफारिशें की हैं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुनेर) : सभापति जी, यह रिपोर्ट 25वीं रिपोर्ट है और हमें राजाजद हुए आज 33 वर्ष हो गए हैं । 33 साल में हम 25 बार इस रिपोर्ट को देख चुके हैं । दोनों पक्ष, इधर वाले भी और उधर वाले भी, 6 साल से मैं भी इसका पाटनर हूँ इसलिए इसका दोष और गुण सभी को स्वीकार करना चाहिए, मैं भी स्वीकार करता हूँ, मैं भागने वालों में से नहीं हूँ ।

अब सवाल यह है कि हमारा विचार क्या है ? रिपोर्ट आती और जाती रहेंगी । एक से एक बढ़िया शब्दों में कितनी ही रिपोर्टें आई

हैं उनका आप अन्दाज़ कर लीजिए । सेण्ट्रल सेक्टे-रियट लाइब्रेरी में मैंने पृष्ठवाया कि कितनी रिपोर्टें आई हैं तो पता चला कि कुल मिला कर 37 हजार रिपोर्टें, छोटी और बड़ी सभी मिला कर आई हैं । केवल हरिजनों पर नहीं, सभी मामलों की यह रिपोर्टें हैं । लेकिन इन रिपोर्टों पर जो होता है वह सभी जानते हैं ।

इस रिपोर्ट में कितनी भी रेकमेंडेशन हैं उनसे अधिक, अगर कोई बोले तो मैं उसको बेकार समझता हूँ । इससे ज्यादा कोई बोल ही नहीं सकता है । सवाल इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का है । विचार और व्यवहार भेकेंसे इसको लावे—यह सवाल आता है । उदाहरण के लिए मैं मकवाना जी से आग्रहपूर्वक कहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सब से मौलिक मुद्दा इस देश के मानस को तैयार करने का है । उदाहरण स्वरूप एक हरिजन खेत में, खलिहान में काम करे, खलिहान तक अनाज को ले आवे वहाँ तक अनाज में कोई छूत नहीं हुई लेकिन जब वह अनाज कोठी में चला जावे तो कोठी के मालिक का अनाज सछूत हो गया और हरिजन अछूत हो गया जिसने कि उस अनाज को पैदा किया । इस विचार को हमें परिवर्तित करना होगा ।

इसी प्रकार से देहातो में सभी बच्चे घरों में ही पैदा होते हैं और प्रसूतिगृह में सब से पहला काम करने वाली दाई जो होती है वह किसी न किसी प्रकार शेडयूल्ड कास्ट महिला ही होती है । बच्चे को पालने पोसने वाली महिला अछूत और जब बच्चा बड़ा हो गया तो वह सछूत । हमें आज इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि इस तरह की बातें क्यों हो रही हैं । यह एक खास मुद्दा है जिस पर आपको सोचना विचारना होगा ।

रह गई बात आसुओं की तो आसू दो तरह के होते हैं—घड़ियाली आसू और सहृदयी आसू । घड़ियाली आसूओं से हम देश को बचायें—यह एक मुद्दा भी मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । हम बड़ी-बड़ी बानें हरिजनों के उद्धार की करते हैं लेकिन केवल बात करने से कुछ नहीं होगा । हम देश के खजाने में और कुर्सी में हरिजनों की जो मांग है और जितना उसका हिस्सा है, कम से कम उसका बटवारा कर देने की क्षमता हमारे मन में होनी चाहिए । अगर बटवारा कर देने की क्षमता नहीं होगी तो फिर आप समझ लें कि जब जनता सरकार आई तो उसने अन्त्योदय प्रोग्राम चला दिया और उससे पहले बीस सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों में जमीन का बटवारा किया गया था दो सौ स्ववायर गज मैक्सिमम प्रति परिवार था । जनता सरकार ने अन्त्योदय के अन्तर्गत एक भैंस या तीन बकरियाँ दे दी थी । रोते हुए बच्चे को जिस प्रकार से भुनभुना पकड़ा दिया जाता है उसी तरह से एक भैंस या पांच बकरियाँ दे दो और अन्त्योदय हो गया । उसकी जो नेशनल नीडस हैं, नेशनल स्टेण्डर्ड के आधार पर जो मौलिक नीडस बताई गई हैं, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस देश के एक नागरिक की, एक हरिजन की मिनिमम नीडस क्या हैं, सब से पहले उन के आधार पर एक

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

नीड-वेस्ट-प्रोग्राम बनाइये और यह निश्चय कीजिए कि सब से पहले हरिजन को मिलेगा और उस के बाद सबर्णों को मिलेगा। इस बात का हमेशा ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

अब रह गई बात—इंफ्लिमेंटेशन की। समय बहुत कम है—मैं उस में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक संस्कार बनने और बनाने का ताल्लुक है, मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री की हैसियत में बड़े नज़दीक से देखा है कि शिक्षकों का सामाजिक परिवर्तन में बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है। मकवाना जी में मेरा निवेदन है, वह इस समय यहाँ नहीं है, उन के साथी यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, वे एक बात नोट करे कि इस देश में शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों की बहाली केवल पेमेण्ट या रोज़ी-रोटी के लिए नहीं कीजिए, बल्कि मजबूत शिक्षक, खूब निष्ठावान और सजग शिक्षक इस देश में बहाल कीजिए। ऐसे शिक्षक तैयार किये जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम एक लाख ऐसे शिक्षक ज़रूर तैयार किये जाय जो हरिजन बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे सकें।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की चर्चा भी पढ़ी थी। मुझे ख़शी है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के निर्माण में मैंने भी योगदान दिया है। मैं यह मांग करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अधिक से अधिक बच्चे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जाय। कानून बनाने वाले लोग बड़े चालाक होते हैं, धूर्त होते हैं—होता क्या है कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए पालिया-मेण्ट और असेम्बली में कानून पास करा कर आटोनामम बाड़ी बना देते हैं और उस को गैर-सरकारी कह देते हैं। सारी सुख-सुविधाएँ उसमें डाल दी जाती हैं, चाहे हरिजन-आदिवासी चूल्हे में जाये, उस की किसी को चिन्ता नहीं होती है। इस प्रकार से ठगी और भ्रष्टता से बनी सस्थाएँ आज शोषण के अड़े बन गये हैं। वहाँ भी इन को बराबर का अधिकार दिया जाय, तभी ईमानदारी से आप हरिजनों का उद्धार कर सकते हैं।

एक उदाहरण मैं हाल का देता हूँ—मेरी समझ में इस देश में राज तीन आदमी करते हैं—दारोगा, बी० डी० ओ० और उससे ऊपर उठे तो कलक्टर। 11 जन, 1979 की बात है—मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में हरिजन की हत्या हुई, उसका नाम था—जगदेव पासवान। ता० 17 तक उस की कोई एफ० आई० आर० नहीं लिखी गई। जब मैं लौट कर आया और उस क्षेत्र में गया तो वहाँ जो दारोगा थे और जो तत्कालीन मंत्री थे, कहने लगे कि अब यादव जी आ गये हैं इसलिए कुछ हंगामा होगा। इस लिए एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज की जाय और दफा 164 में वह दर्ज की गई। उसके बाद असेम्बली में बड़ा हंगामा हुआ, चूँकि एक हरिजन की हत्या हुई है, इसलिए कुछ करना चाहिए। सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से कहिये—वहाँ श्री राम सुन्दर दास मुख्य मंत्री थे, उन्होंने गवान दिया कि हम स्पेशल कोर्ट बनायेंगे लेकिन जगदेव पासवान की हत्या का कागजीजेंस उस वक़्त तक नहीं लिया गया। सात दिन तक मैं जेल में रहा और उस के बाद मैंने कहा कि जब तक

इस हत्या काण्ड की जांच ठीक से नहीं होगी, मैं जेल में रहना पसन्द करूँगा, तब जा कर एफ० आई० आर० लाज हुआ। मैंने यह एक छोटा सा उदाहरण आप के सामने रखा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं ही ऐसा हीरो हूँ जो हरिजनों के लिए अपनी जान देने को तैयार हूँ, लेकिन यह एक एक्ज़ाम्पल है, तर्क है। आज इस सदन को इम की गटराई में जा कर देखना होगा। मैं भाई रामविलास पासवान से भी निवेदन करूँगा—अगर इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ेंगे तो ऐसा महसूस होगा कि हरिजनों के साथ जो एट्रासिटीज़ की घटनाएँ होती हैं—उन के पीछे कुछ इतिहास है, उस इतिहास की गहराई में हम को जाना होगा। उदाहरण के लिए पिपरा काण्ड की बहुत चर्चा हुई है—14 हरिजनों को मारा गया, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह घटना क्यों घटी? इस घटना के पहले 26 कुर्मों लोगों की हत्या किस प्रकार से हुई, उस हत्या का ओरिजिन क्या था मेरा मतलब है दोनों हत्याओं का ओरिजिन क्या था—उस की गहराई में जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए सोशल इकानामी और सोशल कल्चर दोनों ज़िम्मेदार हैं। इन तमाम बातों को लेकर हम सोचेंगे तब समस्या का समाधान होगा। नारे-बाजी या वोट लेने के लिए या अखबारों में नाम छपाने के लिए हम ने पालिया-मेण्ट में स्पीच दी या रेडियो पर हमारी स्पीच आ जाय—इस तरह के धड़ियाली आसू \*ठारनेवाली बात से काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें यह देखना है कि जितनी भी वाइम रिपोर्ट्स हैं उन सब में कुछ हरिजन हैं और कुछ सबर्ण हैं—इस का कारण क्या है? इस का आर्थिक कारण है या वे डिमनल्ज क्यों बने हैं, मैं उस में नहीं जा रहा हूँ लेकिन उन का आपस में टकराव क्यों है? यह गौर करना होगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस देश के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और अन्य पिछड़े लोगों को किसी की दया का पात्र नहीं बनाइये। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने भाषण दे दिया था कुछ कह दिया तो उस से उन का उद्धार हो जायगा या चौधरी चरण सिंह ने भाषण दे दे दिया तो उस से उन का उद्धार हो जायगा—ऐसी बात नहीं है। यदि आप हरिजनों को किसी की दया का पात्र बनायेंगे तो वह कभी भी अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा। उस के अन्दर जो आत्मबल चाहिए, वह नहीं आ सकेगा। उस के संस्कार को जगाइये, इसके लिए जिन उपायों की आवश्यकता है, उस के लिए दोनों पक्ष आपस में बैठ कर बात करें और मैं समझता हूँ सारा सदन और सारा देश इसके लिए तैयार रहेगा।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मकवाना साहब को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ—वे इस को यहाँ लाये और मुझे भी बोलने का अवसर मिला ।

श्री दलीप सिंह एरिया (झाबुआ) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुप्राचित जन-जातियों की रिपोर्ट सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की और उस पर इतनी जल्दी चर्चा करने का मौका मिला, इस के लिये मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आदिवासी प्लान्ड के बारे में चर्चा की । मैं भी मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मेरे क्षेत्र में भी आदिवासी तीन सब प्लान्ड चल रहे हैं । यह बड़ी विडम्बना है कि जब हम आंकड़ों की बात करते हैं तो हमें इस रिपोर्ट में करोड़ों के आंकड़े मिलते हैं, लेकिन जब हम गांव में पिछड़े हुए आदिवासियों के मकानों को देखते हैं, तो जो हालत आज से 32 साल पहले थी, वही हालत आज भी दिखाई देती है । अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि शोषण का कोई अंश है, अष्टाचार की कोई चरागाह है तो वह आदिवासी एरिया है । हम को इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा कि चाहे जितना बड़ा अधिकारी हो, मनीजेंडर हो, दुकानदारी का काम करने वाला हो, 30 साल पहले उस की क्या आमदनी थी और आज उस को क्या आमदनी है, आदिवासी एरिया में जा कर ही उस को देखें तो वह लक्ष-पति हो गया है, लेकिन आदिवासी आज भी वहीं है, वही पहले था ।

बैंकों के द्वारा ऋण देने की बात कही गई है । जब हमारे देश में महकांरिता आन्दोलन चला, हमारे बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर के मरीब किसानों को लोन दिये गये, लेकिन उस के बाद यह शिकायत आने लगी कि उन कमजोर वर्गों को जो लोन दिये गये, उन में अधिकांश फर्जी थे । उन सोमायटियों में जो पदाधिकारी थे, वे सब खा गये, क्योंकि वे उन कमजोर वर्गों को ऊपर उठने नहीं देना चाहते थे । आज वे किसान डिफाल्टर हो गये हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि हमारे जो आदिवासी किसान हैं, उन के कर्जे माफ होने चाहिए । आज वे बैंकों के कर्जे में डूबे हुए हैं और दूसरे बैंक उन को लोन नहीं देना चाहते हैं । मैं खास तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने एक बात यह कही और यह ठीक बात कही कि अत्याचार जो होते हैं, वे खासकर, हरिजन आदिवासी एरिया में होते हैं । उन की इस बात से मैं हसहमत हूँ, मगर इस रिपोर्ट में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि 1976-77 और 1978 में 75 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई

और यह जनता पार्टी के राज्य में हुई है । मैं एक ताजा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ और यह मेरे जिले का मामला है । एक आदिवासी हमाली का धंधा करने वाला 35 वर्षीय भील खुमजी, 9 फरवरी को एक बाजार में आया था और उस को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया । और तीन घंटे के बाद उस की मृत्यु हो गई । वह पुलिस कस्टडी में मारा गया । यह खेद जनक घटना है । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने भी यह कहा है कि हमारा जो पुलिस विभाग है, उस के बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि पुलिस का क्या कर्तव्य होना चाहिए । हमारे यहां थाना रानापुर में पहले एक आदिवासी पुलिस कस्टडी में मर गया था । यह दूसरी घटना है । वे क्यों मारे जाते हैं, यह देखने की बात है । उन में कुछ खामियां रहती हैं और वे ये हैं कि वे पुलिस को रिश्वत नहीं देते । रिश्वत लेने के लिए पुलिस उन को मारती है । हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जहां पर आदिवासी और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग रहते हैं वहां पर इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

शिक्षा की बात अब मैं करता हूँ । आजादी के बाद गांव-गांव में स्कूल खोले गये । प्राइमरी स्कूलों में अगर हम देखें तो लाखों लड़कों के नाम दर्ज होते हैं मगर पास होने में उन का परसेन्ट जीरो रहता है । पहले पहली कक्षा में उन का नाम लिखा जाता है और पांचवी क्लास के बाद जाने के बाद फिर वापस पहली क्लास में नम दर्ज हो जाता है । इस तरह की बातों को भी समाप्त करना चाहिए ।

एक बात यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूध, दलिया बाटने का काम भी प्राइमरी स्कूलों के टीचर को सौंप दिया जाता है और इसी में ही दिन भर उन का खराब हो जाता है और बच्चे की पढ़ाई नहीं हो पाती । इस को चलाने के लिए कोई दूसरी एजेन्सी होनी चाहिए । आदिवासी जो भीख नहीं मांगता है, आज वह दूध, दलिया खाने के लिये दिन भर खड़ा रहता है । इस को पाने के लिये वह कीमती समय बर्बाद करता है । इस के साथ ही एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में जो स्कूल खुले हैं, वे काफी दूरी पर हैं और शहरों से टीचर वहां पर रोज साइकिलों पर आते हैं और दो, चार घंटे ही वहां रहते हैं और चले जाते हैं । इस के अलावा यह भी होता है कि महीनों तक वे स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं और फर्जी हाजरी, एटेडेंस हो जाती है । इस मामले को भी देखा जाना चाहिए और इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि 5 किलोमीटर के अन्दर एक आश्रम अवश्य होना चाहिए जिस में 200 लड़कों के रहने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और वे एक साथ रहें और वहीं पर उन के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । इस मामले में गुजरात राज्य धन्य है । मैंने जो यह सुझाव दिया है, उस के लिए पूरा खर्चा शासन को उठाना चाहिए । इस तरह की व्यवस्था हमारे

[श्री दलोप सिंह भूरिया]

होम मिनिस्टर को करनी चाहिए, जिससे हमारे यहां जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, वे आगे आए और पढ़ने लिखने के बाद उन को अच्छी नौकरी मिले। एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर रिजर्वेशन की बात आई है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ जिला है, जहां पर 85 प्रतिशत आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं।

मगर आप देखेंगे कि वहां का जो कलेक्टर है वहां तीन सौ बाबू रहते हैं। अगर कोई आदिवासी वहां जा कर अपनी पोस्टिंग के लिए कहता है तो कहा जाता है कि यहां पोस्टिंग राजनीतिक व्यक्ति करते हैं। वहां तीन सौ बाबूओं में से आपको एक भी आदिवासी नहीं मिलेगा। आपको इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के साथ न्याय करना पड़ेगा वहां एक भी व्यक्ति आदिवासी नहीं है, सब दूसरे वर्ग के लोग हैं। उन्होंने एका किया हुआ है। इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय को विचार करना होगा।

आज हमारे समाज में जो कुरीतियां हैं उन कुरीतियों को दूर करना होगा। हमारे समाज को इन से ऊपर उठना होगा, जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा जी चाहती हैं। तभी जा कर वह हो सकेगा नहीं तो हम लोग भी समद में भाषण कर के चले जाएंगे और समाज वहीं का वहीं पिछड़ा हुआ रह जाएगा। इसको कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाए इसके लिए हमें करना और कयनी के अन्तर को दूर करना होगा।

जैसा कि अभी हमारे साथी ने कहा कि अगर आपको आदिवासियों की हालत को सुधारना है तो इनके लिए आपको एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींचनी होगी। आजकल क्या होता है कि कोई भी वर्ग का आदमी आदिवासी इलाके में जाता है जहां उसके पास पहले एक दम होती है, वहां दम साल के बाद वह दम बसो का मालिक हो जाता है। शराब का ठेकेदार अगर वहां आता है तो वह भी पांच सालों में बहुत पैसे वाला बन जाता है। यह सब किस का पैसा है? यह कहा ने आया यह सब आदिवासियों का पैसा है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इतना पैसा देते हैं मगर वहां जो केनाल है, उस में क्रेक है। उस क्षेत्र में पानी जाना चाहिए। जिस क्षेत्र को आज हरा-भरा दिखना चाहिए वह हरा-भरा नहीं दिख रहा है। उसको कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और बराबर पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको सींचा नहीं जा रहा है। आदिवासियों के बारे में आपको खास तौर पर देखना होगा कि उन्हें सभी सुविधाएं मिलें। आदिवासी देश के लिए इतनी कुर्बानी किये हैं, उन लोगों ने देश के लिए इतना संघर्ष किया है और वे आज रोजी-रोटी को भी तड़प रहे हैं।

इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज कहा बनते हैं? वे पिछड़े हुए इलाके में नहीं बनते हैं क्योंकि वहां पानी

नहीं मिलता है, रहने को और सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं। फेक्ट्री के जो बड़े बड़े लोग और मेनजर आते हैं उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने की वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। इसलिये आपको उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में मकानों की, पानी की, जमीन की, बिजली की सभी प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं करनी होंगी। तभी वहां इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलप होंगी।

मेरा क्षेत्र झाबुआ है। वहां मेहनतगारों में फास्फोराइट मिलता है। उस फास्फोराइट से वहां सुपर फास्फेट फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना खोला जाना चाहिए। इसके लिये भी आपको सब सुविधाओं की वहां व्यवस्था करनी होगी। अगर आप इन सुविधाओं की वहां व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो आदिवासी वही का वहीं रहेगा, उस इलाके का विकास नहीं होगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। नेताम साहब ने भी यह बात कही है कि शराब का सम्बन्ध आदिवासियों के धार्मिक त्यौहारों से जुड़ा हुआ है। अगर दीवाली है, होली है, शादी-व्याह है, तो दूसरे समाज वाले तो अगर बत्ती और नारियल से पूजा करते हैं लेकिन आदिवासी-शराब में पूजा करता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि शराब पीना अच्छा नहीं है। मगर जिन का धार्मिक परम्पराओं से सम्बन्ध है उन को तो इस की छूट मिलनी चाहिए, सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया और मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी बातों को सुना। इस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):  
Mr Chairman, Sir the atrocities perpetrated on the Harijans and other weaker sections have naturally attracted the attention of the entire country.

All right-thinking people, all well-meaning sections of our people, irrespective of their community or caste, are seriously worried over the mounting incidents of violence and cruelties on the harijans. I do not want to go into the details of the various incidents that have been reported from various parts of the country recent months. But, what I want to point out is that these atrocities are not of a recent development or of recent occurrence. Atrocities had taken place in the past and atrocities are taking place at the present moment and atrocities are bound to continue for some time more. I do not want to make an

attempt by quoting statistics on atrocities in order to show that maximum number of atrocities had taken place in a particular regime or in a regime of a particular party. In my opinion, these are fruitless and meaningless. Irrespective of the party which is in power or which was in power, atrocities on harijans and other weaker sections should be the concern of every political party of this country, whether ruling party or opposition party because, atrocities on the harijans and other weaker sections is a national dishonour. Why is it that despite various assurances given by the Government, despite various good suggestions made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his latest Report, and also in earlier reports and despite very good suggestions made by Parliaments Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes these atrocities are continuing? Why is it happening? Why are we not in a position to protect the harijans and other weaker sections from this continued violence and killings? Is it merely due to the ageold deep-rooted caste prejudices and caste division and social prejudices that exist among the Hindu people?

Some hon. Members while analysing the causes for these atrocities had stated that the main reason or the first reason is caste prejudices and caste division and, as long as caste divisions remain, these atrocities are bound to happen, I do not fully subscribe to this view but at the same time, I want to point out that the caste distinctions and the caste prejudices have a big role to play in committing the atrocities on harijans and other weaker sections. But, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members and also the hon. Minister, if he is prepared to listen, that we have to open our eyes to the villages, the countryside of India, the rural India and to find out the real causes for the growing social tensions in the villages. In

my opinion, the spate of atrocities which have been reported from various parts of the country in the recent period were as a result of the propertied class in the village trying to suppress the awakened harijans and other weaker sections, who have started asserting their rights. When the harijans and other poor people assert their rights on land their rights to construct a house, and have their own house-sites, have their own little plots of land to fill when they assert their right to work, and also to get remunerative wage for their work—when these rights are asserted by the poor harijans who are in many areas agricultural workers—then what happens is that the propertied classes (whether of the old feudal type, the remnants of the old feudal system, or of the neo-rich class that is emerging in the villages, either of the forward caste or of the backward caste) pounce upon those poor people mainly because they had audacity, they had the courage, for the first time in their thousand-year old history to stand erect assert their rights. So, this is the root cause of this growing tension in the villages in our country today. The caste prejudices and caste divisions existing in our villages are increasingly being utilised by the landlords and the neo-rich people in order to better their own class interest. In other words, the difference between class conflict and caste conflict is getting narrow day by day in the villages of India as a result of the agricultural workers, the landless people, organising themselves into their own class organisations and asserting themselves and starting their struggles for their rights. So, we have to realise this important aspect of the development in the rural India, the struggle for socio-economic changes which is taking place in the villages of India. So, unless this aspect of the development in the villages is grasped, any amount of suggestions, any amount of pontification from Ministers from that side, is not going to save the poor people of this country. This is my exper-

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

ience. I have been associated with Agricultural workers, Harijans and other people, for the last several years and I can say, I have travelled almost all over the country. I have gone to villages in almost all States in India and I have myself participated in a number of struggles of these poor people. And from my own experience I can tell you this. This is the main cause of the growing conflict in the villages. That is why I say it is bound to continue for some time more. Only when the outmoded remnants of the feudal system and also the emerging neo-rich, start realising the fact that a new militant force has emerged in the villages of India and that the harijans and other poor people are no longer prepared to live like slaves, but are prepared to fight for their rights and die for their rights, rather than live like slaves and then only they will withdraw from this violence and cruelties. Therefore, my question is this. The Government has announced various measures and recently the Prime Minister herself has announced the revival of the 20-point programme, etc. etc. which gives some concessions to the landless people and agricultural workers. The question is whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government, after announcing this would come forward to help these poor people for asserting their rights for a small piece of land, a small plot of land for constructing their house or for getting the statutorily fixed minimum wage and other similar rights? When they struggle for asserting such rights, whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government, hon. Minister, Shri Makwana and other colleagues will come forward with the full strength, power and authority of the State to give protection to these poor people in the struggle for their rights. That is the fundamental question. As a person who has been working among these poor people I have to pose this fundamental question.

During Emergency when 20-point programme was announced, in various parts of the country poor people came forward to take part in the programme. But they had to suffer quite a lot, and everywhere the State machinery failed to protect them. Therefore, my request to the Government is, if you are sincere, please back up these poor people in their struggle against the exploiters in the countryside.

Now, the basic question that faces them is the economic problem. I have already mentioned about land, wage, etc. Is there any machinery to ensure that despite all the lacunae and loopholes the existing land ceiling laws of the various State would be implemented? Sir, you know the result of the implementation of land ceiling legislation. How much surplus land has been taken over and how much has been distributed? The report of the Commissioner has given the figures which show that the progress was totally unsatisfactory. I would like to know what machinery is going to be instituted in order to ensure the implementation of land ceiling legislation. Similarly, there is the question of wage. Is there any machinery, to see that the statutorily fixed minimum wage rate is enforced? Can you say that in most States such a machinery exists?

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am concluding. Lastly, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the basic economic question is solved in a satisfactory manner. While moving the motion for consideration, the hon. Minister himself said that the main question is how to solve their economic problems. I hope he would take concrete action in this respect.

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17.59 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**THIRD REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.  
VENKATASUBBAIAH):** I beg to

present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

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*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,  
March 20, 1980/Phalguna 30, 1901  
(Saka).*